

ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

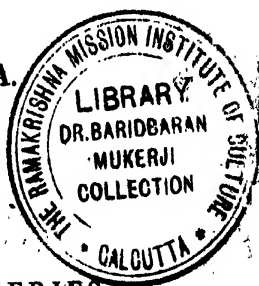
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

AUSTRALASIA.



VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES.

JANUARY—APRIL, 1897.

LONDON:

WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.,
LEADENHALL STREET.

1897.

REMITTANCE	
Account No.	
Class	954-005
Date	ASI
Cash	
Credit	
B.C.	
Check	

CONTENTS OF VOL. XXII.

PART I.

	Page
Rescission of Appeals from the Mofussil Courts to the Supreme Courts of India	1, 146
The Indian Army :—The Bombay Army—Abolition of Corporal Punishment—Drunkennes among the European Troops—The Case of Col. Vans Kennedy—Retiring Fund for Infantry Field Officers of Bombay—The Madras Military Fund.....	9, 140, 209, 274
The late Caffre War	21
Mr. Taylor's Oriental Historical Manuscripts	22
Dramatic Amusements of the Natives of India	25
Heroism of a Persian Queen	34
Sketches of the later History of British India:—No. X. Events at Poona and Nagpore—No. XI. The Pindarries.—No. XII. Disturbances at Bareilly	35, 190, 301
Bactrian Antiquities.—Discoveries of M. Honigberger	49
Flowers for Poets' Graves, Nos. III., IV., and V.	56, 133, 288
The Hindu Punchayet	64
Reflections of a Returned Exile	65
The Estate of Alexander and Co.	75, 132
Prior's Life of Goldsmith	76
Steam-Communication with India	89
Chinese Tsze, or Mottos	104
The Philosophy of Language—Opinions of the Quarterly Review ...	105, 221
Dilkushee and Chunchul, a Tale of Lucknow	115
Account of Sinde	126
The Arabian Nights	150, 249
*Miriani, a Georgian Romance (concluded).....	151
The Wellesley Papers	161
The Origin of the Egyptian Language proved by the Analysis of that and the Hebrew	165, 253
Life in India,—No. I. The Gamester,—No. II. The Wife	176, 325
A Hindu Colony in Ancient Armenia	181
Rose-Marie.....	187
Reform in British India	206
Mahommedan Superstition	208
Cupid and Death	217
The Euphrates Route	231
Stations in Central India	232
Colonel Vans Kennedy on the Puranas	240
Inchi Sedin, the Pirate; a Tale of the Indian Archipelago	277
The Maravas of Southern India—The Marava-Jathi-Vernanam	293
A Persian Repartee	316
Lieut. Bacon's "Studies from Nature in Hindostan"	317
The Non-Intervention System	331
Mr. Colebrooke	338

CONTENTS.

	Page
Miscellanies, Original and Select	78, 162, 247, 338
Critical Notices	82, 164, 340
Literary Intelligence	84, 164, 252
Examinations :—East-India College, Haileybury—East-India Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe	85

PART II.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.....	1, 50, 73, 130, 145, 198, 209, 213, 256, 273
Madras	21, 51, 97, 165, 210, 237, 258
Bombay.....	23, 51, 103, 173, 210, 240, 259
Ceylon.....	27, 110, 178
Penang	28, 110, 178, 259
Singapore	28, 52, 111, 179, 240
Malacca	30
Siam	31, 52, 111
Dutch India	182, 241
Borneo	181
China	31, 52, 112, 113, 183, 211, 241, 259
Australasia	53, 186, 245
New Zealand	253
Feejee Islands.....	32
Maldiva Islands	180
Cape of Good Hope	32, 186, 253
Mauritius.....	251
Madagascar.....	252
Persia.....	112, 186
Mocha.....	33
Circassia	187

REGISTER.

Calcutta.....	54, 114, 127, 188, 198, 211, 261, 291
Madras.....	58, 118, 130, 191, 268, 292
Bombay.....	59, 125, 196, 269, 292
Ceylon.....	62, 126, 197
Penang	130, 197
Singapore	62, 126, 197
Malacca	197, 271
Dutch India	62, 126, 197, 271
China	62, 126, 197, 271
Australasia	62, 197, 271
New Zealand	273
Mauritius	63, 126, 197, 273
Cape of Good Hope.....	63, 126, 198, 273
St. Helena	63, 126

Debates at the East-India House on the 21st Dec. 1836, 4th Jan. 1837, and 22d March	34, 139, 274
Judicial Committee, Privy Council.—Appeals from India...	64, 131, 199, 293
Law Intelligence.....	199
Home Miscellaneous Intelligence	64, 132, 201, 296
Brevet Promotions.....	136, 203
Prices of European Goods in the East	69, 140, 206, 301
India Securities and Exchanges	70, 141, 207, 302
Shipping Lists, London Markets, &c. &c.	71, 142, 208, 303

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL,
1837.

RESCISSION OF APPEALS FROM THE MOFUSSIL COURTS TO
THE SUPREME COURTS OF INDIA.

THE clamour which has been raised at Calcutta against the Act of the Legislative Council of India, passed on the 9th May last,* whereby the 107th clause of the Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. III. c. 155, is repealed in the Company's territories, and all persons in those territories are made amenable, in civil proceedings, to the jurisdiction of the Company's Courts, renders it a subject not unworthy of consideration, with a view of placing the question in a clear light, and of examining the grounds and motives of the clamour.

By the section of the Charter Act of 1813 referred to, British subjects of his Majesty in India, residing, or carrying on trade, or occupying immovable property, beyond ten miles from a presidency, were made subject to the local courts, in civil proceedings, equally with natives and others; but it was provided that, where it would be competent to a party to appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or other highest provincial court of appeal, British subjects of his Majesty might, *in suits commenced against them*, appeal to the Supreme Court at the presidency, which court was invested with the same powers as the Provincial Court of Appeal, conforming, as near as possible, to the course of procedure in the latter.

So long as the interior of India was not open to the general resort of Europeans, this distinction in their favour was a sacrifice to their prejudices which produced but few inconveniences, because it but rarely happened that Europeans and natives impleaded one another. Since, however, the admission of European settlers, and the extension of indigo and other cultivation in the interior, the qualified right to hold lands by Europeans, the consequent increase of subjects of litigation between them and natives, and especially since the introduction of cheap forums for the protection of the natives, this right, on the part of an European, when impleaded by a native, to appeal from a Mofussil Court to the Supreme Court at the presidency, must produce serious and obvious evils, which cannot fail to counteract the ends of justice.

It is well known to those who paid any attention to the inquiries which preceded the last Charter Act of 1833, that those which related to the

* See last vol. *Asiat. Intell.* p. 144.

judicial branch of that great question were, perhaps, the most anxious. It was admitted by all whose opinions were sought, the judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta inclusive, that a very material modification of the existing system was indispensable, under the new order of things consequent upon the changes meditated in our Indian policy. It may be worth while to exhibit, as bearing upon the subject, the views taken by those learned personages, the King's judges, in this matter.

Sir Charles Grey, the chief justice, in his Minute of 2d October 1829,* states that he saw no objection, if the Company ceased to be a commercial body (till which, King's Courts could not be dispensed with, inasmuch as the Company, as traders, were liable to be sued, and ought not to be sued in their own courts), against leaving to it all the ordinary administration of justice, and could approve of every court in India, of primary and original jurisdiction, being a Company's court; but he was of opinion that, to secure the right of making laws from being defeated by the mode of putting them in action, there should be a general court of appeal in India, of which all the judges should be appointed by the Crown, but the majority selected from the Company's servants; that its jurisdiction should be chiefly upon appeal from the superior Provincial Courts, and that all the Provincial Courts and Courts of Circuit should have the power of administering law to British as well as to Indian persons.

Sir Edward Ryan,† the present chief justice, in his Minute of the same date, concurred with the government (Lord William Bentinck and his council), that "serious inconveniences must be experienced unless the persons allowed to settle in the interior are made subject, with the rest of the inhabitants, to the authority of the local courts." He observes: "to leave the European owner or occupier of lands, or the manufacturer, at great distances from Calcutta, amenable only to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or subject only to the Mofussil Courts, with the limited powers which they at present possess, would tend to such a system of fraud and injustice, and leave the natives so entirely at the mercy of the settlers, that I think it would be an insuperable obstacle to the allowing of Europeans to settle in the interior." On the question respecting a court of supreme jurisdiction;—whether the Supreme Court should be rendered a component part of the judicial establishment, the whole being remodelled into one uniform whole, as suggested by Lord Wm. Bentinck; or the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut be abolished, and the Supreme Court at each presidency be the highest civil and criminal tribunal, as recommended by Sir Charles Metcalfe,—Sir Edward refrains from offering any suggestion, though he expresses his general assent to the views of Sir C. Metcalfe. But he reiterates his opinion, that, "on every consideration, it would seem desirable to place *all* classes of his Majesty's subjects in his Indian territories, as far as possible, under the same laws, amenable to the same tribunals, and to the same forms of trial."

In an outline of a system of courts for India, drawn up by both these

* Appendix V. to Rep. on Affairs of E.I.Co., p. 76, *et seq.*

† *Ibid.*, p. 94, *et seq.*

learned personages, they suggest the following system of appeals: there should be only *one* appeal for an error in fact, namely, in a suit originally in a Pergunnah Court, to the Zillah, whose decree should be final; in a suit originally in the Zillah Court, to the Provincial, whose decree should be final; in a suit originally in the Provincial Court, to a Presidency Court of Appeal (to be a court specially constructed for the purpose); and in the few original suits in the Presidency Court, to the King in Council; for error in law, or imputed corruption, the appeal to be carried up as far as the Provincial Court.*

From this abstract of the opinions and suggestions of the judges of the Supreme Court themselves, it will be seen that they recognize the expediency, nay, necessity, of subjecting Europeans, as well as natives, in the interior, to the local courts of the Company; that they do not propose to make the Supreme Court a court of appeal from the Mofussil Courts, and that (doubtless from a sense of the evils we have adverted to, as inevitably springing from a right of appeal, especially by Europeans alone, from the subordinate local to the Supreme King's Courts) they give no right of appeal from the Pergunnah and Zillah Courts to the Presidency Court of Appeal (which is but one degree short of the Act complained of), the majority of which Court, moreover, Sir Charles Grey thinks, should consist of Company's servants.

But these eminent individuals have not only tacitly excluded the Supreme Court, but have magnanimously pointed out its defects. They show† the unfitness, both of its constitution and of the law it administers, for the competent exercise of a jurisdiction beyond the seat of the presidency. Besides the imperfections and inconveniences of the Supreme Court, inherent in its original constitution, the application of the forms of British law to matters connected with Hindu laws and customs is, they observe, full of difficulty. Though they confine this observation to disputes between natives, and to the inability of a King's court to administer Hindu law, it is obvious that disputes must arise between Europeans and natives, which would fall within the same considerations.

It may be necessary here to remark, first, that if the law administered in the Mofussil Courts be not what is understood by the term "English law," it is not Mohammedan or Hindu law; it is of a mixed nature, adapted to the exigencies of the parties subject to it. The code, the rules of evidence, and the punishments, in criminal cases, retain but little of the native complexion. Secondly, if the Company's judges are deficient in the knowledge of English law, which they do not want, English lawyers would be ignorant of Mofussil law, which is a positive disqualification in a Mofussil judge. Sir C. Metcalfe observes: "It is surprising that a knowledge of any language spoken by the natives has never been considered a necessary qualification for a judge on the bench of a King's Court in India; there has, consequently, scarcely ever been an instance of its being in the power of a judge to understand what is said by the native witnesses and prisoners:

* Appendix V. to Report on Affairs of E. I. Co., p. 116.

† Letter to the Board of Control, September 1830. *Ibid.*, p. 132.

and this defect generally extends to the barristers and officers of the court, as well as to the judges." Thirdly, it has happened, that opposite decisions have been passed by the Supreme Court and by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, regarding different portions of the same estate, on grounds equally applicable to all;* and it is very rare that the Privy Council has set aside a decree of the Sudder Court.

We may farther observe that Mr. Mill, in his evidence before the Judicial Committee,† recommends, upon very plausible grounds, the entire abolition of the King's Courts in India. He attributes the confidence which the natives at the presidencies are said to feel in the King's Courts, to an idea that they rest upon an authority superior to that of the government (which is, for obvious reasons, encouraged in certain quarters),—a ground of confidence which, so far from being an advantage, he rightly considers an evil of great magnitude.

It must be assumed that, when the provisions of the last Charter Act were under consideration, this important subject met with a proper degree of attention. The result was, a resolution to give to the Governor-general in Council the power of making laws relating to all persons, British or native, foreigners or others, and all courts of justice; whereby he would be empowered to issue laws binding, to a certain extent, on the Supreme Court, especially as to jurisdiction. These are the very terms used by Mr. Grant in the summary of the main provisions of the proposed bill, transmitted to the Court of Directors on the 24th June 1833. By clauses 43, 44, and 45, of the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85, which stand precisely as first introduced, power is given to the Governor-general in Council to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations in India, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things, with certain exceptions; which laws and regulations, until they be disallowed by the Court of Directors, and repealed, are to have the force and effect in India of an Act of Parliament.

The intention of the Government, as well as of Parliament, in these enactments, may be ascertained from what passed in the debate on this part of the bill, in the House of Commons, on the 14th August 1833; ‡ whence it appears that all parties distinctly understood that the object in view was to place Europeans and natives on a footing of perfect equality in respect to judicial proceedings.

Mr. Wynn strongly objected to the power given by the Bill to the Governor-general in Council, of altering the laws in force, without any efficient check, as being a vast, monstrous, and absolute power; and urged that it would be better to give the Supreme Court the power of interfering in occasional cases. "It may be alleged," he observed, "that it is necessary to confer this power upon the Governor-general in Council, in order to assimilate, as far as possible, the laws which apply to natives and Europeans; but it is vain to expect to

* Note by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, in Appendix V. to Report on Affairs of E. I. Co., p. 29.

† 29th June 1832.

‡ From the *Mirror of Parliament*.

establish a uniform legal system for a mixed community of Englishmen, Hindus, and Mohammedans, whose religion and customs differ so widely from each other. I am desirous to elevate the character of the natives, and would gladly, in all cases, where it is practicable, extend the same rights to them as to Englishmen; but I will not sanction a system of uniformity which is to be produced by abrogating the rights that Englishmen at present possess in India. Let it not be supposed I am arguing, that now, when Englishmen are to be allowed to go all over India, they shall be accompanied by the protection of English law wherever they proceed; I wish the privilege to be continued only in the three presidencies, where a great number of Europeans are congregated together."

Mr. Cutlar Fergusson made a gallant stand for the independence of the Supreme Court; but he admitted that "there were evils connected with the mode in which its jurisdiction was exercised," and proposed to confine it to those persons who lived in the town of Calcutta. The courts, he observed, were established with a view to protect the Europeans at the presidencies. "No one," he said, "on this side of the house, has ever proposed to place British subjects in a more favourable position than native subjects. The question is merely this, whether we shall disturb a settlement of a hundred years' duration, under which native, as well as British, subjects have enjoyed the protection of English law? It is not we who contend for an invasion of the existing order of things, but you who wish to overturn British law in the English factories, where European subjects are not foreigners, but the original settlers, and where they have enjoyed the protection of British law for a hundred years. That law was established for them, and it is the natives who, preferring its security, have come to live under its protection. With a view, therefore, to preserve this valued right to the old British settlements, I move the insertion, after the word 'other,' these words: 'residing under the local limits of the settlements of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, respectively.'"

Mr. Shiel (who also disclaimed arguing the question as if British subjects in India ought to have exclusive privileges), having inveighed against the power given by the clause to the executive government, as establishing "absolute despotism in India," called up Mr. Charles Grant, whose sentiments deserve the utmost attention, inasmuch as they virtually proclaim that the very measure which has been adopted by the Indian Government was one of the express objects of the clause.

"No man is more desirous than I am," said the right hon. gentleman, "to give the natives of India a liberal constitution; but I think it is impossible for any one to look at the state of that country, and say that, at the present moment, it is prepared to receive the free institutions of England. The hon. and learned member must allow me to observe, that he has exhibited his fervour in behalf of a handful of foreigners in India, and has excluded from his comprehensive liberality the millions of natives of that country. The question is, whether we are to place Englishmen in a more favourable situation than the natives of India—whether the millions of the latter are to be amenable to laws to which we cannot venture to subject a few Englishmen. The principle which I laid down, when I introduced this measure to the House, was this, that, ultimately, there should be no distinction between Englishmen and the native subjects. I am willing to proceed by degrees to the attainment of my ultimate object; but I will not yield the great principle, that English subjects shall be amenable to the same tribunals as natives. I know of no chartered rights which give Englishmen, in India, the privilege of saying that they will not be

amenable to the same laws as the people about them. I never will consent to such a system as this."

Mr. O'Connell, coming to the relief of Mr. Sheil, observed: "The right hon. gentleman says, that his object is to place natives and British subjects on an equal footing. There are, however, two modes of equalizing them; one is by elevating the natives to the standard of the British, which is an object we all approve of; and the other is by bringing down the British to the level of the natives, and at this we all revolt. The only way in which we ought to equalize British and native subjects is, to allow the former to retain all the privileges they now possess, and to extend those of the latter."

Mr. Macaulay defended the concession of this large authority to the Governor-general in Council. "The Governor-general in Council," he said, "has now the power of legislating for 100,000,000 of people, and we are discussing the propriety of giving a similar power with respect to a few thousands. We may call this liberty, if we please; but it is the tyranny of the larger number. Nothing, in my opinion, can be more impolitic than to grant peculiar privileges to a small number of persons in a great community, and to allow them, as it were, to move about in an atmosphere of liberty of their own. I find an additional reason for giving the Governor-general in Council complete control over British subjects in India, in the fact that the power of deportation is to be abolished, and that all Englishmen will henceforth proceed to India without previous license. For my own part, I can conceive nothing more absurd, than to give the Governor-general in Council complete control over a great nation, with the exception of a handful of persons in it, who, on account of the accident of colour and descent, are to be at liberty to draw a line, and defy the government to enter their magical circle. This is an anomaly which cannot be suffered to exist. At present, in India, liberty we cannot have;—despotism we must have;—but let us avoid that worst of all evils, a partial despotism."

Mr. Warburton said, if the protection of British law could at once be extended to the natives of India, he would be disposed to take the same view of the question as Mr. O'Connell; but when it was allowed, on all hands, that this was impossible, he thought it wise to get rid of a distinction which established two classes in the community.

Mr. Charles Buller observed, that persons going to India ought to conform to the government established there; and that the laws which are considered good enough for the natives ought also to be good enough for them. He hoped the committee would not consent to the continuance of a favoured class in India, which must necessarily excite the jealousy of the natives.

The Attorney-general also observed, that nothing could be more unwise than the establishment of "a privileged class" in India; and

Lord Sandon said, he should vote with his Majesty's ministers; that there would be this great advantage in having the same laws for Europeans as for the natives, that it will give us an additional security for their goodness; because, if European subjects feel themselves oppressed, they will make remonstrances here; and whatever is done for their relief will also be a relief to the natives. "It is of great importance," he added, "to strip adventurers, going from this country, of the notion that they are to have a greater degree of protection than the natives."

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 114 to 33.

Now it is abundantly clear, from the declarations and admissions of the speakers of all parties, that it was their opinion, that the natives of India

were to be placed on the same footing as Europeans in judicial proceedings, and that they ought to be. Then the right of appeal to the King's from the Company's courts, granted by the statute of 1813 to European defendants, in civil suits, must either have been abrogated or extended likewise to natives. The inconveniences of the latter measure are obvious, and the judges of the Supreme Court themselves have, in effect, denounced it; the Indian Government, therefore, with Sir Charles Metcalfe at its head, empowered and plainly instructed by Parliament, abolished the unequal preference which an European defendant enjoyed over a native plaintiff in the local courts.

Now, wherein consists the grievance? The "privileged class," in the interior, no doubt, found their advantage in this distinction, which opened a door to gross oppression where there was a desire to abuse it for that end. But their complaints would not have been heard, for decency's sake, if they had not been encouraged by an influential class at Calcutta.

In all ages, an attack upon "the craft" has stirred up opposition in its fiercest form. That of the law is not exempted from this general sensitiveness. This rescission of appeals to the Supreme Court came home at once to the "business and bosoms" of barristers, attorneys, and officers of the court. Any where but at Calcutta, decorum would have restrained these gentlemen from being foremost in opposition to such a measure; but at Calcutta, where, it is notorious, the public, European and native, are lawyer-led, it was not to be expected that regard to appearances would be permitted to smother the sentiments of a just indignation. Accordingly, the leading speakers at the meeting of the 18th June were barristers; the *ipse dixit* of the leader was sufficient authority to their audience for believing that they had met for an object which was "the common cause of all,"—natives, of course, included; and although the bitter personalities, the intemperate invectives, the daring threats, which disfigured the orations of the legal speakers, denoted something more than zeal for "a common cause," the resolutions passed unanimously. The incidents of the meeting were, indeed, somewhat incongruous with our notions of unanimity. It is described as the most noisy, tumultuous, and disorderly ever known in Calcutta; one gentleman of the bar charged another with uttering an untruth; it produced three *meditated* duels, a motion for a criminal information in the Supreme Court, and an exhibition of articles of the peace by one barrister against another; and lastly, it has filled the presidency papers with a mass of criminatory and recriminatory matter, with reference to individuals engaged in its proceedings, which it is disgusting to read. Yet the meeting was unanimous!

After the statement we have given of the question, let the reader (patiently, if he can) consider the manner in which this measure was spoken of at the meeting by men capable, at least, of knowing better; who described it as an invasion of the *rights* of half a million of people; as a step to the establishment of *despotism*; as an attempt to create "a *division* between the native and English inhabitants of India," for sinister purposes; as a plot, a conspiracy, to *depress* the natives, and to prevent their union with Europeans, by robbing the *latter* of their birth-rights, and subjecting

them to "the abominations of the Mofussil Courts!" In short, there never, perhaps, were exhibited more barefaced specimens of perverse and fallacious argument than will be found in the speeches we refer to: they might very well pass for examples of irony or burlesque. Have these gentlemen so soon forgot the sentiment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, which they so much lauded, in his reply to the Press address: "to legislate differently for natives and for Europeans, in matters of right and liberty, would be extremely unwise and unjustifiable policy?"

Previous to the meeting, long and elaborate disquisitions were written and published, to show the illegality, the iniquity, and the impolicy of this simple and just measure. As one of the legal gentlemen is to be despatched to this country, with a salary of £2,000 a year, for the recovery of his health and to watch the petition for the disallowance of the obnoxious act, we shall, probably, have them re-edited here; but they are tissues of mere fallacies, special pleading, and declamation. It would be strange, indeed, if the writers, whose profession it is to make out good cases for those who want them, without reference to their intrinsic quality, could not make a good case for themselves. The objections are unanswerably met in the reply of the government to the memorial of the malcontents, which will be found in our Journal for October last.* It will be seen that the memorialists proceeded upon an entire misconception of the existing law (which runs through all the speeches), believing that appeals to the Supreme Court had been authorised in *criminal trials*; that *plaintiffs*, as well as defendants, might appeal in civil suits; and that the Supreme Court, when sitting on appeals from the Mofussil Courts, administered English law, and proceeded on principles different from those to which the Mofussil Courts were bound to conform: notions which, the reader will have perceived, were the result of an entire ignorance of the right really given by the Charter Act of 1813.

One word upon the shameful manner in which an individual was selected for personal attack by the speakers at the meeting. Admitting, for argument's sake, that Mr. Macaulay, as the fourth ordinary member of council, prepared this law; admitting that he suggested and even pressed it; the measure was the deliberate act of "the Governor-general in Council;"—that Governor-general was Sir Charles Metcalfe, his decision being confirmed by Lord Auckland. Why then should Mr. Macaulay, as one, and a junior, member of the Legislative Council, be dragged forth and, as it were, assassinated by "spoken daggers?" The whole proceeding presents the image of a mob of vulgar rioters, vociferating about imaginary wrongs, and attacking the first person who comes in their way, in the slightest degree connected with the subject of those "wrongs."

* Last vol. p. 37.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.*

THE soldiers of the Bombay army are an assemblage of men from all the countries between Cape Comorin and the Punjab, and of almost all the tribes inhabiting that vast space. From this extraordinary mixture, results, not (what I think would be expected) confusion, but a subordination, harmony, and emulation in the performance of their duties, which, without meaning to disparage other native soldiers, is not to be found anywhere, where the men are more connected by caste and country.

The chief causes of this are, I believe, an impartial distribution of rewards and promotion, without any regard to caste or tribe; each is alive to a preference which is generally given to the most deserving, and the others, stimulated, strive to eclipse the favoured class, which they can alone hope to do, by attention to their duties. This emulation, therefore, the equality of their numbers, the impartiality of their officers, and the constant opposition of their views and interests, appear to me effectually to secure their obedience and fidelity to the Government. Impelled by these motives, they have been known to volunteer duties, such as dragging guns, digging trenches, &c., which the soldiers of other native armies have considered derogatory to their profession, and refused to perform.

But the best proof of what is here adduced, is the fact that, since the formation of the army (the foundation of which is the oldest in India), an instance of insubordination or disaffection in a corps was never heard of; on the contrary, in the most trying and most critical periods, their conduct has been distinguished by loyal, zealous, and affectionate attachment to their officers, and the most unshaken fidelity to the Government and service.

The Bombay army may be generally divided into seven classes, derived from distinction of country or faith :—

- 1st. The Poorubies, or men from Hindostan proper;
- 2d. Mahrattas from the Deccan and Kokun;
- 3d. Gujuratties;
- 4th. Mussulmans;
- 5th. Jews;
- 6th. Christians and Hindus from the coasts of Coromandel, Malabar, Kanara; and,

Lastly, the Purwarries.

It may be observed here, that all these classes will admit a much more minute division.

The Mussulmans are from all the countries enumerated; but I have thought it best to mention them separately, whatever may be their origin.

The class deservedly mentioned first, from their superior qualities for their profession, are the Poorubies, or, as the name denotes, East-country men. These men, when they quit their own provinces, are also termed Purdesces, i. e. strangers, or foreigners. They are generally of the same castes and country with those composing a large proportion of the Bengal army,—apparently formed expressly to be soldiers,—high in stature, large-limbed, possessing great strength, and mostly well-made. They unite with mild dispositions, a high sense of honour and the most romantic bravery.

The Poorubies, serving with the Bombay army, are mostly allured to the

* "To the Editor:—Sir, The accompanying sketch was written, to the best of my recollection, about the year 1813. It may no longer be strictly applicable to the distinguished body to whom it refers; but, I think, I dare assert the description to have been tolerably correct at that time. A. B."

shores of Western India, by prospects of promotion and riches; which are generally realized, as they are indefatigable and very economical. They call themselves Brahmans and Rajpoots, but are many of them artizans.

The Mahrattas are the descendants of the same men who successively, under Sewajee, the Bhow, Sindiah, and Holkar, so often carried desolation and death over the finest provinces of Hindostan, immemorially the prey of every adventurer. They are mostly cultivators of the soil, and the greater part probably never enrolled among the predatory bands of their native land. From their vicinity to Bombay, being mostly the inhabitants of the Kokun and Deccan, a large part of the army is formed of them. They are excellent soldiers; obedient, patient, and brave. Being of an inferior tribe, although pure Hindus, they are not subject to the troublesome religious observances imposed on the higher classes, some of which strike at the root of military order. To this facility may be ascribed, in a great measure, their superiority (particularly that of their cavalry) in Hindostan. Being of the middle size, their small compact bodies are formed to support fatigue, and by the tenour of their lives, inured to it. Excellent horsemen, making their horse-furniture both tent and bed; scarcely ever out of the saddle, and frequently travelling fifty and sixty miles a-day, what could the proud, indolent Mussulman or the superstitious Rajpoot do against such odds?—the latter, for instance, who must consult his Brahman before he could mount his horse?

Quitting, however, the enumeration of their qualities as cavalry, they have a number of advantages of the greatest moment to an infantry soldier in India; they can finish the remains of a meal when cold; they can cook and eat without stripping or bathing; they are allowed to eat almost every kind of meat except beef. They appear to be derived from the Rajpoot stock (as, indeed, are almost all the tribes in India), and, consequently, many assume the surnames of Yadow, Chohan, Solunkhai, &c.

The natural desire of a man, after a long absence, to revisit his native place, the comparative nearness of their towns and villages, added to their being at home under the authority of a different Government, induced them to desert more frequently than most other classes; but, when well-treated, and attached to the service, there can be no better soldiers.

The Gujuratties are mostly from Surat, and a few from the northern parts; they are Fraush, and Bheels or Koolies.

The first is a very impure caste, and there are but few of them in the army; the latter assume the names of the Rajpoot tribes, and there is little doubt but they are descended from them.

The Koolies of Gujurat, from what I know of them, appear to be peculiarly well-qualified for our native battalions; those from the northern parts are generally tall, stout, and well-made; their capability of bearing fatigue and their hardihood are proverbial; they make incredible marches on their plundering expeditions, and, when taken, meet death with the most heroic indifference. They have no prejudices,—are from necessity abstinent, and would make excellent soldiers in our service. Indeed, I have known very valuable men of this class in our battalions.

The Jews also form a considerable portion of our army. In language, manner, dress, and appearance, they scarcely differ from the people among whom they have been for so many ages residing, the Mahrattas of the Kokun. Surat has, or had, a fine race of these men, I believe merchants, from Bussora and Bagdad. The Kokuni Jews are, however, more like Hindus, although, on examination, the fair complexion of their women and children,

and some peculiar features, point out their origin. The Jews would, perhaps, exceed all the rest of the native soldiery in usefulness, if it were not for a strong propensity to drunkenness. They have neither the pride nor the insolence of the Mussulman, nor have they any of the troublesome religious etiquette of the Hindu. They can mostly read and write the Mahratta language, and many read the Hebrew character, which, with the tongue itself, is taught, at Bombay and Surat, to those who have application enough to learn it.

It might be expected, indeed, that the Jews would serve men cordially who shew no partiality, and who have both power and inclination to reward their merits. They are generally stout, active men.

The Mussulmans are both Soonnis and Sheahs, but the latter are the most numerous. Like the generality of the Mahummudans, they are bigotted, intolerant, and vain. The service, however, has to boast instances of rare fidelity among them. It is unfortunate that we have to do in this army with the worst description of this people, those who enlist with us being mostly ignorant debauched men; this is the character of the majority. As they do not form a very considerable portion of the Bombay battalions, it is extraordinary, under the circumstances before-mentioned, that so large a proportion should have obtained commissions in the native army; but so it is—the proportion of officers much exceeds that of the privates. Some of the Mahummudan native officers are highly respectable, gentlemanlike men, and an honour to their profession.

Of the Christians and Hindus of Malabar and Kanara, I can say but little. The latter are generally of low caste, but clean and soldierlike in their dress and appointments. Those of the corps to which I belonged, appeared to me too fond of strong liquors.

The Purwarries appear to have received the term *Purwarri* from their invariably inhabiting the suburbs of towns in India. They are a division of a people who exist, scattered over every part of Hindostan, under the denomination of *D'heres*; but in the Kokun, I am informed, there are numerous villages entirely composed of them.

The privileges and advantages the Purwarries enjoy with us (and which they could not expect to meet elsewhere), warmly attach them to the service; and as by intermarriages they frequently become as one family in our battalions, so they consider and make its quarters, wherever they may be stationed, their home. Were it not for the dislike and contempt in which the other classes hold them, they would be the best people to employ as soldiers here; for they have no prejudices to interfere with their duty. The contempt of the other classes of Hindus arises from their employment to carry burdens, and in filthy offices, as that of scavenger, &c.; also, because, from poverty and hunger, they are compelled to eat carrion. This habit, most likely originating more from necessity than choice, the unfortunate *D'heres* might, I think, be easily prevailed on to abandon; and, for the rest, their good qualities are undeniable. They are strong, well-formed, faithful, and brave. Having, as I have observed, a peculiar interest in the welfare of their employers, who certainly have great claims on their gratitude, in times of danger, not now dreamed of, I venture to say, a reliance may be placed on their fidelity, and a degree of support derived from their attachment, which in these peaceable times cannot be appreciated.

Many intelligent and worthy officers in the Company's service dislike entertaining this useful class of men, because, for a chief reason, they are unfit to employ as guards about the persons of Hindus of distinction, or in intercourse,

as attending their processions or ceremonies. But it appears to me, the less regular sipahees are permitted to attend on native chiefs of other Governments, the better; and, as a full answer to the objection, it may be alleged, that, in the native regiments, Brahmans, Rajpoots, &c. all fall into the ranks with, and, of course, touch them, without esteeming themselves in consequence impure; and, if that be the case, how could those be defiled who never come in contact with them at all? It is not, however, intended to recommend that battalions should be formed of them exclusively; but that, instead of rejecting them, they should be encouraged in the service, and receive every just consideration.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I lately returned to this great capital from a remote part of the empire, to which I had retired, after having served the Hon. East-India Company between forty and fifty years. Whilst in my retirement, I had heard of the orders issued by Lord William Bentinck, abolishing corporal punishment in our native army, and that of Sir Charles Metcalfe, granting an uncontrolled freedom of the press in our Indian possessions.

Having passed the greatest part of my life in India, and having, whilst there, been entrusted with responsible posts, in which I had opportunities of studying the native character, I trust I may be permitted to make some remarks on both these orders, which appear to me to have been rashly promulgated, and leading to the most disastrous results, unless their baneful consequences be speedily averted.

Before entering upon these remarks, I think it right to premise, that the impracticability of abolishing flogging in the British army, constituted as it is at present, without having recourse more frequently to capital punishments and much more severe minor punishments, as in the French and Prussian services, has lately been ably discussed in Parliament, when the opinions of the Duke of Wellington and other celebrated military characters were decidedly against its abolition: the Duke of Wellington having emphatically advocated, before the Committee of Military Inquiry, "The necessity of all minor punishments being supported by the fear of some final and more severe infliction, to induce submission to those lesser corrections, by which recourse to the greater can alone be avoided."

To the justness of this remark every officer, who has been entrusted with the command of troops in our colonies, and attended to their discipline, must subscribe; it is to a judicious use of its application that the admirable discipline of the British army in the colonies (where the men are far removed from their country and friends) can alone be ascribed; and if this is allowed to be the case in the British army, the same rule will apply with incalculably greater force to that of the East-India Company, where, from the very elements of which it is composed, innovations apparently trivial, *as should have been recollected by Lord William Bentinck*, have led to the most dismal scenes of horror and massacre.

Our dominion in India, a government unprecedented in history, is upheld solely by the idea entertained by the natives of the discipline and irresistible power of our military force; in the composition of this army, we have at least ten native soldiers for every European; and it is, therefore, to the fidelity of the former, their attachment, and their discipline, that we owe our dominion,

over the fairest portion of the Moghul empire, and one hundred millions of its inhabitants.

The very existence of this army and of our eastern dominion has been put in imminent peril of instant annihilation by the late order of Lord William Bentinck, who, totally disregarding the military principle recommended by the Duke of Wellington, of all minor punishments being supported by the fear of a more severe infliction, has, on his own responsibility, in direct opposition to the opinions of three commissions, formed of the most experienced and most competent officers at each presidency, made the tremendous experiment of abolishing corporal punishment in our Indian native army, when he himself was on the eve of quitting India, leaving it to his successors and the devoted officers of the Company's army, to avert, if possible, the fatal consequences to be apprehended from his infatuated decree, when he should be out of the reach of danger. The effect of this order, as stated in the proceedings of the Committee of Military Inquiry, has been, to reduce the Company's native army to a state of the most alarming disorganization; the sepoys having, since its publication, when drawn up under arms, set their European officers at defiance, calling out to their commanding officers, on parade, that they know they dare not punish them, whatever irregularities they might be guilty of;—whereas, prior to its publication, they had been in the most perfect state of discipline and subordination, and had, from the time they were first led to victory under the transcendant genius of a Clive, been famed for devoted attachment to the Government; resisting the tempting offers of the ruler of Mysore to enter his service, when suffering the greatest hardships and enduring the most rigorous captivity; and, afterwards, remaining faithful to their colours when, from a long arrear of pay, they were obliged to sell their children; and, at a more recent period (overcoming their religious prejudices), volunteering by whole corps to embark on board of transports, and to proceed on foreign service to countries totally unknown to them, many detachments, under *native officers*, making forced marches of astonishing length to enable them to join their corps previous to embarkation. This army, Lord William Bentinck, by a stroke of his pen, dooms to destruction, under circumstances which, from the impossibility of finding any rational excuse for his conduct, might lead one to suppose that he wished to imitate Nero, who played upon the lyre whilst Rome was in flames; or that he was acting under the suggestion of some demon, who, like the Familiar of Faust, in the guise of a humble adviser, gained his confidence, to compass our ruin.

Lord William Bentinck has been unable, in his examination before the Committee of Military Inquiry, to assign any reason in extenuation of his conduct; on the contrary, he avows a deplorable ignorance of every circumstance connected with the important subject upon which he decides so summarily. He, indeed, mentions, as a motive for abolishing flogging in the native army, his wish that people of the highest castes should enter our army; and he also says, that he knew but little of the character of the Madras sepoys, in comparison with those of Bengal.

If Lord William Bentinck is so well acquainted with the character of the Bengal sepoys, he ought to know, that the Brahmins, the highest caste that enters the Bengal army, *are not those* who make the best sepoys; that, on the contrary, every disturbance in a Bengal corps, when ordered on foreign service, or on any other occasion which they conceive may interfere with their caste, can be traced to them, although others may be made their instruments, when proceeding to acts of violence; and that the Mussulmans, Rajpoots, and

other castes, who enter our corps, are, on that account, preferable to Brahmins, as sepoy. No respectable man, of any of these castes, ever contemplates the chance of his suffering corporal punishment, when entering our service; and officers, who have commanded sepoy corps, know that, when the men are treated with kindness (and they are very sensible of kindness), when due consideration is shown to their prejudices, and their officers manifest an interest in upholding their respectability, they can be kept in the strictest discipline without there being any necessity for having recourse to the lash, or “the final and more severe infliction,” excepting on very extraordinary occasions, when the culprit is discharged; though the power of inflicting it is indispensable, “to induce submission to those lesser corrections, by which recourse to the greater can alone be avoided.”

Lord William Bentinck’s professed ignorance of the character of the Madras sepoys must appear surprising to those who recollect him as Governor of Madras. Has Lord William Bentinck forgot the mutiny at Vellore, when the unfortunate European officers and soldiers were awoke from their sleep, in the dead of the night, to sink into the sleep of death? Has he forgotten, that that catastrophe was occasioned by the publication of an order altering the turband of the sepoy, which designing men made a pretext of, to alarm them with the idea of their being forced to become Christians? Has he also forgotten, that strong symptoms of discontent, which were openly shown in some corps, were reported to head-quarters, and that those reports were disregarded? On most people, possessed of ordinary feelings and sympathizing in the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, these events would have made a lasting impression, and would have for ever prevented them from risking a repetition of a similar tragedy—far less of running the risk, in opposition to the opinion of the most experienced officers. Lord William Bentinck’s notorious and almost incredible want of memory, as proclaimed to the world in his examination before the Committee of Military Inquiry, must be his apology on this occasion, and will lessen our surprise at the obtuseness of his feelings, as he therein avows, that he does not recollect whether any of the officers of the three military commissions, whose opinions he desired previous to abolishing flogging in the native army, were favourable to its abolition or not;—notwithstanding that the question, on which he desired information, involved the discipline of an army of between two and three hundred thousand men, and the happiness of one hundred millions of people.

The next point to which I would wish to call public attention, as affecting the discipline of our native army, is the attempt made by Lord William Bentinck, previous to his quitting Madras, to abolish the establishment of sepoy recruit-boys, attached to each battalion of sepoys by Sir Archibald Campbell, when governor of Madras. Ten sepoy recruit-boys were allowed, by that enlightened governor, to each company, with the view of attaching to the service old and deserving soldiers with large families; and the consequence was, that, in our subsequent wars, desertion was a very rare occurrence in the Madras corps, although a very frequent one at the other two presidencies, where no sepoy recruit-boys were allowed to a battalion. Sir George Barlow reduced the number to eight per company; and one of Lord William Bentinck’s last acts at Madras was an attempt to reduce the establishment altogether, and thereby to sever the last band of attachment between the sepoy and his officer, and to destroy the encouraging expectation the former rationally cherished, of obtaining a provision for some of his family, provided he performed his duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of his superiors. Thank

heaven! this attempt of Lord William Bentinck, or of his adviser already mentioned, was overruled; the earnest representations of the most experienced and competent officers at Madras prevented this last blow from being inflicted on the discipline of the Madras army, and has thus preserved one link of attachment between the sepoy and his officer.

It may not be amiss here to mention another instance of the policy of Lord William Bentinck, which, it is feared, will lower the European character in the eyes of the natives, and lessen the degree of respect which the sepoy should entertain for his officer. Much credit is given to his lordship, by his interested advocates, and those unacquainted with the customs of India, for his liberal conduct in dispensing with the taking off of slippers, and other observances, when receiving natives of distinction at the Government House. The impolicy and mischievous tendency of this regulation will be evident to all those at all acquainted with the customs of India. No native of India ever dreamt of approaching his superior with his slippers on; it would be considered a gross insult, and the offender would be instantly dismissed, if not severely punished, for presuming to make the attempt: it can only be compared to an European foreigner appearing at court, in the presence of his Majesty, with his hat on; with this aggravation, that, from the ideas of caste prevailing in India, and the aversion of the natives to several of our customs, such as drinking wine, and our indiscriminately eating articles of food which they consider unclean, any deviation from the established usage, which lowers us in their estimation, and permits them to approach us as if we were their inferiors, should be carefully guarded against; not on account of the trifling distinction itself, but of our political situation as their rulers.

Having briefly described the general tenour of Lord William Bentinck's policy towards the native army since his first arrival in India, and his inconceivable impolicy in publishing his memorable order of the 24th February 1835, abolishing flogging, which at no distant period is likely to render the native troops more dangerous to their officers and their employers than to their enemies, it remains for me to point out the remedies which I would beg leave to recommend, to avert the direful consequences with which we are so seriously menaced. I am fully aware, that both skill and address will be required in restoring the army to its former state of good feeling, loyalty, and attachment. Still I should hope that this may be accomplished, if the subject is seriously investigated at home, and instant measures adopted to rescue it from its present most dangerous position.

Recent accounts from Madras mention, that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers have frequently represented to their officers the impossibility of their enforcing military discipline and subordination since the publication of Lord William Bentinck's order, the consequences of which they deplored. This feeling is completely in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Duke of Wellington, in his examination before the Committee of Military Inquiry, "That the soldier himself is as much interested as the public in the maintenance of discipline;" and it is incumbent on the home authorities promptly to avail themselves of this favourable disposition.

With this view, Mr. Spry, of the Madras army, has recommended to the Court of Directors the expediency of immediately promulgating to the Indian army a new code of military law, assimilated as far as possible with the present British military law. In this suggestion of Mr. Spry's, I most fully concur; but I entirely differ from him in the opinion, that the punishment of flogging could by this means be again quietly introduced into the Indian army, and that

it would be received without opposition. Such an experiment I consider most hazardous. I also differ from him in the opinion, that the European troops do not concern themselves with the discipline and punishment of the native regiments. On the contrary, I make no doubt that this very order, exempting the native soldier from the punishment of flogging, whilst the European is still liable to it, has been viewed by them with a most jealous feeling, as lowering them still further in their own estimation, and driving many of them to more reckless and desperate acts of dissipation, which involve them in crime, and hasten their career to an untimely grave.

Along with the publication of a new code of military law for the Indian army, I would beg leave to suggest, that a general order should be published, announcing to the native troops the creation of a new rank, as a reward for faithful and approved service. From the nature of our native service, it has been considered dangerous to give to any of the native officers a higher rank than subidar (the senior native officer of a company), with about one-third of the pay of an ensign. Latterly, indeed, we made one of them subidar-major, with a trifling addition to his pay; but certainly not sufficient to excite emulation, nor to induce the native officers to remain on the effective strength, in the expectation of that rank, when, from length of service, they could be transferred to the invalid establishment.

To give a stimulus to the native officers to perform their duty with alacrity and spirit, to excite their hopes, and to hold out an inducement for their remaining on the effective strength, whilst able to perform their duty, I would beg leave to recommend the creation of a new rank to each corps, to be denominated Native Commandant Retired, with the daily pay of seven rupees (the monthly pay of a sepoy), which is considerably less than the pay and allowances of a lieutenant, and a palankeen, to be presented to them by the government: this rank to be conferred on the most deserving subidars, and to be enjoyed by them in honourable retirement, similarly to our colonels of regiments. The sight of these men, living in comparative affluence in their native towns, would, as we are all the children of hope, be a strong inducement to *respectable young men of caste* to enter our service; and the additional expense of the appointment would be more than counterbalanced by the number of native officers who would remain in the service in expectation of the situation, instead of being transferred to the invalid establishment.

I would, along with this, beg leave to recommend the attaching of a sepoy recruit establishment, similar to that now allowed at the Madras presidency, to each native regiment at the other presidencies; and that the original number of ten boys to each company, as fixed by Sir Archibald Campbell, should be permanently attached to each regiment.

Returns of native officers to be recommended by officers commanding corps for the situation of Native Commandant Retired, and of sepoy recruits who have claims to have their sons placed on the sepoy recruit-establishment, should be sent to the adjutant-general of the army; and, in the mean time, whilst they are being filled up, the new code of military law should be presented to the army, accompanied by a general order, explaining to the troops, that the Court of Directors of the Honourable Company have viewed with concern the alterations made in India, without their concurrence, in the Articles of War established for the better government of their armies, and have deemed it necessary for the preservation of that high state of discipline and subordination which has made the Company's army so celebrated for their valour in the field and their exemplary conduct in garrison, to prepare a new code of military law, which is now

published to the army, and to which all officers and soldiers must yield an unconditional and implicit obedience.

The late orders by the Honourable Court of Directors, granting an honourable retirement to the most deserving of their native officers in each regiment, and a liberal assistance to the old and deserving sepoy in bringing up his family, ought to convince all ranks of the native army of the anxious solicitude of the Honourable Court to afford them their benign protection; and it is now notified to them, that neither of these orders will be altered or cancelled by any authority in India, or without a special order from the Court of Directors in England.

The Honourable Court of Directors, when bestowing these convincing proofs of their benevolence on deserving merit, are anxious that those only should remain in their service, who evince by their good conduct, as faithful and obedient soldiers, their attachment to the government. And it is hereby notified to the native army, that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, under instructions from the Governor in Council, will grant his discharge to any sepoy, or other person belonging to it, who will, within three days from the publication of this order, express his wish to quit the service on account of re-establishing the lawfulness of flogging by the sentence of a court-martial, as has always been customary in the Company's service. After the expiration of that period, all ranks belonging to the Company's army shall be considered amenable to military law, as prescribed in the new Articles of War.

By adopting measures similar to the above, it is confidently hoped that the danger now impending over the Company's native army will be removed; and that it will, weeded of any discontented subject who may wish to leave it, speedily revert to its former state of discipline and subordination.

Should such happily prove to be the case, I submit to the Honourable the Court of Directors the necessity of immediately revoking the authority vested in the Governors of India, of altering or annulling any part of the military code to be promulgated for the government of the Company's army.

I find I should be encroaching too much on the space of your valuable columns, were I now to offer any remarks on the order, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, granting an uncontrolled freedom of the press. Should these suggestions be thought worthy of publication, I may at a future period offer some remarks on the policy of that measure, which, I think, requires some modification; and, at the same time, submit a few observations on what I conceive to be our true position in India, and the policy we ought to pursue, as the most likely means of restoring to its former prosperity that important appendage to the British empire, which, in the days of its splendour, under the Moghuls, yielded a revenue exceeding that of all Europe.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A COMMANDANT RETIRED.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Sir Henry Fane has just issued an order to the army, addressing himself more particularly to the private soldiers than the officers, on the evil effects of inebriety; which, in connection with the remarks on the case of Assistant-Surgeon T. Hunter, of the 20th Foot, admirably displays his Excellency's sentiments with regard to that "odious offence." We propose quoting a passage from each order, and then offering a few remarks on drunkenness in the army.

On the case of Dr. Hunter, the Commander-in-chief says, that "he can little wonder that thoughtless private soldiers should give way to the pernicious vice, when such examples (of officers) are set before them;" and in the case of Private Kenny, "the Commander-in-chief warns the soldiers against drawing such an inference;" (that drunkenness "may be successfully pleaded in extenuation of still greater enormities,") "and assures them that such a plea will never weigh with him; but that, on the contrary, when crimes are committed under its influence, he will always consider the drunkenness which leads to them as being an addition to their amount. He greatly deplotes the extent to which he finds this vice prevalent in the British regiments in India. Crimes arising solely from it are brought daily to his notice; and in proportion to the regard and affection which long service amongst them, and a knowledge of their many good qualities, lead him to feel for every British soldier, so is his regret to find so many of them here, with their characters tarnished or utterly destroyed, and their services rendered worthless, because no confidence can be placed in a set of drunkards. This detestable propensity leads to their dishonour, both as soldiers and as men, since it is the constant parent of crimes producing their degradation; or perhaps (as is so nearly the case with Kenny) an infamous death."

We must ever admire the high feelings that have dictated and pervade these orders; and we sincerely trust that they will lead to reflection in the minds of the erring, and produce early amendment. But we consider that the private soldier should not be left to himself in his attempts to repel temptation; he should be actively led from, instead of being tacitly encouraged to, intemperance; or all the good wishes of his officers will be fruitless. Spirituous liquors should be removed from his grasp, instead of being thrust upon him, or placed in such a situation that he has merely to "stretch forth his hand and take;" and we must consider that, so long as canteens are in existence, general sobriety cannot be even hoped for. "Why have the government opened canteens but for us to go to them?" is often asked by the men; and instances might be adduced, of a prisoner defending himself against a charge of drunkenness, by alleging that he procured the spirits at the government liquor-shop. How pitiable it is, thus to behold government persisting in ruining the character of the European soldiery for the sake of filthy lucre! "He commits the crime, who does not endeavour to prevent it," says the lawgiver; and it is to be considered, whether the excessive drunkenness in the army is not mainly attributable to government, who, so far from attempting to restrict the issue of spirits, promote it by the canteen-system.

The increased facility of procuring spirits must, as a natural consequence, be accompanied by increased intoxication in the confirmed drunkard; and, to explain this, we will allude to the ancient practices and to the present. When the old commissariat regulations were in force, each man had several ways of disposing of his ration liquor.

He might drink it neat at the tub;

He might take it away when diluted with an equal quantity of water;

He might transfer it to a comrade; or

He might spill it on the ground.

The latter case was of such rare occurrence, and that immediately preceding being bound by the same rules as are prescribed for the man himself, no further remark on them is called for. Our business is with the case of liquor taken away from the tub; that being the means by which drunkenness was fostered. The ostensible purpose of the removal was to drink at another

time; but in many cases the real one was to sell for money, or exchange for articles of necessities; four annas being the price of each dram, and two drams the equivalent for a shirt, jacket, or pair of trousers.

It thus stands to reason that a man, who received but three rupees as the balance of his month's pay, could procure but twelve drams for them, which, at the most, would not keep him drunk beyond the second day. To go on with the career of intoxication, he must next have recourse to his clothing, or sell his forthcoming liquor, for which he would receive at the rate of two annas per dram, from those who would re-sell it at four. But we have it from pretty good authority, that the determined scuffer never sold his liquor in anticipation; we have heard of men of this description, who have been reduced to the clothes in which they stood, not even a cot or a quilt to lie upon being left them: every thing had gone in the indulgence of their inordinate love of spirits, yet their liquor they would not sell! When the race of inebriety could be ran no longer, the man perforce stopped, and as he was before the most drunken, he then became the steadiest, of the men. He would swear—alas! how often are such oaths broken!—that he would refrain from liquor for a certain time: this, in barrack-phraseology, is styled "*cagging*;" and the breach of the obligation is emphatically described as "*bursting the hoops*." Two days would give four drams, which he sold for a rupee, with which he purchased four days' liquor from another who was "*on the go*," and could raise money in no other way. Thus the receipt and sale was increased in a double ratio, until, at the end of six weeks or two months, the naked bird was in full plumage; and thus he would continue till he re-commenced hard drinking, when every thing went the way it came, perhaps to be retrieved and sold, over and over again.

By these means, it appears that a man, after a fit of ebriosity, had the means of recovering himself again; but the institution of the canteens prevents him from doing so now: his money gone and his clothes sold, he has no ability to regain them. He has no remedy but to apply to the pay-sergeant for equipments, which, perhaps, are made away with before a week has elapsed; nay, instances have occurred of men getting clothes from the pay-sergeant, for the sole purpose of selling them, at half price, a few minutes after their receipt.

Now, as the canteens issue rum at the rate of one anna per dram, it gives to the drunkard forty-eight drams for his clearance of three rupees, instead of the twelve he obtained in the barrack-room,—just quadruple the quantity; which either entails a similarly extended period of intoxication, or the liquor is hurriedly swallowed in such quantities, as to have fatal effects, either immediate or consequential; and of the first having been the case, in many instances, in one corps, during a few months, we have certain information; for example:

Two men were found in a senseless state from the effects of liquor, one in the canteen, the other in the barracks, and were removed to the hospital, to die in a few hours.

A third, having been reported as absent for three days (he was last seen reeling home from the canteen in a horrid state of intoxication), was found in a well, into which he had fallen in the dark and been drowned.

A fourth was picked up, on the road from the canteen, in a senseless condition, and carried to his cot, where he was found the next morning—dead! suffocated by the liquor he had swallowed, which had rendered him unable to turn and eject it from his stomach.

A fifth was removed to the hospital in a senseless condition, from excess in

liquor, and was with difficulty recovered by the application of blisters and hot cataplasms.

Many, many others could be specified, who were frequently carried home in this shocking state, after a debauch at the canteen, who ruined their constitutions through it, and brought on fatal diseases, or died in a straight waistcoat, placed on them during a fit of temporary madness, or of "the horrors," as they style it.

All these men had been addicted to liquor when issued on the old system, and had often been far gone in a beastly state of inebriety; but never to such an extent as after the opening of the canteens. To prevent, if possible, the recurrence of these dreadful scenes, no man was allowed to receive more than two drams in the evening, in addition to that served out after parade: but this regulation was easily evaded. Men, who had no intention of drinking, procured the liquor they were allowed to receive with money furnished by those who had already had their quota, and then transferred it: thus to them drunkenness was far from being checked.

It is true, that the admission of liquor into the barracks was partially prevented; but the ingenuity of the men led them to adopt many measures to baffle the operation of the orders: bladders hid in the cap or boot, pots with false bottoms, and other receptacles, were used for carrying the liquor past the sentries at the canteen-doors, while the bugles of the trumpeters were never-failing utensils for smuggling. The liquor thus brought into the barracks was sold at the rate of six drams for the rupee, but, being insufficient to meet the demand, and higher-priced than at the canteen, the men resorted there to guzzle (we can use no other term), with all the edacity possible, as much liquor as the limited hours of the canteen would admit.

While liquor can be had at the canteens or other shops, the sale or transfer of drams in the barracks never can be successfully opposed: while the men have money, they will, in spite of the most rigid orders, find means of procuring spirituous liquors—unless something else, that they would like as well, is easily procurable. Strict as have been the precautions, and severe the punishments of those who were detected in their attempts to carry liquor from the canteen, it did not prevent a recurrence of these attempts in a different shape. The only resource now universally allowed to exist is, to lead the men into the habits of sobriety; but that can be achieved only by hopes of reward; dread of punishment never will secure it.

How, then, can inebriety be checked? Temperance societies may do much; but human nature is frail:—the sternest resolve may be set aside by some unexpected contingency. It is not only necessary to encourage sobriety, but it is equally imperative that breaches of it should be prevented. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," saith the prayer; and well would it be for some of our much-lauded philanthropists, if the divine precept were kept a little more in mind. Confirmed habits cannot be arbitrarily broken through on the instant. Strong minds might triumph over animal inclinations; but it is not among the class that forms the staple of our soldiery that this can be constantly looked for and depended on: the command of our passions and desires is an acquirement; it is not inherent in the human frame. To ensure sobriety in the soldier, excess of spirituous liquors should be removed from his vicinity, and a moderate supply of generous malt liquor substituted in their room; which, we think, might be done. At no very distant period, good wholesome beer was selling at Cawnpore, we know, for six rupees the dozen bottles, and we have heard for less. This was an article of traffic with the

shop-keepers, who sought a profit on their goods; government could afford to strike off the profit in their vending. During a part of 1835, good beer was to be procured from the native dealers in Calcutta, at the rate of four annas the quart bottle; and we confidently affirm that nineteen soldiers out of twenty, or even a greater proportion, would prefer the quart of beer to the dram of arrack they purchased at the same price. Here, then, is what we consider a solution of the reputed difficulty of abolishing the issue of ration-liquor. We would substitute a pint of draught beer at the dinner-hour for the arrack. But even this end could not be brought about by a stroke of Harlequin's wand, or the promulgation of a general order; it requires time to mature it, and these are the means we suggest to arrive at the point.

Abolish all canteens; and allow no liquor-shops within four miles of a barrack occupied by Europeans; revert to the old system of commissariat; permit no man, on any pretence, to take liquor from the tub; gradually reduce the size of the dram-cups; pay the men regularly for the liquor not drawn; and then commence the system of substituting malt-liquor, on which government, as we said before, should make no profit.

We know that the soldiery are partial to malt-liquors; a Mr. Bohle, at Meerut, formerly attempted to brew beer, and partly succeeded; but from some cause it was sad stuff; yet this beer, sold at four annas the quart, was drunk by many men in preference to arrack! This fact speaks for itself; it shews that even bad beer will detach men from spirits;—what would not good beer accomplish? There is also commonly sold, by native manufacturers, a liquid that they call beer,—a vile compound of ginger, jaggree, and sour toddy, the quality of which may be appreciated by merely stating the price—it is sold at the rate of two pice the quart bottle. The beverage is deleterious, and its admission into barracks often prohibited: yet still it is used, because it is easily procured. Even the men themselves have occasionally attempted to brew beer; but, although they were sometimes successful, they generally failed, from want of funds to purchase good materials and necessary utensils.*

* From the *East-India United Service Journal*, for April.

THE LATE CAFFRE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—As a confirmation of the just reasoning of Lord Glenelg, with reference to the real causes of the late Caffre War, I send you the following extract from the *South African Advertiser*:—

“In the course of a trial that took place lately in Caffreland, it was stated, that to seize the cattle of a chief, *under any pretence*, was, according to Caffre custom, *a declaration of war*. This throws light on the commencement of the late war, which broke out immediately after the seizure of Tyali's cattle by Lieut. Sutton. This also shows the importance of studying the customs of our neighbours.”

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

P.

MR. TAYLOR'S ORIENTAL HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.*

MR. TAYLOR's second volume of translated Tamil MSS. consists of the following pieces.

The first, under the title of "History of the Carnataca Governors who ruled over the Pandiya Mandalam," comprises an account of the ancestry and political history of the celebrated Tirumali Naicker, better known as Trimul Naig, of Madura; of which it is unnecessary to say more than that the whole of the "History" was given in this Journal ten years back;† and we cannot help remarking, that the coincidence of expression in the two translations is so striking, that we are almost justified in asserting that Mr. Taylor must have had this version before him at the time when he executed his own. If not, we can only say it is one of the most miraculous instances of correspondence between independent translations of oriental works ever known or heard of.

The next piece is entitled "The Pandion Chronicle, Supplementary Manuscript, and Carnataca Dynasty, Connected;" which is an attempt to produce a consecutive series of native history of this portion of India.

Whilst Mr. Taylor was translating these manuscripts at Madras, Professor Wilson was employed at home in drawing up a fuller account of the Pándya kingdom than he had given in his Introduction to the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection*. This valuable paper was read before the Royal Asiatic Society during its last sessions, and is printed in its Journal for October, under the title of "Historical Sketch of the Kingdom of Pándya." The principal authorities which Mr. Wilson has followed, are various native works in the Mackenzie Collection. We naturally instituted a comparison between the sketch and Mr. Taylor's history, and we have found such an utter discordancy between them, especially with reference to the important point of chronology, that our faith must be withdrawn from one or the other. There is every reason to believe, moreover, that these antagonistical views of Pándyan history have been derived from the same works; for Mr. Wilson, in a Supplementary Note to his Sketch, written after Mr. Taylor's translations had come under his notice, observes: "the chief of them (the manuscripts), the *Madura Sthala Purana*, is clearly the same as one of my authorities, the *Madura Purana*; and it seems likely that the *Pandion Chronicle*, and the *History of the Karnataca Governors of Madura*, which are also among Mr. Taylor's translations, may be identifiable with documents in the Mackenzie Collection, of which I have made use."

Our confidence, therefore, must rest not on the native works themselves, but on the competency of the writers to decide upon their merits and pretensions, and, in short, on their respective ability to make a judicious use of the materials.

* Oriental Historical Manuscripts, in the Tamil Language, Translated; with Annotations. By WILLIAM TAYLOR, Missionary. In Two Vols. Vol. II. Madras, 1835.

† See *Asiat. Journ.* (O. S.) Vol. xxiii, p. 685; Vol. xxiii, p. 9.

Now Mr. Wilson, it is true, is not a Tamil scholar; but he can avail himself of, and has resorted to, the assistance of able Tamilists. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson is profoundly versed in Sanscrit literature, and possesses the higher and indispensable attributes of general learning and critical knowledge, in both which Mr. Taylor appears to be deficient, and which deficiency is poorly compensated by a familiarity with the Tamil language. The one is an historian; the other a translator.

To illustrate these remarks, we may adduce as an example, one of the manuscripts translated by Mr. Taylor, termed by him "Supplementary Manuscript," and upon which he sets a high value. With reference to this work, Mr. Wilson says: "I place no great reliance on any of the manuscripts which profess to record the ancient history of the Peninsula, especially in periods of remote antiquity, but there are greater sobriety, consistency, and air of likelihood, in some than in others; and in those of the best description, there is a general conformity with each other, or with classical Hindu tradition, which indicates their being compiled with some conscientiousness and care. The 'Supplementary Manuscript' possesses no such characteristics; it is exceedingly *jéjune* and incoherent." He then shews its incongruity with other authorities. When it comes to refer to events happening towards the close of our fourteenth century, Mr. Wilson observes, "we first meet with an agreement with other and more detailed accounts; here, then, we may admit some approach to accuracy; but for all that precedes, the 'Supplementary Manuscript' is worthless."

The fact seems to be, that Mr. Taylor attaches a value to all the Tamil MSS. without discrimination; but, unless some degree of judgment and critical discernment accompany and direct translation, it is an office not only useless but cumbersome to science.

Next follow translations of the Mirtanjeya MSS., which are somewhat different or more enlarged versions of the incidents recorded in the first piece, "History of the Carnataca Governors." Then follow "Accounts of Tirumali Naicker and his Buildings;" "The Arrangement of the Palace of Tirumali Naicker, and Notices of some of his feudal Chieftains;" "Record of the Affairs of the Carnataca Governors," after Tirumali Naicker had "gone to Vaicontha," and other little pieces connected with the later history of Madura, none of which appear to be of material value as historical documents, even if they could be relied on.

'One of the anecdotes of Ranga Kistna Naicker, "the Affair of the Mogul's Slipper," is worth citing.

The Tamil author states that the Padshah (Mogul), in those days, was accustomed to send his slipper, as a *farmana* (or royal mandate), to the dependent states (this Pandiya-desam alone excepted), on an elephant, in charge of two nabobs, at the head of a large body of troops, the slipper being fanned by chowries, screened by umbrellas, and accompanied by banners, kettle-drums, &c. The king of each country was expected to meet the symbol at the head of their retainers, escort it to their court, place it on their thrones, and do homage before it; at the same time delivering their quota of tribute to the Mogul's sirdars. Upon an occasion, the slipper-bearing nabobs set their faces

from the Deccan to Pandiya-desam, and halted on the borders, whence they sent chobdars, with an *inayitthu-nameh* (authoritative message) to Trichinopoly, to inform Raja Ranga Kistna Naicker of the arrival of the imperial mandate. The king, being young, was ignorant of the meaning of this ceremony; but when informed by his sirdars, he was angry. He dismissed the chobdars civilly, telling them that his health was not good, and despatching *Dalakarten*, messengers of his own, with the same plen, he directed them to decoy the nabobs to the city. The *Dalakarten*, accordingly, allured them first to Samiyaveram, on the other bank of the Coleroon, then to the vicinity of Trichinopoly, where, alleging that the king was sick in a palanquin, within the fort, they got the nabobs and the imperial slipper within the gate, and thence into the hall of the throne.

Meanwhile, the Raja had invested himself with all the paraphernalia of his dignity, surrounded by his friends and officers, and seated on his throne, received the angry nabobs, chafing at the insults offered to their slipper and themselves. Seeing that the king paid no respect either to the Padshah's *farmana* or to them, they pushed aside the persons who stood in their way, and insolently offered to thrust the slipper into the king's hands. Ranga Naicker told them to lay it on the ground; the nobles refused to do so, upon which the Raja, with a loud voice, called for whips and rattans. Thereupon, in some alarm, the nabobs put down the slipper; upon which the king coolly placed his foot in it, observing, "How comes it that your Padshah, like a fool, sends me furniture for one foot only? Go back and bring the other slipper." The exasperated envoys, losing all patience at this, replying angrily, the king ordered them to be driven out of the city. Their troops began hostilities, but the Rajah's army routed them, and the Padshah, when he heard of this unexpected occurrence, apprehending that other princes would treat his *farmana* in the same way, discontinued the degraded ceremony.¹

In the Appendix are given translations of some apophthegms, from a poem "condescendingly made by Athivira-rama-Pandion," the observance of which will preserve a party from want. These sayings are, with few exceptions, barren and puerile.

Upon the whole, we fear that oriental scholars will not award to Mr. Taylor such a degree of reputation as will repay him for the toil of translating these manuscripts, which, as it appear to us, throw but little steady light upon Hindu history.

DRAMATIC AMUSEMENTS OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

STRANGERS, upon their arrival in Bengal, usually attend one, at least, of the nautches given by the natives at their feasts and festivals; but, should they remain in Calcutta, they rarely, if ever, have an opportunity of witnessing any native performances, excepting the singing and dancing at these entertainments. The dramatic representations of the Hindoos are, at the present day, in a great measure confined to their religious festivals, and are consequently wholly of a religious character. The strange and somewhat clumsy legends relative to the deities who figure in their pantheon, are the subjects of the performances, which last for many days, the nearly interminable story continuing without intermission, or, at least, without interruption from other amusements, until it is completed. The actors employed upon these occasions are of various descriptions, and of various degrees of respectability. Even the nautch-women themselves, though usually of a very profligate character, are not in every instance considered as degraded beings, since those exclusively belonging to the temples, and who are merely the mistresses of the attendant Brahmins, are not looked upon with the same degree of horror and contempt bestowed upon others of the same class, who are indiscriminate regarding their paramours. Many of the first-named class of these women have been saved in infancy, by the priests, from sacrifices to which their parents, either in consequence of vows, or the difficulty of affording the means of maintenance, have devoted them. Many also have been dedicated to the principal Hindoo temples by their parents, who imagine that the presentation of a beautiful daughter to the deity is a praiseworthy act; the children they may have are brought up in the same profession, the girls as dancers, the boys as musicians, or the performers of the male characters in the religious dramas before-mentioned. The more celebrated of the Hindoo temples are as well endowed as the monastic institutions of Roman Catholic countries, and it is in these wealthy establishments that the principal *corps dramatiques* receive their early initiation into the mysteries of their craft. The fame of their celebrity goes forth, and they procure engagements at distant places during the period of the grand Hindoo festivals: being well paid for their performances by the maharajah, or other great person, who may employ them.

The car of Thespis still travels in a very unpretending manner in Hindostan, scenery being in a great measure dispensed with by the followers of the histrionic art, while their properties are conveyed in a small compass: a hall of audience, or open quadrangle of the house in which they are to perform, composes the theatre, and the attempt at creating illusion is neither very artful nor very successful. The actors, however, often display considerable skill in their representations of the favourite characters of the mythology, whence the drama is taken. After the festival, at which they have assisted, is over, they return to the temple to which they belong; in every large or well-endowed pagoda, there always being a sufficient number of detached apartments for the accommodation of the attendant Brahmins, and their various male and female auxiliaries. The descriptions given of the dancing-girls of India differ widely from each other; female travellers in the country can scarcely form an accurate judgment, because care is taken to prevent any improper exhibition in their presence; but while one male writer assures us that, "although dedicated from infancy to their profession, they in general preserve a decency and modesty in their demeanour, which are more likely to allure, than the shameless effrontery of similar characters in other countries;" we are told by another, that many

of these performances are too indelicate to be described. It is possible that some classes of dancers may be much more decorous, both in their public performances and private conduct, than others, and it requires a very long residence in India, and a very intimate acquaintance with all castes of its natives, both Hindoo and Mohammedan, to be enabled to make these nice distinctions, and to decide upon the different degrees of respectability of the public performers of the country. The pagodas before-mentioned, with rich endowments, have lands attached to them, for the express purpose of affording a maintenance for the dancing-girls, whose business it is to nautch before the goddess, and by that means assist in attracting visitors to the temple. Should these women be detected in any improper acquaintance with strangers, they are immediately deprived of the advantages accruing from the revenues of the pagoda, and as the Brahmins are both jealous and vigilant, they are obliged to be very circumspect; hence arises the difference in manner and deportment observable between them and others apparently following the same profession. These women are only seen to advantage in some rich Hindoo court or city, where they make their appearance alone, and do not mingle with dancers of a different description. In Calcutta, for instance, although very large sums are expended upon the festival in honour of the goddess Kali, the spectacle varies considerably from that afforded by the more orthodox Hindoo, in the strongholds of their superstition. In Calcutta, performers of every denomination are admitted, Mussulmanee women, as well as the real worshippers of the goddess; these people, it may be supposed, must be of a very low class and very loose morality, since they can thus lend themselves to the assistance of idolatrous worship, and they are so considered by the whole population. Some difference of opinion exists regarding the respective merits of the Moslem and Hindoo *corps dramatiques*; many aver that the latter excel, especially in singing, and that their musicians are very superior, the young men brought up in the temples by the Brahmins being very carefully instructed: the Moslems, nevertheless, can boast vocal and instrumental performers of great merit.

In all parts of India, there are to be found tribes of vagabonds, under various denominations, who gain their living by the donations of an audience, whom their skill in amusing feats has attracted to their performances. The caste or tribe of *Nhuts*, known by the name of *Bauzeegurs*, are usually Mohammedans, that is, they affect to follow the doctrines of the Prophet, though in reality they have little or no religion at all; but there are others, supposed also to be of Gypsy origin, who, at least when they are amongst Hindoos, pretend to be guided by the dictates of Brahma, though it is said that they adopt any faith that may suit the peculiar occasion. These people sing, dance, tumble, and act occasionally in dramatic pieces; but there are a very superior set of performers to be found in the large native cities of the Upper Provinces, who are Mohammedans, and who go under the denomination of *Bhúáns*. A company of these people will sometimes be attached to a regiment of the native irregular cavalry; Gardner's horse had one, and Colonel Skinner maintains a set at Hansi: they are often also in the pay of some rich nuwab, who sends for them when he is either desirous of amusement himself, or has guests to entertain. The performances of these people seem to resemble very closely those of the old Italian pantomime, in which there were certain characters introduced, who *improvised* their parts. They are usually first-rate, as far as regards the talents necessary for their profession, or rather their double profession, of author and actor, being especially clever in hitting off peculiarities, either national or professional, of the people whose habits and manners they

have noted. The dialogue, though often exceedingly gross, is witty and pointed. The puns are innumerable, the Hindoostanee language being particularly adapted for ingenious plays upon words, double meaning, and droll associations, and to those who have made any progress in their study of the native dialects, these dramas afford instruction which it would be difficult to obtain by any other means. Sometimes two horse-dealers are brought upon the stage, who are at first very courteous to each other, but some awkward word dropping respecting the merits of their cattle, a dreadful quarrel arises, which is afterwards soothed down by a discovery that they are exposing themselves, and they part with the same politeness with which they met. Others of these extemporaneous pieces consist merely of intrigue, and they are fond of shewing their knowledge of the European character, and the style and conduct indulged in by the young civilians whom they have had an opportunity of caricaturing. These exhibitions are frequently ventured upon before the parties who are satirized, and if, as it is to be hoped, the picture is somewhat exaggerated, it is impossible not to admit that there is a good deal of truth and character in the delineation. The scene is a kutcherry, or hall, in which the European magistrates of India administer the law. One of the actors, dressed in the English costume, white jacket and trowsers, and a round hat, enters whistling and slapping his boots with a whip—methods of conducting themselves not uncommon with young men who enter the country with a thorough contempt for the natives, and have no idea of troubling themselves with the assumption of the gravity and dignified manner which would be more suitable to their office. A prisoner is brought in, charged with some crime; to which the judge pays no sort of attention, being occupied by a young girl, who appears as one of the witnesses. While the depositions are taking, he does nothing but ogle and make signs to this damsel, totally regardless of every thing else, and apparently indifferent as to the issue: at length, the principal servant of the judge comes in, and approaching his master with joined hands, and a countenance expressive of the most humble submission, whispers "*Sahib, Tiffin tiar hi.*" The judge immediately rises, and, as he is going away, the officers of the court enquire what is to be done with the prisoner. The dispenser of the law, turning round upon his heel, exclaims "D — his eyes, hang him!" and then makes his *crit*, leaving the people in the greatest consternation. It will be seen from this description, how very sorry a figure the English gentleman is made to cut, and how exactly the actors of India have hit off the national vice, the disgusting habit of swearing, which, in all the countries visited by our brethren, has been brought against us as a characteristic. Joan of Arc declared that she would not sheath the sword until all the "God damns" (the name by which the English were commonly known) should be driven out of France; and in the last successful play, from the pen of a celebrated writer of the day, represented at Paris, the Prince Regent of England, who is one of the characters, enters with an exclamation of "God damn!" it is, therefore, but too certain that, wherever we go, we are distinguished and recognized by a habit which exposes us to the contempt of all those who have attained a state of civilization, while the more ignorant adopt the phraseology which has become so familiar to them: the negroes of the West-Indies and of Africa never speak two words of English without introducing an oath.

The Bhāās, like all the other itinerant performers of India, are a depraved set of people, abandoning themselves to a dissolute life. They are the refuse of Mohammedanism, originally Hindoo slaves, who have been converted by

their masters, and who, having contracted matrimonial unions with the female children of the lower inmates of the zenana, have been adopted themselves into the families to which they are thus allied, and, therefore, claim to be called Moghuls, Patans, or Sheiks, the Syud being the only caste to which there can be no adoption, as a Syud must trace his lineage to the family of the Prophet. The natives take great delight in the dramatic entertainments represented by the Bhāāns, shewing, though in a covert manner, when Europeans are present, the enjoyment produced when these Christian strangers are made the subject of ridicule.

A very different description of performers are, however, sometimes attached to the native regiments of the irregular horse; these are Patans by descent, and are called *Kurkhyt*. They chaunt solemn battle-hymns, taking up a position on the parade, and animating the evolutions of the troopers by their invigorating strains. It is said that the lungs of these men are so powerful, that they will make themselves heard during a charge of a thousand horse, while in full gallop. They go into action with the regiment, and their presence, and the exciting nature of their heroic songs, produce a wonderful effect upon the soldiers, who rush upon their enemies with ten-fold ardour. These songs are styled *kurkha*, and are too powerful to be heard in a room; at a little distance, even in an adjoining apartment, they become very pleasing, being by no means destitute of melody, and having a solemn effect, which is elevating to the mind. The tribe is becoming rare, perhaps not more than one or two regiments now being able to boast a band of so unique a nature; they are, however, to be found in great Mussulman cities, where they assist at the festivals, in chaunting, particularly the *Murseah* and *Mortem* at the *Mohurram*, in which professional people, possessing strong lungs and great powers of endurance, are employed to beat their breasts, and to shout forth, "Hossein! Houssein!" until their auditors are stunned. The Bhāāns are also in great request at Mussulman festivals, especially at the *Buckra Eade*, in which all sorts of entertainments are going on.

In some families, the females are rigidly excluded from any participation in pastimes, which certainly are not always of a nature sufficiently decorous to form fitting spectacles for the sex; this kind of particularity does not, however, extend to all the establishments of persons of rank, the ladies, if unseen themselves, being allowed to witness entertainments, which, to say the best of them, are of very questionable tendency.

Amongst the numerous anomalies which we find in Asiatic society, none can be greater than those which relate to the treatment of the women. It is in many cases only considered necessary to seclude them from the public view, and to prevent them from having any personal intercourse with those of the other sex, who are not connected with them by the relationship of father, husband, or brother. Little or no care is taken to preserve the mind from contamination; it is a generally received opinion, that women are so thoroughly depraved, so intuitively profligate, that the sole chance of preventing them from open violations of rectitude, is to keep them under bolt and bar. The delicacy and refinement of mind and manners, which are the result of education, are consequently almost unknown, and when European gentlemen have been admitted to their presence, they have been surprized by the freedom of their conversation, and the familiar manner with which they talk of circumstances which are never alluded to by European, or, at least, by English ladies. The songs, tales, histories, in fact every thing connected with Asiatic amusements and literature, are, with few exceptions, more or less licentious, and

there can be little hope of any striking improvement in the Asiatic character, until the importance of the influence extended over Christian countries by the women, shall be fully recognized. Secluded as the Hindoo and Mussulmanee females are, at present, and protected, as it would at first sight appear, from all participation in the gross amusements of the men, the style of entertainment in which the latter indulge may seem of little consequence, since female purity is not outraged by the display. Experience, however, proves that it is impossible for one sex to be depraved without injury to the other, and that it is essential for the preservation of public decency of manners, and for the purity of private life, that women should give the tone to society; and, if we are ever destined in this world to advance to a more desirable state of public and domestic decorum, the improvement will be achieved solely by the women, who, with increase of power, will exercise a stronger degree of influence over the public mind.

Many Moslem families of distinction indulge in what may be termed private theatricals, in which the performers are the slave girls and inferior female domestics. These persons receive regular instructions from their infancy from adepts in the art, the teacher being usually an old woman, who has followed the profession all her life, and who is very well equal to the allotted task. The girls take different parts, according to the peculiar nature of their talents; some being the singers and dancers, others the musicians, the instruments consisting generally of a small drum and the guitars or lutes of the country, of which there are several varieties. As the latter are usually performed by men, the public dancing-girls being always attended by musicians of the other sex, a turban is assumed when the instruments are taken up, women in India never wearing a turban except upon such occasions. In addition to the singing and dancing, which are sometimes very good, these girls occasionally perform little pieces, similar to those of the Bhāñs, in which they mimic any thing ridiculous which has passed under their immediate observation. For instance, in one family, a venerable old man had been admitted, as a teacher of music; this personage possessed very considerable talent, and might indeed have been called the Paganini of the East; he would not only catch immediately any European air that might be played before him, but execute it on his own violin, with the most beautiful variations; he had been an excellent singer in his day, and understood perfectly the whole art and mystery of the science, as it is practised in Hindostan. This man, of course, entertained a sufficiently good opinion of himself, and shewed off upon his instrument, with all the airs and graces which suited so accomplished a performance; he became, therefore, a favourite subject for the wicked wit of one of his pupils. With a piece of white tow for a beard, a turban on her head, and a shawl twisted about her, in the manner in which he was accustomed to wear one, this girl would imitate every look and gesture so completely to the life, as to convulse her auditors with laughter.

These and similar exhibitions form the amusements of the zenana, the master of the family being usually the only male who is present. Occasionally, however, notwithstanding the great strictness of Indian society, the friends, or rather the friend, of the husband, in spite of the prohibition against his sex, is admitted to these entertainments. This is a privilege seldom extended to more than one person, and it is, of course, presumed that he is fully worthy of the confidence thus reposed in him. European gentlemen have, in this manner, become well acquainted with the interior of native establishments, and this is more frequently the case in those marriages which sometimes occur

between Englishmen, or the descendants of Englishmen, settled in India, and native ladies of rank and respectability. The domestic economy of these families resembles in every point that which obtains amongst persons of the lady's religious faith, which is very rarely changed, the ladies themselves only consenting to appear unveiled before, and to converse with, those gentlemen whom their husbands consider to be their most particular friends. Amongst the natives themselves, particularly those of a lower rank, the zenana is sometimes left in the charge of some supposed confidential companion. Such a circumstance occurred in a sepoy regiment: a venerable soubadah, who was obliged to absent himself upon military duty, having given the surveillance of his women to a jemadar, with whom he was upon a footing of intimacy. It so happened, that the jemadar betrayed his trust, a circumstance which came to the knowledge of the adjutant of the wing, the corps being detached in two bodies, at some distance from each other. This gentleman, well acquainted with the fiery nature of the man whose confidence had been so shamefully abused, came to the commanding officer with the tale, recommending the speedy despatch of the jemadar to the head-quarters of the regiment, in order to prevent the bloodshed which he had little doubt would ensue, if the injured party should return before the caitiff could escape his vengeance.

Though in India the women, generally speaking, are little scrupulous respecting the songs and tales which are introduced into the zenana, attaching, perhaps, no idea of impropriety to the sentiments they express, there are some exceptions, and more particularly in families who are strongly devoted to religion. There are a great many pious ladies, who employ the whole of their leisure,—that is, all the time not employed in eating, dressing, and sleeping,—in devotional exercises; they celebrate the Mohurrun and other festivals with great pomp in their own apartments, and are fond of having the *Koran* read and expounded to them by the learned of their own sex. Amongst the four grand classes of Mahomedans in India, the Syuds hold the highest rank; they are the descendants of the Prophet, and, therefore, all born to nobility, every man being a *meer*, and every female a *begum*. Each family is careful to preserve its genealogy with the utmost strictness, the children being taught to repeat their pedigree, mounting upwards until they come to the Prophet himself. As it does not follow that all who enjoy this honorable distinction are equally gifted with the means of supporting it, many of the Syuds are extremely poor, and are obliged to resort to means of maintaining themselves not usual with people of rank, or to accept the charity of those who are wealthy as well as pious. The pride of birth renders them unwilling to contract marriages for their daughters, with persons who, though rich, cannot boast the same advantage; therefore, it follows that many are unable to obtain suitable matches, and must live single, unless a bridal portion, bestowed by some benevolent person, shall enable them to marry a Syud, who could not otherwise burthen himself with a lady of rank. This piece of good fortune, though not uncommon, cannot occur to all who need it; consequently, there are numbers who must endeavour to support themselves by their own industry. Of these, some are taught to read the *Koran* (which is not allowed to be translated) in Arabic, and, in order to understand it thoroughly, they must also be acquainted with the Persian commentary. They thus become learned in two languages beside their own, and turn their knowledge to account, by expounding the sacred writings of the Prophet, and by assisting at the celebration of the Mohurrun. The selections from the *Daká Majális*, Persian MSS., relating the history of the sons of Ali, recited during the ten days of the

Mohurrun, are of a dramatic character, and the effect produced by the impressive manner of the person employed to narrate the events recorded, is heightened by artificial means: thus the sound of many battalions of cavalry, galloping over a plain, is imitated by an instrument somewhat resembling the Spanish castanet, beaten with considerable skill by persons employed for the purpose, when the events of the battle are recounted. But this is reserved for the recitations, which take place during the processions, on the concluding day of the Mohurrun; the ladies being obliged to be content with a less vivid representation of the last fatal conflict, in which the sainted martyrs perished. While the moollahs rehearse the stirring and tragical events in the history of the Emaums, to a large concourse of their brethren, the well-instructed daughters of Syuds perform the same office in the zenanas. Upon these occasions, when an *Emaun Baareh*, or place for the celebration of the Mohurrun, is set up in the female apartment, the lady of the house, who thus commemorates the festival, invites her female acquaintance to be present, and the same ceremonials are observed which are going on in the assemblage of the gentlemen, with perhaps less of those imposing observances, which the more extended means of the latter enable them to bestow upon this affecting commemoration. During the period in which the ladies are employed in the solemnization of the service appointed in honour of the slaughtered sons of Ali, the gentlemen of the family cannot obtain admission into the sacred apartments without giving previous notice; a precaution necessary to afford time to the female guests to secrete themselves, in order that they might not incur the danger of being seen by unprivileged eyes. It is almost needless to observe that, under such circumstances, nothing can be more easy than the introduction of visitors of the proscribed sex, who, upon any intrusion on the part of a husband, have ample means of concealment in apartments which the master of the family, though certainly not the master of his own house, may not dare to enter.

It is said, that the rare endowments of the well-educated portion of the Syud ladies often induce offers of marriage from wealthy suitors, who, prizing their virtue, accomplishments, and, above all, the distinctions attached to their descent, would gladly take them for wives themselves, or give them to their sons, without a portion, but are rejected by these high-souled women, who are determined never to wed excepting into families boasting honours equal to their own. In many cases, they are obliged to support themselves by the work of their hands, and though the needle is not a very common implement with the women of India, some there are who excel in all kinds of embroidery. It is not considered to be beneath the dignity of the most illustrious female, to obtain money by the sale of the labours of the fingers, for even Nourmahal, who was the widow of an Omrah, when transferred to the zenana of Jehanguir,—and, from some unaccountable feeling, either of caprice, or remorse for the guilty means he had taken to obtain her, neglected by him,—resorted to this mode of maintaining her state and dignity. She had either no allowance granted for her support, or one totally inadequate for the purpose; but, too high-spirited to petition for a subsistence, she determined upon supplying the means herself. With the assistance of some female slaves, she executed various specimens of workmanship, which attracted universal attention, and sold at so high a price, that she was enabled to clothe her women in the magnificent manner so much affected by persons of rank, who take pride in the splendour of the raiment lavished upon their slaves. The haughty Nourmahal, it is said, in this era of her life, disdained to owe any part of her attraction to the aid of dress, and therefore, while her women were sumptuously clad,

contented herself with robes of the simplest nature. The emperor found her, at the visit which the report of her independent manner of living induced him to make, attired in plain white muslin, busily plying the needle in the midst of her handmaidens, all of whom were arrayed in a manner befitting the rank of their mistress. Every industrious lady in India is not equally fortunate; for it often happens that, notwithstanding the most unremitting exertion in the pursuit, they are not able to obtain more than a few shillings for the labour of many days, and, therefore, if left entirely to such a resource, would scarcely be able to support existence. The Syuds, fortunately, are permitted to receive what may be called charity, without incurring contempt or degradation; the more dignified amongst them do not make their poverty or pecuniary embarrassments the subject of conversation, but they are usually known, and they entertain no scruples in the acceptance of any gift that they are privileged to receive. Charity of the most unbounded nature is enjoined to the followers of the Prophet, and there can be no class of persons on whom it can be so properly bestowed as the indigent descendants of his family.

In the dearth of amusement, during the interval between the festivals, the Moollah, or religious guide of the family, if an artful person, generally contrives to gain great influence over the minds of those with whom he is intimately associated. The generality of these priests have some learning, those bearing the title of Moolvee or Mulavi, being doctors of divinity: all must be able to read the *Koran* in the original language, and their wives and daughters, who are entitled Mulaanee, dividing with the Syud females the task of instructing Mahommedan ladies in the doctrines of their religion. The Moollahs themselves are frequently admitted to the *purdah*, and, with this barrier between them, can converse freely with the most scrupulous females. When it becomes necessary to admit a man to the interior apartment, a peculiar dress is provided for the interview, the woman being enshrouded in a stiff garment, which is put over her head, reaching down to her feet, and in which there are holes for the eyes, and slits for the hands, so that she stands, as it were, in a sentry-box, or like Jack-in-the-Green, seeing, but not being seen, and able to put forth her wrist to have the pulse felt by her medical attendant. An intriguing Moollah has ample scope for the exercise of his art; but there is another class of persons who surpass them both in the power and inclination to take advantage of the credulous. These are the *Nujoomce*, properly speaking, astronomers, but who blend with the celestial science that of judicial astrology: the skill, real or pretended, of these men, has rendered them at all times objects of great veneration to every class of the Moslem community. In many families, Nujoom, as he is called, becomes the arbiter, from whose opinion there is no appeal; he is supposed to know all the lucky and unlucky days, and he is consulted about the proper period for marriage, the proper person to marry, the day on which the bride should be brought home, the time to sow, the time to reap, and, in fact, upon everything connected with the domestic arrangement or the prosperity of the family. Where one of these pretenders to all kinds of divination is entertained, every individual belonging to the establishment must submit unhesitatingly to his dicta; they have no longer wills of their own, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that this influence is often employed for the worst purposes. A woman who is desirous to get rid of her husband, should he be taken ill, induces the Nujoom to interdict the use of the proper remedies: a Moslem widow can inherit her husband's wealth, or, at any rate, it is in her power to accumulate large sums during his life-time, upon which she can retire to enjoy the remain,

der of her days, in the manner most agreeable to her inclinations. The husband is not always acquainted with the extent of his wife's resources, or the sums she may have received from her own family: this is a subject on which it is thought that he has no right to interfere; and it is only when mutual affection has established mutual confidence between the parties, that he knows the amount of property which she may possess. Should there be any domestic unhappiness, the secret is carefully kept, and instances have been known of treasure being buried by the wife, in order that her husband might not obtain any advantage from her decease. It follows, therefore, that women often possess ample means to bribe the astrologer, and thus secure him to their own interests; while, on the other hand, the Nujoom is often employed to terrify the females of a family into compliance with the will of its master. The artifices of these pretenders are well known to those who possess any respectable degree of information and discernment, and their knaveries afford an ample subject for the ridicule of the Bhāās, whose talents, in embodying the follies and vices of society in amusing dramas, have formed the subject of the preceding pages. The Nujoom, as represented by one of these men, meets with a clown, whose nativity he casts, and whose fortune, he assures him, has been revealed by the infallible testimony of the heavenly bodies. He proceeds to tell his wonderstruck auditor, that there are many pearls in his fate, but, in order to reap so rich a harvest, he must first sow the seed, that is, he must first present him (the Nujoom) with a portion of these precious gems, which, in that case, will be returned in tenfold quantity by the happy destiny which presides over his fortunes. The clown, in much amazement, though delighted with the prospect of gaining pearls, asks, with considerable anxiety, how he, a poor fellow, who is scarcely in the way of seeing a pearl, can procure them for the purpose pointed out. The Nujoom, who is determined to wring something at least from his victim, finding that the pearls are not forthcoming, suggests a substitute, saying that *masch ka dall* (that is, a round white pea, somewhat resembling the precious product of the oyster) may, under the circumstances, represent the pearls. He thus secures a few seers of a pulse, a good deal in request, for his own consumption, leaving the clown to dream of pearls which he is never likely to obtain. The audience, though perceiving the drift of this exposure, and convinced of the truth of the portraiture, are likely enough to be taken in themselves by a person of the same description; but there are still many of the better educated classes, who treat the less reputable portion of the Nujoomes with contempt. There are a very considerable number of men, who come under this denomination, who have made great advances in science, equalling in their knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies the most distinguished pundits amongst the Hindoos; these men calculate the eclipses with great exactness, and some of them foretold the appearance of the comet: they are even said to have proved in the right, in one or two instances in which they have differed from great European authorities. The Hindoos are, of course, not a whit behind the Moslems in their superstitious belief in the prognostics drawn, not only from the stars, but from omens of every description; indeed, the nature of their religion renders them still more liable to be influenced by those, who owe their pecuniary means, and their character for wisdom, to the folly and credulity of the crowd. It is only very lately that medicine has been looked upon as a science independent of supernatural aid. Formerly, and indeed at present, amongst the very ignorant and the very bigoted Hindoos, the Brahmin was and is considered the best physician, because he is supposed to be acquainted with the *Mantras*,

which consist of exorcisms of various kinds, and by which it is believed that good and evil spirits may be constrained to interfere. A physician, therefore, who could not summon these potent auxiliaries to his aid, was looked upon as a mere pretender; and certainly, as the imagination frequently exerts a very strong influence over the body, the strong belief instilled into the patient's mind, of the efficacy of an invocation of sufficient power to control the gods themselves, may often have an exceedingly beneficial effect. It is very certain that persons both of sense and judgment have been unable to combat successfully against the depression produced by the conviction of having incurred the enmity of those who have so terrible an engine under their control. There are unprincipled miscreants amongst the Hindoos, who turn their acquaintance with the *Mantras* to account, by working upon the fears of the community. These fellows pretend to have the power of possessing people with evil spirits, which are entirely under their dominion. Many persons, who laugh at these pretensions, and despise the threats held out to induce them to ward off the menaced evil by timely compliance, are unable to withstand the terror which assails them, when they see the methodical manner in which these wretches go to work. The scene of the incantation is usually in the open air, the spot selected being sometimes quite as picturesque and appropriate as the Wolf's Glen in *Der Freischutz*; a circle is drawn, and a fire kindled, and, under all the circumstances,—the fitful shadows, the dancing flame, and the gesticulations of the magician,—it requires no great stretch of the imagination to people the unhallowed spot with fiends almost as palpable to the eye, as those which on similar occasions throng the stage at Covent Garden. The writer has once or twice been sufficiently near to the place in which these ceremonies were going on, to form a judgment of the effect they were likely to produce upon minds imbued from infancy with the darkest superstition; whether the intention was good or evil, no opportunity occurred of ascertaining; but certainly it brought very forcibly to mind the blasted heath, the witches' cauldron, and the midnight hags who, from a loyal subject, changed Macbeth to a traitor and a murderer. The *Mantras*, however, are going out of fashion in India, at least so far as concerns the treatment of bodily ailments; the natives now are beginning to place a stronger degree of faith in European skill; and as both Hindoos and Moslems now study under the system introduced by their British rulers, there can be little doubt that this branch of useful knowledge will spread rapidly and extensively.

HEROISM OF A PERSIAN QUEEN.

IN the time of Sultan Mahmood, Sidat, the widow of Fakr-ud-Dowlut, king of Rey, in Persian Irak, finding her son deficient in talents for government, and being a woman of spirit and capacity, assumed the supreme authority, and ruled the kingdom for thirty years. Mahmood sent a message to Sidat, requiring her to acknowledge his supremacy, and threatening, in case of her refusal, to invade Rey with a formidable army. "Tell Sultan Mahmood," said the queen to the envoy, "that, when my husband lived, I believed he dared not attack this state; when the Almighty took him, and the empire devolved upon me, I thought the sultan too noble and generous a prince to make war against a woman. I am, however, ready to meet him. If I am vanquished, it will be no disgrace to me to fly before him; if I conquer, great will be his ignominy to be chastised by a woman." When this answer was reported to Mahmood, he gave up all idea of invading Rey.

SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. X.—EVENTS AT POONA AND NAGPORE.

WHEN the guilty favourite of the Peishwa was surrendered to the British Government, the fortress of Tannah, in the island of Salsette, was selected as, in the first instance, the most convenient place of confinement. This arrangement, however, was not regarded as permanent, his removal into some of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George having been contemplated by the Supreme Government. Some difficulty, however, appears to have arisen in finding a proper situation, and the consequence was, that the prisoner remained at Tannah. But the period of his captivity was brief. Trimbuckjee Dainglia had been given up to the British authorities in September 1815; on the evening of the 12th September 1816, he effected his escape from Tannah, again to become an engine of disorder and mischief. There appears to have been some deficiency of vigilance in the custody of the prisoner. Little attention was paid to his personal movements, and in fact little was known of them. A habit, which it was subsequently ascertained he had for some time practised, of resorting every evening after dusk to a particular part of the fort, excited neither suspicion nor increased watchfulness, and natives were suffered to pass the gate without examination at hours when peculiar circumspection was called for. As soon as the escape was discovered, the different ferries were secured, with a view to prevent any person quitting the island; but the precaution was too late; Trimbuckjee Daingliawas beyond the reach of his pursuers.

The escape of this miscreant was believed to have been contrived and carried into effect with the full concurrence of the Peishwa, but no substantial proof of this existed. That the prince, after the escape of his unworthy favourite, concealed and protected him, was also sanctioned by the strongest presumption, although the sovereign gave the most solemn assurances to the contrary. In the absence of proof, there was no course for the British Government to pursue, but to yield apparent belief to the protestations of the Peishwa, and keep a vigilant eye on his future proceedings.

There was, indeed, abundant reason to be convinced that the Peishwa was exercising, and had long been employing, all his influence to undermine the British power in India. His intrigues extended far and wide, and the malignity of his hostile feelings was attested by his activity in diffusing them. From Baroda, the Government were apprized by Captain Carnac of some proceedings, on the part of the Peishwa and his agents, sufficiently indicative of that prince's insincerity and hostility. Similar information was communicated from other quarters; every circumstance was calculated to inspire the British Government with distrust, and there can be no doubt that this was their feeling.

There was reason for concluding, that Trimbuckjee was concealed at no great distance from Poona; and the suspicions of the Resident were

excited by intelligence of the assemblage of small parties of armed men in the neighbourhood of Mahadee, about fifty miles distant from the former place. It was subsequently ascertained, that considerable bodies of horse and foot were collecting in the same direction; that recruiting was actively going on throughout the Peishwa's dominions, and that even in the city of Poona, under the very eye of the British Resident, the process was in full operation. Public opinion unanimously pointed out Trimbuckjee as the prime agent in these proceedings, and there was scarcely more hesitation in attributing to him the direct countenance and support of the Peishwa.

The Resident, of course, remonstrated; he urged the importance of adopting vigorous measures for dispersing the armed parties, and thus crushing the insurrection in its commencement; a contrary line of conduct, it was pointed out, would lead to the most unfavourable impressions as to the intentions of the Peishwa, and the necessity of prompt and active measures, to relieve himself from the imputation of participating in the designs of Trimbuckjee, was enforced by the fact, that it was commonly believed and reported, throughout the country, that the Peishwa approved and sanctioned them. The suppression of the rebel movements, and the capture and surrender of their guilty contriver, were represented as being the only means by which the British Government could be convinced of the falsehood of such reports and the fidelity of the Peishwa to his engagements.

The Peishwa, however, was not to be roused; and, in addition to this apathy to military preparations, which, if not sanctioned by his authority, were calculated to place that authority in danger, there were circumstances in his conduct still more suspicious. It was indeed reported that he was in constant communication with Trimbuckjee; that he had even had more than one secret interview with the arch-conspirator himself; and that he had provided considerable sums of money in gold, as if for some expected emergency. These were but rumours; but there were facts beyond all doubt, which placed the Peishwa's character for sincerity in a most unfavourable position. He affected ignorance of proceedings to which no one in the country was or could be a stranger: Trimbuckjee's friends and family remained in high favour, and constantly made excursions into the country, said (and doubtlessly with truth) to be for the purpose of consulting with their chief; one of Trimbuckjee's principal officers, after repeated visits of this kind, finally disappeared, and the Peishwa declared himself unable to account for him. Some changes took place in the Prince's habits so extraordinary as to excite general surprise. He made a journey to Joonere, while Trimbuckjee was supposed to be in that part of the country, which was alleged to be in discharge of an obligation of piety. He stated that, when in prison, he had made a vow of an annual pilgrimage to Joonere; but it was remarkable that for twenty years he had neglected to perform it: a fact exceedingly discreditable either to the activity of his memory or the steadfastness of his devotion. He chose also to seclude himself from observation at Phoolseehr, taking great pains to induce the British Resident to believe that he was detained there much against his

desire by an injury to his arm, the injury being only a slight bruise, and the distance which he had to travel but sixteen miles. He had been accustomed, from the time of his restoration, to make annual journeys to Goagur and Copergaum; but these places, not possessing the attraction of Joonere, were now neglected, although the state of his arm no longer afforded an excuse.

The suspicious conduct of the Peishwa, in other respects, was corroborated by the warlike preparations which were evidently in progress. Troops were raised, forts repaired, and every thing seemed to announce impending hostility. Finding it useless to persevere in his former course, Mr. Elphinstone at length assumed a higher tone, and resolved upon more decisive measures. The British troops at Poona were put in motion, and by them the insurgents were driven from their haunts, near Mahadee, to the northern part of the Peishwa's territories. This being performed, and the Peishwa's preparations continuing, Mr. Elphinstone determined on drawing the light division of the troops at his disposal to Poona, to be there ready for any emergency that might arise. The impressions which the Peishwa's conduct had made on the Resident were distinctly announced, and it was intimated that the latter abstained from measures even more active, only till he received the instructions of his own government. By the time the purposed disposition of the British troops was completed, Mr. Elphinstone received such an intimation of the views of the Supreme Government, as enabled him to go on without hesitation. His first intention was to surround the city, demand from the Peishwa hostages for the surrender of Trimbuckjee within a fixed time, and in the event of non-compliance, to force the palace and seize the person of the sovereign. The justice of such a proceeding could scarcely be dubious, considering the provocation we had received and the moderate nature of our demand; but it was abandoned from two motives, highly creditable to the Resident,—a nice sense of honour, and a laudable feeling of humanity. Notwithstanding his repeated declarations, that decisive measures would be resorted to if the conduct of the Peishwa continued to render them necessary, after the arrival of the sanction of the British Government, it was thought that, as intercourse with the Resident had never been entirely broken off, the Peishwa had some reason to expect a more formal notice before proceeding to extremities. The nature of the connexion existing between the states, and the means by which we obtained a footing in the heart of the Peishwa's territory, were also justly regarded by Mr. Elphinstone as entitling that Prince to be treated with more delicacy than an ordinary belligerent. The second ground of forbearance was a consideration of the probable fate of the city. The people had been accustomed to regard the British force as a friendly one: its approach and subsequent preparations had excited no more alarm among the inhabitants than the arrival of so many fellow-citizens. It was felt by the Resident to be cruel to expose them to injury from those whom they regarded as their friends, and, as the Prince had upwards of seven thousand infantry in Poona, besides a body of cavalry, and a fortified palace in the centre of

the city, it was obvious that he could not be expected to yield without a struggle, and that, in the event of a contest, it was impossible but that the inhabitants should suffer severely. From the influence of these considerations, Mr. Elphinstone was withheld from acting on his first feelings, and a further season of repentance was afforded to the Peishwa, if he were disposed to embrace it.

In the meantime, the insurgents continued their progress, began to unite their forces from distant places, and took possession of one of the Peishwa's forts. They were represented as having obtained entrance by personating countrymen, carrying bundles of grass, in which they had concealed arms. This stratagem had been sometimes practised in towns where there was a considerable influx of country people, carrying their goods to the market, and under such circumstances the disguised persons might pass unsuspected; but it was little adapted to a hill fort, where there was only a small garrison, no market, and no great consumption of grass. The gross improbability of the story was pointed out to the person who related it to Mr. Elphinstone, and he was very clearly given to understand that the Resident was not imposed upon by the idle tale with which it had been attempted to abuse his judgment.

The stoppage of the post by the insurgents in Cuttack, in the early part of May 1817, rendered the receipt of the further instructions from his Government, for which Mr. Elphinstone was looking, a matter of great uncertainty. He was thus left in a great degree to the uncontrolled exercise of his own judgment. Every thing seemed to call for prompt and vigorous action. It was impossible to suppose that the British Government would be satisfied without the surrender of Trimbuckjee, and it was the universal opinion that the Peishwa would not give him up. In an extreme emergency, the probability was, that the Peishwa would fly to Ryeghur, in the Concan, where it would be impossible to carry on operations after the setting-in of the monsoon, which might be expected to take place early in June. A lengthened contest was above all things to be avoided; the position of the Peishwa, as the nominal head of the Mahrattas, rendering a junction of all the Mahratta states against the British highly probable. Feeling the pressure of these circumstances, Mr. Elphinstone sent a message to the minister, to the effect that he had a communication to make which must bring the question of peace or war to a decision, and that he should forward it on the following morning. The actual transmission of the communication referred to was delayed by a message from the Peishwa, inviting the Resident to a conference, which accordingly took place. Mr. Elphinstone then demanded the surrender of Trimbuckjee, as an indispensable condition of the adjustment. The Peishwa, though informed that the consequence would be immediate war, still sought to evade compliance, and refused to be bound by any engagement. On the following day, the threatened communication was made to the Peishwa's Minister. Its purport was, to demand that the Peishwa should engage within twenty-four hours to deliver up Trimbuckjee, within a month from that day, and should give up

his forts of Singhur, Poorandur, and Ryeghur, as pledges for the fulfilment of his engagement.

The minister received the paper with extraordinary indifference. Before the expiration of the prescribed time, however, some attempts were made to procure a mitigation of the terms. This was refused, and the city was ultimately surrounded by the British forces. The people now manifested some alarm, but it was speedily allayed by the withdrawal of the troops, in consequence of a communication to the Resident, accepting the proffered conditions. The forts were forthwith placed in possession of the British.

But, though the Peishwa yielded to difficulties which he was not in a condition to overcome, he was still anxious to find some means of escaping the consequences of his engagement. He appears to have courted the advice of counsellors of the most opposite sentiments, and to have vacillated between their conflicting opinions, as his inclinations or his fears preponderated. Terrified at the prospect of the precipice upon which he stood, and swayed in some degree by the judgment of the more moderate part of his advisers, he at length issued a proclamation, offering a large reward for the apprehension of Trimbuckjee, dead or alive, and smaller rewards for any information concerning his adherents; a pardon was at the same time promised to all who should desert him, with the exception of twelve individuals, and those who should still refuse to come in, against whom severe penalties were denounced: the property of the twelve excepted persons, as well as that of Trimbuckjee, was confiscated. Negotiations then commenced for the purpose of fixing the future relations of the Peishwa state, and a treaty was finally concluded on the 13th June, containing some provisions of great importance.

By the first article of this treaty, the guilt of Trimbuckjee Dainglia, and the obligation to punish him, were admitted; the Peishwa engaged to use his utmost efforts to seize and deliver him up to the East-India Company; the family of the criminal were to remain as hostages with the British Government, and all who sided in his rebellion, and who had not surrendered to the proclamation, were to be punished. The second article confirmed the treaty of Bassein in all points not varied by the new treaty. The third article extended one in the treaty of Bassein, by which the Peishwa engaged to dismiss all Europeans, natives of states at war with Great Britain. He was now bound never to admit into his territories any subject of either European or American powers, without the consent of the British Government. By the fourth, the Peishwa bound himself not to open a negotiation with any other power, except in concert with the Company's Government, nor to admit the residence of vakeels or agents at his Court. The great Mahratta confederacy was by this article dissolved, the Peishwa renouncing all connexion with the other Mahratta powers, and consequently his station, as their head, with certain exceptions. The fifth article related to the matters in dispute between the Peishwa and the Guicowar; the former renouncing all right of supremacy over the latter,

but with a reserve for his existing pecuniary claims, which, in accordance with the treaty of Bassein, were to be referred to the arbitration of the Company, unless the Guicowar should consent to the annual payment of four lacs of rupees, in which case, the reference was not to take place. The sixth article annulled one of the articles of the treaty of Bassein, by which the Peishwa consented to furnish to the British Government, in time of war, a certain number of troops, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, and substituted in its place one, by which he was required to provide funds for the payment of a force of similar strength, to place the British Government in possession of the means of providing this contingent. The seventh article transferred to it, in perpetuity, certain territories and rights, which were enumerated in an accompanying schedule. The eighth article provided for the convenient execution of the seventh, and the ninth, tenth and eleventh had the same object. By the twelfth, the fort of Ahmednugger was surrendered to the Company. The thirteenth and fourteenth extinguished the Peishwa's rights in Bundeelund and Hindostan. The fifteenth provided for an object very desirable to the British Government and the Guicowar state, the renewal of the lease of the farm of Ahmedabad. The sixteenth article related to the settlement of the southern jaghiredars, and the seventeenth to the evacuation of the fort and territory of Mailgaut. The eighteenth related to the authentication and confirmation of the treaty. With the efforts of Mr. Elphinstone, in conducting the negociation to such a conclusion, the British authorities had every reason to be satisfied, and the treaty, while it provided for the just expectations of the more powerful party, was not unequitable nor unreasonably harsh, as concerned the vanquished.

The Peishwa, however, was dissatisfied, and though unreasonably, not unnaturally. It was impossible that he could forbear contrasting his present humiliated condition with his former lofty pretensions, as the head of a people who had spread the terror of their arms over a large portion of India. It had now been shewn to him that he held his dominions at the mercy of the British Government, and though the discovery was unavoidable, it was necessarily far from pleasing. The obstinacy of the Peishwa had accelerated a crisis, which the prudence of the Company's Government would have postponed indefinitely; and, though they were blameless, he was indignant.

A few months only elapsed before it became evident that the Peishwa was again preparing for some hostile proceedings. Levies of troops took place unremittingly throughout his dominions, and by the 1st of October (the treaty having been concluded on the 13th of June previously), there was not a single horseman in the country out of employ. The quality neither of men nor horses was regarded; number seemed the only thing kept in view. The ostensible motive to these preparations was a desire to comply with the wish of the British Government for co-operation against the Pindarrees. This disguise was, however, worn too loosely to deceive. In an interview with the British Resident, in which the intended movements of our armies against the Pindarrees were explained, the Peishwa did not

think it necessary even to affect any interest in the suppression of the marauders; his conversation being entirely confined to complaints of his own degradation. From various circumstances, it was inferred that he was about to aim a blow at the British power, and though an appearance of confidence was maintained on both sides, it was formal and hollow.

Among other indications of the spirit by which the Government of the Peishwa was actuated, were numerous attempts to corrupt the native troops in the British service. It was in consequence deemed necessary to remove them from the town to a new position. The Peishwa then, as if in defiance, pushed forward his own troops, and it was announced that he intended to form a camp between the old cantonments of the British army and the new. At last, on the 5th November, hostilities actually commenced, by the Peishwa's troops moving so as to cut off the Residency from the British camp. The Residency was forthwith plundered and burned, but by the prompt advance of Lieut. Colonel Burr, the enemy was repulsed and retired. From this period, the career of the Peishwa was one of flight, crime, and misfortune. He put to death two British travellers, in cold blood, and committed other acts at variance with the usages of even semi-civilized nations. After a campaign, conducted with great skill and spirit by the British officers concerned, but in which few events occurred worth recording, the Peishwa was hemmed in on all sides, and lost all authority over the troops that remained with him. Finally he surrendered to the British Government. Long before this event, it had been determined to divest him of all sovereignty, and the determination was just and wise. The perfidy which had marked his conduct, and the inveterate hatred which he had displayed towards the British power, rendered this course the only one consistent with prudence. The Peishwa's dominions were annexed to the British territories, and he became a pensioner upon the British Government. In these few words, is recounted the end of a state and dynasty, which had been regarded as the key-stone of Mahratta power. The life of Bajee Row had been eventful. On the death of his father, his brother and himself were alternately raised to the musnud and dethroned, as rival parties gained or lost the ascendancy. Bajee Row was at last apparently fixed on the throne by the assistance of Scindia, but, shortly afterwards, he and his ally were defeated by Holkar, and Bajee Row arrived at Bassein a fugitive and a wanderer. Here he formed an alliance with the British Government, by whose assistance he was restored to a throne of somewhat diminished splendour; its federal grandeur being destroyed by the acknowledged independence of several of its former feudatories. This restoration, however, he owed entirely to the British Government, and the favour might have been expected to attach him to its interests. The general characteristic of oriental potentates is, however, intense and unalloyed selfishness, and the Peishwa's afforded an instance, not an exception. His character was marked by timidity, his habits were those of the grossest sensuality, and he manifested an utter destitution of all honourable principle. His cowardice probably led him to suspect the intentions of the British

Government to be less friendly towards him than they originally were; his debasing sensuality led to the encouragement of despicable parasites, who at once flattered and ministered to his vices; and his total insensibility to those principles, which impose restraint on better natures, made him unscrupulous as to the means employed for accomplishing his ends. From the time of the murder of Gungadhur Shastry, his course was that of a man predestined to destruction. In addition to the qualities already mentioned, he possessed an unusual portion of blind obstinacy, which was eminently displayed in the tenacity with which he clung to his wretched favorite Trimbackjee Dainglia, in the hope of rendering him as serviceable a minister to his ambition and revenge, as he had already been to vices of a different character. By this mad adhesion to a connexion, as dishonourable as its object was hopeless, he involved himself in a dispute with the British Government, from which he escaped, not indeed unharmed, but still in a better condition than he had reason to expect. Although the result of this attempt might have shewn him the folly of his course, he repeated the error which had deprived his throne of a portion both of solidity and splendour, and he lost all. He descended from the rank of a sovereign to that of a dependent on the bounty of foreigners. The justifiableness of his deprivation can scarcely be questioned by any but those who deny the lawfulness of war. If men have a right to repel wrong by an appeal to arms, and to deprive their enemy of the means of inflicting injury, the moral part of the question, as regards the Peishwa, is decided. The expediency of the proceeding is equally clear, and all that remains questionable is the propriety of annexing the forfeited dominions to the British territories. There are persons who entertain great apprehensions of the evils likely to result from the extension of our empire in the east; but those evils are never very clearly defined. If the territory be tolerably compact, it is not easy to perceive why a dominion extending through twenty or thirty degrees may not be as secure and as well-governed, as one of a hundred miles. The probability, indeed, is that it will be better governed, for all small settlements at a distance from the parent country, are notoriously the seats of the most scandalous abuses. When the peace of India, and the safety of the British Empire there, rendered it necessary that the Peishwa should cease to reign, three courses only were open to the victors,—to place on the throne one of the royal blood,—to place a stranger there,—or to incorporate the territories of the dethroned Prince with those of the state by whom he had been conquered. In choosing between them, the conquerors cannot fairly be expected to lose sight altogether of their own interest; at the same time, they ought to pay due attention to a subject rarely thought of by the native sovereigns,—the interests of the people to be governed. Had the British elevated to the musnud some member of the subdued Peishwa's family, all the evils of the Mahratta confederacy would have been perpetuated, and Poona would always have been a focus of anti-British intrigue. The gratitude to be expected from a Prince thus elevated, was exemplified in the case of Bajee Row. Had the second course been taken, and a stranger been installed in

the sovereignty, he must have been maintained there by British force, and the only difference between this and the actual assumption of dominion, would have been that, in the former case, the Government would be much weaker and infinitely more corrupt. To the third course, no objection appears, but the vague one which is derived from the belief that all increase of territory is an evil. This may suffice to settle the question with regard to the interest of the conquerors. As to the interest of the people to be governed, the question is still more easy of answer. Whoever knows what even the best native government is, must be aware that an exchange for British rule must ever be for the benefit of the people. Abuses may be perpetrated under the British Government, but they are mostly traceable to the native officers employed, and if they take place under all the checks imposed by European vigilance, what must be their extent when the higher functionaries of the state are as ready as the lower to participate in and profit by them? The truth is, that, in a native state, the Government itself is but one vast abuse, from the monarch to the pettiest retainer of office; no one even supposes that it exists for the public benefit; it is regarded as an engine to enable those who can gain possession of it, to gratify their own avarice and ambition. It will require a long period to establish sounder and better views, and for years to come no native government can be a good government. The elements of good government do not exist.

The views of the Marquess of Hastings were, on this point, sound and judicious. He understood his country's interest, and he pursued it.

NAGPORE.

On the 1st of February 1817, Appa Sahib succeeded to the musnud of Nagpore, by the death of Pursajee Bhooslah.

Nagpore was one of the states with which a subsidiary treaty existed. There had been considerable irregularity as to the organization and maintenance of the stipulated contingent, which had subjected the British Government to additional expense. Discussion, of course, arose; but native evasion contrived for a while to postpone the fulfilment of engagements which could not be denied. Procrastination is of too common occurrence in the proceedings of Oriental courts, to excite much surprise; and the disposition of Appa Sahib was regarded as not unfriendly to the English. Circumstances, however, soon occurred, and especially a change with regard to his ministers, which convinced the British authorities that his professions of friendship were hollow and insincere.

* At this period, indeed, the seeds of hatred to British influence were scattered throughout India with an unsparing hand, and the Peishwa was the prime instigator and fomentor of the hostile feeling. Habits of ancient standing gave him considerable influence with the native Princes. The Mahratta states might also be supposed to feel their pride in some degree wounded by the humiliation of their chief, and some suspicion may be supposed to have existed as to the probable aim of the British Government, and the extent to which it proposed to carry its

acquisitions. There might be an apprehension that England was looking to the entire dominion of India; and though this consummation would be devoutly wished by the people, if they understood their own welfare, the prospect of it could, under no circumstances, be very acceptable to those whose thrones were to fall before the march of the victors. It is certain that the plans of the Governor-General for the extirpation of the Pindarrees were regarded with great suspicion. This must, in most instances, have arisen from the apprehension of ulterior measures, for, with the exception of Scindia and Holkar, who entertained bodies of the Pindarrees in a sort of feudal dependence, no Prince would appear to have any interest in supporting them. The interest of the Rajah of Nagpore, indeed, lay quite the other way; for his dominions had suffered most severely from the devastations of these marauding adventurers; and by an express article of the subsidiary treaty, the British Government was required to defend the state of Nagpore against their incursions. It was probably to some one of the causes which have been mentioned, or to a combination of them, that the mad hostility of the Rajah of Nagpore to the British is to be ascribed, aided, no doubt, by that uneasy feeling, which must ever operate upon the mind of a Prince fettered by such engagements as are imposed by the subsidiary treaties of the East. Unless, like many of his brethren, he is content to forget that a ruler has any thing to do but to collect treasure and dissipate it in a career of sensual indulgence, he must be annoyed by the consciousness that, though he enjoys the name of Sovereign, his office is but a pageant, all substantial power resting with another. He who promises deliverance from this thralldom, generally, therefore, finds an advocate in the party whom he seeks to win to his purposes. Fear will frequently impose a restraint; "I dare not" will wait upon "I would"; but the heart of the person assailed will generally be with the tempter; and if he resist effectually, it will seldom be without a struggle.

The motives by which the Rajah of Nagpore might have been acted upon, have been suggested;—and this is all that is now possible. Perhaps, even at the time, the most sagacious and best informed observer could not have satisfactorily determined by which, or by how many, of them he was really impelled, nor to what extent they respectively operated. His conduct seemed to partake in an extraordinary degree of blind wilfulness;—he followed the example of the Peishwa, and he shared his fate. He affected to owe a certain homage to that Sovereign,—the Rajah of Nagpore enjoying hereditarily the nominal office of commander-in-chief of the forces of the Mahratta Empire, as the Peishwa hereditarily held the nominal chieftainship. What degree of importance he attached to the connexion, may admit of question; but it is certain that he most dutifully followed his leader to ruin.

The slenderness of the thread which binds to us our subsidiary allies, renders imperative the greatest circumspection in selecting the representatives of the British Government at their Courts. The resident at Nagpore, at this time, was fortunately a gentleman whose sagacity and prudence were

not to be overcome even by Mahratta dissimulation. Mr. Jenkins distinctly perceived the tendency which events were taking, and if the British connexion could have been preserved by judgment, firmness and caution, combined with suavity, that connexion would not have been severed, nor the Rajah divested of his power. But the period was approaching when the Rajah would throw off the mask of friendship, and, in anticipation of it, Mr. Jenkins apprized the military authorities of the prospect of their being speedily called into action, and urged the march of troops towards Nagpore, to uphold the British interests. The Rajah had dismissed the Peishwa's vakeel, but he still retained at his Court the brother of that functionary, and through him, as well as other channels, the intercourse with Poona continued to be carried on. The assemblage of troops at Poona was accompanied by a simultaneous collection of force at Nagpore. The completion of the contingent was delayed, and when troops were assigned for the purpose, they consisted mostly of new levies, evidencing that the Rajah had no mind to part with his good troops. In addition to their being raw and undisciplined, the fidelity of these recruits to the British cause was more than suspected. The levies extended beyond Nagpore, and were conducted with great secrecy. The infatuated Prince had entered into negotiations with the Pindarrees, who were invited to bring down a force to attack the British. The Pindarrees were also made useful in another way, by assigning the fact of their ravages as an excuse for keeping up an extraordinary number of troops.

In the midst of these warning circumstances, a khelaut arrived from the Peishwa, and the Rajah sent to inform the Resident of his intention to receive it with all the usual ceremonies indicative of his being invested with the character of commander-in-chief of the Mahratta armies. The principal ceremony consisted in going out to his camp, and remaining three days at the head of his troops. The communication was accompanied by a request that the Resident, or some gentlemen of the service, would attend the ceremony, and that a salute might be ordered. As the British Government was then in a state of actual warfare with the Peishwa, it was quite obvious that such a request could not be complied with, and this public acknowledgment by Appa Sahib of a community of interest with the declared enemy of his protectors, would seem to amount almost to insanity. Mr. Jenkins, of course, refused any participation in the ceremony. On the following day, all communication between the Residency and the city was interdicted. The palaces were stripped of every thing of value, and the families of the Rajah and principal ministers left the city. These movements were followed by an order for the contingent to remove to the city, the old cry of the Pindarrees being set up as a pretext. Upon this, Mr. Jenkins lost no time in sending for the troops from their cantonments.

An attempt was now made, on the part of the Rajah, to open a negotiation; but the hostile manifestations which were contemporaneous shewed it to be altogether delusive. The 26th of November placed the matter beyond question, by a repetition of the treacheries of Poona. An inter-

view between the British Resident and two of the Rajah's ministers was interrupted by the commencement of firing. The strife of words was now to give way to the combat of more deadly weapons. The conference was dissolved abruptly, and Mr. Jenkins repaired to the scene of action.

Reinforcements had been sent for, but they had not arrived. The duty of repelling the attack consequently devolved upon a very small body of troops, under Lieut. Col. Scott, who had to resist a force of about eight thousand infantry and twelve thousand cavalry, supported by thirty-five guns.

When these troops had, at the request of the Resident, marched from their cantonments, they took post on the hill of Seetabuldy, overlooking the residency and the city; at the same time taking possession of another hill, about three hundred yards distant, the occupation of which was necessary to their retention of the former. In the course of the day, large bodies of Arabs, with five guns, were observed to enter a village at the foot of the hill, where a strong body of the Rajah's infantry had previously been posted; and at six o'clock in the evening, while Col. Scott was engaged with Capt. Bayley in posting sentries on the face of the hill, the Arabs in the village opened a fire. This was entirely unexpected, as no overt act of hostility had yet taken place on either side, and the Rajah's troops were aware that the posting of the sentries by the British was only a customary act of military precaution, and that no intention existed of attacking them. The small party of British troops, who found themselves thus suddenly engaged in action, returned a volley upon their assailants, and then retreated to the top of the hill, under the fire of all the troops in the village.

The action now became general, and continued without intermission for eighteen hours. A part of the troops being entirely exhausted, it was found necessary to confine the defence of the inferior hill to its summit. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 27th, a body of Arabs by charging up the face of the hill, with an overwhelming force, succeeded in gaining possession of the British post. The vast disproportion between the numbers of the contending bodies now appeared to give a fearful preponderance to the Rajah's party, when the current of fortune was turned by one of those acts of romantic valour, which have so often changed the face of the battle-field, struck panic into the hearts of a powerful enemy, and secured the victory to the weaker side. At the moment when there seemed most cause for despondency, Capt. Fitzgerald, commanding a detachment of Bengal cavalry, reinforced by a native officer and about twenty-five troopers of the Madras body-guard, charged an immense body of the enemy's best horse, and having taken their guns and turned them against their late possessors, stood master of the plain, which was covered in every direction by the flying foe. Accident aided the advantage which daring courage had secured. While preparations were making for an attack upon the Arabs, who had obtained possession of the smaller hill, an explosion was observed to take place in the midst of them. No sooner was this perceived, than the British troops made a rush towards the spot, and it was with great difficulty that Col. Scott could prevent the hill which he occupied from being

deserted, or even prevail upon the infantry to wait the arrival of the cavalry who were to support them. Their impatience for action would doubtless have been justified by their bearing through its dangers; but the opportunity was not afforded. On their approach, the enemy abandoned the guns and fled. Shortly after, the Arabs beginning to collect in considerable numbers in front of the hill, a troop of cavalry, led by Cornet Smith, charged round its base, and numbers of the enemy were cut to pieces. All hope now seemed to be extinct with the defeated party; the attack slackened in every quarter, and by noon it had entirely ceased.

Courage and military conduct, like other meritorious qualities, are not always appreciated according to their deserts. The magnitude of the stake contended for, the proximity or distance of the scene of action, the numbers engaged, and various other accidents, influence the judgment of mankind with regard to them. Little is recollected of the heroic band who, on this occasion, illustrated the triumphant supremacy of living burning courage over the dead force of mere numbers. Yet the prodigies of valour, which they performed, have rarely been equalled either in ancient or modern times. If glory were to be proportioned to difficulty and danger, the memory of such men would be imperishable. The noble spirit, by which they were animated, extended even to the Civil servants of the Company. The Resident, Mr. Jenkins, was present throughout the action, and on the testimony of Col. Scott, it is established, that his animated conduct tended in a very considerable degree to excite the troops to their duty. His first assistant, Mr. Sotheby, exhibited the same contempt of danger, and the same generous ardour, not merely to satisfy the claims of duty, but to surpass them. The latter gentleman met an honourable death on the field which he contributed to win; the former still lives, to enjoy the approbation of his conscience and his country. Such are the men, which the Company's service has from its commencement never ceased to produce, and their best eulogium is to be found in the magnificent empire acquired by their exertions.

Dismayed by the result of the first attempt in hostility, Appa Sahib sought refuge in negotiation, and the Resident consented to a suspension of arms, on condition of the Rajah's troops being withdrawn from the positions which they then held to those which they had formerly occupied. Any final arrangements he professed himself unable to make, until he received further instructions from his Government. Appa Sahib, in the mean time, remained still, but continued to increase his army and render his artillery more efficient; and as no instructions arrived for the guidance of the Resident, he determined, on the 14th of December, to offer terms for the Rajah's acceptance. One of the conditions was, that the Rajah should repair to the British camp or Residency, and remain there until everything should be settled. With this he complied, though not without hesitation. The surrender of the guns, and the evacuation of the city by the Rajah's troops, formed other conditions, and with these was greater difficulty. On the British troops proceeding to take charge of the guns, they were fired upon from an enclosed gar-

den and from several batteries; General Doveton, however, speedily put the assailants to flight, and carried the batteries in admirable style. The two succeeding days were fixed for the evacuation of the city by the Arab troops; but they did not depart, and it became necessary to make an attack on that part of the city which they occupied. In this the British troops were repulsed; but though unsuccessful, the attempt was sufficient to deter the Rajah's troops from a protracted resistance, and they soon signified their willingness to surrender on conditions. These conditions were few and simple. The Arabs asked only personal safety, and a British officer and a small escort to give them and their families safe-conduct to Muleapore. Immediate possession being greatly desired, and if possible without injury to the city, the request was granted, and on the morning of the 30th the Arabs marched out.

The evacuation of the city was followed by certain conditional arrangements with Appa Sahib, by virtue of which he returned to his palace; but both that and the city were garrisoned by British troops. Some difference existed between the views of the Resident and the Governor-general, but the Rajah would probably have been ultimately restored to a tempered authority, had not his renewed perfidy prevented it.

Some fortresses, the surrender of which to the British Government had been stipulated for, were withheld, and it was ascertained that this was in consequence of secret orders from the Rajah, contravening his public instructions. The intercourse with the Peishwa's camp was continued, and that prince's sinister policy of countenancing insurrection, in order to afford a pretext for raising troops to allay them, was believed to be practised. Rumours of the Rajah's intention to escape were very general, and every thing conspired to show that Appa Sahib was irretrievably leagued with the enemies of British power. New and incontestable proofs of the Rajah's treachery occurring and being multiplied, the Resident, acting with his usual vigour, finally arrested him and his confidential minister. This bold step was accelerated by the discovery of facts, which impressed Mr. Jenkins with a conviction that Appa Sahib had been the murderer of his kinsman and sovereign, Baba Sahib, formerly Rajah of Nagpore. At the time of Baba Sahib's decease, Mr. Jenkins had been led to suspect this; but circumstances having induced him in some degree to discard his suspicions, and the difficulty of obtaining proof of the fact being apparently insurmountable, he had not acted upon them. Such additional information was now acquired, as led to the establishment of the fact. As soon as a sufficient escort could be raised, Appa Sahib was sent off to the British provinces, and preparations were made at Allahabad for his reception and custody. He contrived, however, on the road, to effect his escape, and was accompanied in his flight by six Sepoys in the British service.

The next step was to declare Appa Sahib dethroned. This was followed by the elevation to the musnud of the descendant of a former Rajah, by the female line. Various portions of territory were severed from Nagpore; the remainder continued to be administered under British protection.

BACTRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DISCOVERIES OF M. HONIGBERGER.*

MARTIN HONIGBERGER was born in 1795, at Kronstadt in Transylvania. After studying pharmacy, he quitted his native country, in 1815, to gratify a desire he had long cherished of visiting the East. He proceeded to Constantinople, where he remained but a short time; traversed Anatolia into Syria, and on his arrival at Cairo, entered the service of Mohamed Ali. The ravages made by the plague at Cairo induced him to remove from thence, and soon after to quit Egypt, and he prepared to fulfil his original intention, of travelling in the East. His sojourn in Egypt had enabled him to perfect himself in the study of medicine, and to acquire a knowledge of Eastern manners and customs. He perambulated Syria in the popular character of *hakim*, and at length departed from Damascus, with a small caravan, for Bagdad, whence he successively proceeded to Bussora, Bushire, Shiraz, and Ispahan. Western and independent India, and the almost unknown countries which intervene betwixt Persia and that part of India, were the objects of his active curiosity; he formed the project of traversing the Eastern provinces of Persia, to penetrate by Herat to Kabool and Cashmeer, or the Punjab. The war with Russia having prevented his access to the Persian provinces in the East, he returned by Kirmanshah to Bagdad and Bussora, where he embarked for Muscat, and thence for Bender-karachi, the most frequented port of Sind. M. Honigberger then followed the banks of the Indus, and visited successively Hyderabad, Khairpoor, Moulton, and Lahore, where Runjeet Singh entertained him as his physician, an office which included matters belonging to the physical sciences: he had to superintend both the details of pharmacy and the manufacture of gun-powder. The kindness of the prince, and the friendship of the European officers by whom he was surrounded, did not extinguish in M. Honigberger the wish to revisit his native country; but the prince's permission, though not rudely denied, was long civilly withheld, and would not have been so easily conceded at last, had not M. Honigberger left in attendance upon Runjeet a young man, belonging to one of the noblest Mussulman families, whom he had taught the principles of European medicine.

The design of the traveller was to descend the Indus to Bombay, embark there for Bassora, and proceed to Egypt, in order to get from thence a passage into Europe. But when he arrived at Moulton, he was induced to alter his plan, and to proceed to the north, intending to traverse Central Asia, and follow the commercial tracks to the frontiers of Russia. He first visited Afghanistan, and was hospitably entertained by Jabar Khan, brother of Dost Mohammed Khan, then sirdar, now ruler of the country, which afforded him facilities for scientific researches. He at length commenced the exploration of the *topes*, which produced the archæological discoveries, of which an account will presently be given, of articles as valuable for their novelty as for their curious historical connexions.

After a stay of some months, M. Honigberger consigned the cases containing his antiquities to the care of M. Allard, at Lahore, and departed from Kabool, with a caravan, for Balkh and Bokhara, where he resided nearly four months. Taking advantage of a caravan, he travelled over the steppes of Kizilkoom, Karakoom, and the Kirgheez, and from Orenburg proceeded to St. Petersburg, whence he departed for Kronstadt. He visited France to

* Abridged from a paper by M. Jacquet, read before the Asiatic Society of Paris, and printed in the *Journal Asiatique* for September.

receive his collections from M. Allard, who had also brought to Europe the antiquities discovered by General Ventura in the *topes* of the Punjab; and subsequently England.

M. Honigberger proposes to compile, from his copious notes, an account of his travels, and especially of his residence in Afghanistan and the Punjab, where he had better means and opportunities for observation than any preceding writer on the Sikhs and Afghans. In his journeys through Syria and Anatolia, M. Honigberger paid much attention to a branch of traffic little known in Europe, though extremely active in that part of the East, and furnishing a sure means of subsistence to very many families,—that of medals and antique engraved gems, which is almost exclusively in the hands of silversmiths and money-changers, who purchase the former at a low price, and sell them at an enormous profit, or melt them down. He carried on this trade with great success, and rescued many valuable coins of the Seleucides and the Arsacides from the crucibles of the moneyers.

It was during M. Honigberger's sojourn at Lahore, that General Ventura opened the celebrated *tope* of Mánikyála, and collected in its vicinity a number of medals. This success led our traveller, when, in his journey to Kabool, he came before the beautiful *tope* of Chekeri-bálá, to form the resolution of opening it, with the concurrence and assistance of Jabar Khan. Here he also met with Mr. Masson, who had been in Afghanistan some time before M. Honigberger, employed in drawing and describing the ruins there. These two antiquaries now acted in concert, and employed their efforts jointly and mutually, for the benefit of science. During the time he was at Kabool, Dr. Gerard applied to Jabar Khan to procure him some Bactrian coins, and the nawab spoke to M. Honigberger upon the subject, who gave the nawab half of the collection which he had made with so much toil, and Jabar Khan transferred these Bactrian coins (amounting to about a hundred) to Dr. Gerard, who appears (observes M. Jacquet) to have been unacquainted with the real source of the present.

Whilst waiting the departure of the caravan from Bokhara, M. Honigberger proceeded to Jelalabad, with some labourers whom Jabar Khan had provided for him; he found there about thirty *topes* of different dimensions, but he obtained from six or seven only articles of any value. Learning that the imaginations of the inhabitants had exaggerated the fruits of his discoveries, or rather misconceived their nature, fancying that he obtained vast treasures from these receptacles, he prudently affected to exhibit publicly, as the results of his diggings, pieces of ashes and mortar. This did not satisfy the sordid suspicions of the Afghans, and he narrowly missed a fatal issue. The Afghans could not believe that a shrewd man, and a Frank, would lose his time and labour for such trifles, and concluded that they had some inherent virtue. M. Honigberger was arrested on the frontiers of Kabool, by the orders of the Governor of Bamian, and conducted to the fortress of Akhrabad, where he was plundered of part of his baggage.* The articles taken from the *topes*, including the supposed philosopher's stone, were sought with fruitless anxiety, and the governor of the fortress was mortified when he found that this precious jewel was not within his grasp. The governor dismissed the traveller with many apologies; and the latter wrote an account of his treatment to Dost Mohammed Khan, but received nothing but empty excuses and promises in return. It seems evident that the sirdar, who took a totally different view of the matter from his brother, Jabar Khan, had directed this outrage.

* He was lucky enough to secret the valuable coin of Mokadphises, found in the *tope* of Kemri,

Whilst he was at Bamian and Balkh, M. Honigberger obtained some Bactrian coins; it was at a money-changer's at the latter place, that he procured a gold Mokadphises,* in very fine preservation, and of the same type as that which he had discovered in the *tope* of Kemri. He also collected at Bokhara a number of silver coins of great value, as well as two gold, one of which appears to belong to the lower ages of the Indo-Scythic dynasty. M. Honigberger added to his numismatic collection, nearly fifty engraved gems, amongst which are a cornelian, representing what is so often seen on the bas-reliefs of Persepolis, a person clad in a long Median robe, menacing with a dagger a winged lion; a coloured glass, exhibiting a lion's head, with a legend in Pehlvi characters; another with a front face of a prince, of excellent workmanship, surrounded with a legend in unknown characters. Amongst the coins and medals, are the following: an Agathocles in bronze, with a Bactrian legend on the reverse; some drachms and tetradrachms of Eucratidas; a tetradrachm and two bronze medals of Heliocles the Just; a tetradrachm of Demetrius; a drachm of Menander, with several bronze medals of this prince, of Apollodotus, and Eucratidas; a drachm and some bronze medals of Hermæus, a prince yet unknown in the list of Greek kings of Bactria; two bronze medals of Azos, another unknown prince; several medals of Mokadphises, with a Bactrian legend on the reverse; a very small silver coin, the reverse of which is the same as that of almost all the medals of the Sassanides, and the obverse of which exhibits the head of a king surmounted with a winged globe, accompanied by certain unknown characters. It is reasonable to expect, in adding to these names those of Pantaleon, Lysius, Antimachus, Antilacides, Philoxenes, Azilises, and Mayes, in the collections of Mr. Masson and Gen. Ventura, nearly to complete the series of the different Greek and Scythic dynasties that ruled, for several ages, over a great part of Central Asia.†

The first *tope* which attracted the attention of M. Honigberger, was that called by the natives *Boorj i takht i mináreh siáh Chekeri bálá*, or 'Tower of the site of the black pillar of Chekeri bálá,' which is four leagues east of Kabool. It is on a little artificial mound, and presents the appearance of a cupola, now truncated in the upper part, but the proportions of which must have been elegant.



* "It is evidently thus," observes M. Jacquet, "that we should read the name of the king, instead of *Kadphises*, as Messrs. Masson, Prinsep, and Honigberger have hitherto transcribed it."

† M. Jacquet rejects, as suspicious, the names of Sotereagas (which Mr. Prinsep has restored to the epithet *Σωτήρ Μάγας*); of Unadpheros; of Ausios, which he reads *Lysia*; of Nonos, which he supposes a false reading of Vonones; of Eos, &c.

The materials employed in its construction are enormous stones, very hard and nearly unhewn, coated with a stucco of lime, which has almost entirely peeled off through the rains. Some remains of this coating are seen in the middle, but it has entirely disappeared from the upper part, and the summit has given way. The lower part of the building is in a state of entire ruin; but it may be doubted whether it ever presented a uniform surface, because the basis of nearly all the other *topes* of Afghanistan are irregular, or rather, are but a shapeless mass of stones and cement. Above the base there is a sort of cincture, six or seven feet high, formed of a series of small pilasters supporting arches, and an ornament in the shape of a palm. This part of the architecture, the projection of which is but slight, is the most elegant, and produces the best effect.

The mound on which the *tope* is raised is hollow, and probably supported by subterranean buildings: its circumference is about 2,000 paces. M. Honigberger was informed by the proprietor of the land in which it is situated, that, having occasion, ten or twelve years before, to dig, at some distance from the *tope*, a *káriz*, or channel for the water to irrigate his fields, the workmen discovered a subterranean gallery running in the direction of the mound, which it appeared must terminate under the *tope* itself; that the workmen had entered with torches this narrow passage, but returned with their torches extinguished, reporting that large bats had whirled about them, and put out the lights with their wings; that, a few days after, these workmen had disappeared from the country, with their families, without saying a word to any one, and without claiming upwards of Rs. 100 due to them; that the other inhabitants were naturally led to suspect that they had carried off a large treasure, deposited under the *tope*, a conjecture which was partly confirmed by the circumstance that some other workmen, on entering the subterranean passage by his (the proprietor's) order, came to a large gallery under the *tope*, where they found some loose pieces of silver. M. Honigberger was desirous of verifying this statement by his own observation, and endeavoured to enter the trench; but the earth had so fallen in, that he was obliged to give up the attempt.

M. Honigberger began his exploration by digging at the summit of the *tope*, the falling in of which seemed to afford him an easy access from thence to the centre. The workmen found, in the cracks and upper courses, snakes, scorpions, and nests of large wasps, and he had much difficulty in keeping them to their task. In twelve days' continued labour, they had got little more than half-way down, and had discovered nothing but a kind of square cell in the centre of the masonry, constructed of stones regularly cut. This cell, which was about eight feet square, was filled with large rough stones. M. Honigberger forbore to penetrate farther, and caused a small opening, which he had observed at the foot of the monument, to be enlarged, continuing it horizontally towards centre. Although it was necessary to work through hard stones, united by a still harder cement, in less than three days, the workmen reached to within three feet of the centre, where they found, in the masonry, a new construction, of a round shape, of very small stones cemented together, enclosing a small cell, a foot square, formed by six slabs of black stone, very regularly cut. In this chamber, situated in the centre of the monument, and two or three feet from the ground, M. Honigberger found a box of soft, compact pot-stone (*ollaria*), yellow, with grey and black veins, which is found in large masses in the quarries near Kandahar; it has evidently been turned, and bears the traces of the operation. It is more than four inches high, and its diameter is three inches and a-half. It is divided into three compartments;

the first is the lid or cover, on the outer border of which are vestiges of Bactrian characters, too indistinct to allow of any attempt to decypher them; the second compartment is, as it were, a continuation of the lid, and forms a first cavity, in the middle of which rises an umbilic, in the shape of a phial (this upper cavity was empty); the third compartment, or lower cavity, contained a mixture of ashes and dust, in which were found some valuable articles, namely, a garnet and a turquoise, both cut in the shape of a heart, the former weighing from eight to ten grains; very small leaves of gold, round and of different sizes, the smallest open and the larger ones folded or rumped, and some fastened to a little ring of the same metal; a gold ornament, weighing about two grains, consisting of three little balls, disposed so as to present in every position a pyramidal elevation. To these articles was added a papyrus in good preservation, doubled in several folds, on the back of which are traced in black some Bactrian characters. The substance of this precious papyrus, the only written relic which has yet been discovered of those times and countries, has become so friable, that to unfold it is a delicate operation, requiring previous recourse to chemical processes to soften and extend it. The lower cavity of the stone box contained likewise a box of silver slightly oxydized, which appears to have been made by the hammer, and of which the workmanship is rude. This box contained another of gold, of the same sort of manufacture, in which were small fragments of calcined bones, two pearls also calcined, two small gold ornaments, one of a cylindrical form and ringed, the other bell-shaped, surmounted by a small ring, to which is still attached a fragment of gold thread; lastly, a ruby pendant, of an oval shape, weighing about eight grains.

The discovery of these curious articles determined M. Honigberger to open another *tope*, called *Boorj i Kemri*, about a league from the other. This is raised, like the other, on an artificial mound supported by subterranean buildings, which were partly explored by M. Honigberger, who entered by solidly constructed galleries into small vaulted rooms, which contained nothing remarkable. He had not time to excavate the other galleries.

The *Boorj-i-Kemri* is less lofty than the preceding; it is about forty feet high and nearly fifty in diameter; its proportions are less elegant, and it is not so well preserved, the summit having entirely fallen down, and a luxurious vegetation springing from the cracks, and even the interstices of the stones; the soil is covered all round with blocks detached from it by the violence of the rains, or the effects of saxifrage plants. M. Honigberger, however, ascertained that the monument had received no injury which gave reason to suppose that the articles deposited in the interior were not still safe. Above the base, a cincture runs round, exactly similar to that on the other *tope*, formed of an order of architecture raised in relief, and protected by the projection of a cornice; the pilasters, consisting of a simple socle or base, a very short shaft, and a wide capital, support lancet-shaped arches and large palm-leaves, which spring from the point of union of the arches, as if to support the overhanging cornice. All these parts, which are slightly raised, are formed by an incrustation of little blackish stones; similar incrustations form the modillions in the cornice. Two large slabs of stone, of the same colour, equally saliant and symmetrically disposed, in each intercolumniation, complete this elegant decoration. The upper part of the *tope* is in the same taste; large black stones set, as it were, into the building, form a kind of inlaid or chequer-work, which produces an agreeable effect.

Taught by experience, M. Honigberger began digging at the base of the

edifice, and the workmen made such progress that on the second day they were very near the centre, and met with an inner construction, of a round shape, covered with a very hard coat of cement. This cell was about seven feet in diameter, and formed, like that of the other *tope*, of small stones united by a compact cement. In the centre of this inner *tope* was made a cavity, formed by six stones of regular shape, about a foot square, which contained a bronze basin gilt, of a round shape, not high, about eight inches in diameter, much oxydized, the bottom being almost entirely gone. This basin was covered with a fine cloth, which fell into powder when touched; the powder, which is of a deep red colour, being carefully collected by M. Honigberger. The *tope* of Mánikyála presented a copper cylinder, which bore the marks of a cloth on its oxydized surface. The bronze basin contained a mixture of very fine earth, bark of trees and fragments of a resinous matter of whitish colour. The earth is pulverulent, and is most probably mixed with ashes. The fragments of resinous matter are, in M. Honigberger's opinion, pieces of white resin; and this matter, some fragments of which are in tears, or drops, is inflammable, and resembles, in its odour and residuum after burning, gum animi; some distinguished chemists, however, are of opinion, after close examination, that it does not differ from mastic. Amongst the pulverulent earth at the bottom of the vessel, were found a turquoise cut into the shape of a heart, another gem of a violet colour and hemispheroidal shape, a very small piece of leaf-gold, round, provided with a small ring of the same metal, and a gold ornament in the shape of a little bell, exactly similar to that before described. A more valuable article was found at the bottom of the basin, namely, a gold Mokadphises, of very beautiful execution and in perfect preservation, the reverse of which would have been unique, had not M. Honigberger obtained one at Balkh of the same description, but evidently of a different coinage. The obverse of this coin represents the bust of a king, aged and bearded, face turned to the left, wearing an ornamented mitre, of cylindrical shape, with floating bands, and an aigrette, or *kiríta*, on the top; the bust, clothed in a dress which seems to belong to the Scythian kings of Bactria, vanishes gradually; each hand bears a royal attribute, namely, one a club, and the other an object which is indistinct, in which it is not, however, difficult to recognise the *ankusa*, an instrument which is used to guide an elephant; behind the head is the symbol common to all the coins of this series; the circular legend is Greek:—“ ΜΟΚΑΔΦΙΧΗ ΒΑΚΙΑΕΥΣ^ΩΗ.” On the reverse, is a naked figure, standing, whose left hand, covered with the skin of a wild beast, holds an article which terminates in the shape of a ball, and the right, raised, rests upon an offensive weapon, formed of a staff, terminating in a trident, and armed at the place of support with a hatchet-head; on each side of the figure is a variety of the symbol on the obverse; the circular legend is in Bactrian characters, a portion of which, destroyed by friction, is fortunately supplied by the legend on the other specimen. Besides these articles, the bronze vessel contained a cylindrical silver box, closed by a lid, of a roundish form, made by the hammer, much oxydized and decayed in some places, in which was contained a petrification, which filled the cavity almost exactly; it is of a ferruginous hue, and its surface is marked like the bark of certain trees, which has induced naturalists to consider it a ligneous petrification.

M. Honigberger's attention was next directed to a place vulgarly called by the natives *Seh-top*, or ‘Three Topes,’ on the face of the mountain at the foot of which the two preceding *topes* are situated. In fact, there are three of these monuments not far from each other, nearly of the same height, on

the slope of the mountain, about a league and a-half from the Boorj-i-Kemri. One of these *topes* is in ruins to its base, either through time, accident, or design. M. Honigberger directed his researches to the largest and most perfect of these three *topes*, which, like the others, is erected upon an artificial mound, supported on subterranean buildings. It is about thirty feet high, and as much in diameter; its shape much like those already described, but the base is proportionally higher and still more irregular. The summit is in a very ruinous condition, and the autumnal rains are hastening its destruction every year. The dome is built, externally, like that of Kemri, of alternate black and white stones; the cincture is formed by rows of columns, like that which ornaments the Kemri monument, with this difference, that in each intercolumniation is only a single slab of black stone, and that the pilasters support, instead of palm leaves, light columns of an elegant form, surrounded by a ring in their upper part. At the height of the cincture, is an opening, the form of which (though it has become blended with the ruin of a part of the dome) would shew that it is a niche, if the popular tradition of the country did not dispel every doubt, by informing us that, in this niche, there was formerly a *but*, or idol. The interior of this *tope* presented, like the rest, an inner *tope*, covered with cement, enclosing a cell formed of six regularly hewn stones, of the same dimensions as those of the Boorj-i-Kemri; the only peculiarity being that in one of its sides was the orifice of a narrow conduit, running to the East. The only article found here was a small lamp of serpentine, of pretty workmanship, containing fragments of the whitish and resinous matter already mentioned. The upper orifice of this lamp is surrounded with a border delicately sculptured; its middle is adorned with roses and lions' heads; its anterior part consists of a head of an imaginary animal, in which is pierced a hole to receive the wick.

M. Honigberger had still less success in his explorations of some smaller *topes*; but he formed greater expectations from one of very large dimensions and of better appearance, near a town named Chehrkar (or Charikar), at the foot of the chain of the Himalaya, eight hours to the north of Kabool. But Mr. Masson, having received the first intelligence of this monument, claimed it as his property, and M. Honigberger, having exerted a similar claim in respect to others, conceded that of Mr. Masson, who was setting about the exploration of this *tope* when M. Honigberger took his departure from Kabool.

It would appear that Mr. Masson had succeeded in making acquisitions in some of the monuments, which the hasty researches of his fellow-explorer had supposed to be barren. Thus a *tope* opened by M. Honigberger, near Kabool, and abandoned by him, was re-examined by Mr. Masson, who found various articles of great value, including eight beautiful gold coins, seven of which were of king Mokadphises.

• "M. Honigberger proposed," adds M. Jacquet, "to offer his collection to the British Museum, as a series of historical monuments relative to a country, whose proximity to the English possessions, whose exhausted condition, after long civil wars, and the favourable disposition of whose inhabitants, promise an easy conquest to the Anglo-Indian government. It is to be regretted that serious difficulties did not permit the realization of this intention, and that this interesting collection should not have been deposited in a museum, where it would have been often visited by the eager curiosity of enlightened visitors."

FLOWERS FOR POETS' GRAVES.

No. III.

HEBER.

THOU art gone unto an early tomb,
 O Bard beloved ! but ever there,
 Peace breathes around ambrosial air,
 And Sharon's hallowed roses bloom ;
 While sweet Religion's radiant plume
 Sheddeth its mild and healing light,
 Like sunshine dawning out of sight.
 Thou art gone unto thy early rest,
 With Indian earth upon thy breast ;
 And many a stranger's spirit wept,
 When England's meek Apostle slept.
 But thou art happy ! on thine eyes
 Glitter the rays of Paradise :
 A sabbath of eternal calm !
 Unknown to thee the setting ray ;
 So sweet, so fair, so cool a day
 Ne'er cheered the fainting pilgrim's way,
 Beneath the glimmering leaves of palm.
 O Bard beloved ! not all the pride*
 Of Indian beauty by thy side,
 The flowers with gorgeous splendour blushing,
 With crimson light the wood-paths flushing,
 Thy pining spirit could divide
 From thy dear country ; like a bride,
 She hung upon thy neck, and told
 Of cottage homes, and streams of gold,
 And ivied churches, castles old ;
 And then, before thy moistening eye,
 The shadows of our English sky
 Upon the changing grass swept by,—
 And on the distant uplands gray
 The plough, slow-moving, and the swain,
 Plodding beside his lumbering wain,
 Shone faintly, while pale Twilight waves
 Her banner o'er the osier graves ;
 And Wykeham's peal recalls thy feet†
 Unto the Muses hallowed seat.
 Then many an old familiar sound
 Awoke upon that eastern ground ;—
 The murmuring brook, the humming bee ;
 The wheel beside the cottage-door ;
 The cattle lowing on the lea ;
 The farm-boy piping o'er and o'er

* See Heber's beautiful lines upon English Scenery, in his Journal.

† Alluding to Oxford.

The burden of some village-tune,
Learnt on the sunny grass at noon ;
While all the wood was in a blaze
With the sunset's crimson rays.*

Such pleasant thoughts we owe to thee,
Angel of Life ! sweet Memory !
Thou, when the sky is overcast,
Can'st gild the present with the past,
And breathe the freshening dew of rest
Upon the mourner's aching breast,
And bring the wanderer from the sea,
Back to his weeping mother's knee :
Or wake a voice beside our bed,
Or fold an arm beneath our head.
Thus, dear Companion, when forlorn,
Our Tree of Hope all rent and torn,
No glimpse of friendly Sun is given,—
Thy beams a cheerful warmth impart,
And open Heaven in each heart.†

But though each star in Fancy's sky
Glittered upon thy thoughtful eye ;
Dearer to thee the Brook, that flowed
" Fast by the Oracles of God,"
Than rills that with Arcadian sunshine glowed,
Or flow'ry fields by Plato trod ;
And lovelier far than richest gem
Brightening the Muse's diadem,
The Star, the Star of Bethlehem †‡
" Thou art gone to the grave, and earth's mansion forsaking,
Perchance thy weak spirit in fear lingered long ;
But the mild rays of Paradise beamed on thy waking,
And the sound which thou heard'st was the Seraphim's song."§

MENANDER.

Child of the old poetic race !
Bard with the faculty divine !
Each feature of the Muse's face
Lived in thy ever-changing line.

* One of the most striking images in the *Task* was suggested by a similar object:—

'Tis morning, and the sun, with ruddy orb,
Ascending, fires the horizon ; while the clouds,
That curved away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the disk emerges more,
Resemble most some city in a blaze,
Seen through the leafless wood.

† This line is imitated from one in Waller's " Paraphrase of St. Paul's Exhortation to Charity." ‡ See Kirke White's Poem, " The Star of Bethlehem."

§ See the Bishop's Hymns.

|| Mr. Fox used to say that, of all the relics of antiquity, a complete Comedy of Menander

And thou could'st hold the mirror up
 To Virtue's cloudless eye;
 And melt in smiling Sorrow's cup
 Far sweeter pearls than lie
 Within the ocean's bosom; Peace
 Shed softest dew upon thy strain;
 And tears flowed to the eyes of Greece,
 By mirthful sunshine dried again.
 Child of the old poetic race!
 Bard with the faculty divine!
 When shall the Comic Muse's face
 Live in such glowing hues as thine?

CARLYLE.

Nor will the Muse deny the meed
 Of one melodious tear to thee,
 Breathing the Songs of Araby
 So sweetly through thy reed;
 Whether the gentle legend be
 Of sweet Maisuna's guileless heart,*
 From all the glittering pomp of art
 For ever pining to depart
 Unto the Arab tent again;
 Or in thy clear and simple strain.
 Glisten the timid Weeper's eyes,
 Like spring-time violets' azure dyes;

Menander would be to him the greatest treasure. Undoubtedly, when we remember the enthusiastic terms in which he is mentioned by ancient writers, we cannot but entertain the highest opinion of his genius. Quintilian, a writer of admirable taste, declared that the splendour of his abilities threw every other poet of his class into the shade. Chrysostom recommended his works to all students of oratory. The most flattering compliment which Cæsar could pay to Terence, was the appellation, "*Dimidiatus Menander*." The New Comedy was celebrated for the truth and fidelity of its pictures,—a quality possessed in rare eminence by Menander, and ingeniously, though affectedly, characterized by Aristophanes, the Grammarian: "O Life and Menander! which of you two has imitated the other?" Of seventy-three comedies from his pen, we have only a few fragments, from which no idea of his talent can be formed. In the preceding lines, I have alluded to his influence as a *moral* poet, a title his few surviving sentences fully support. But it cannot be denied that these fragments are found in the works of Christian writers, by whom the lighter effusions of his fancy would, upon principle, be overlooked. Pliny called him the Interpreter of every luxury; Pliny styled him the Priest of Love. Phædrus, also, has painted him fond of pleasure, a votary of Epicurus, with a languid and effeminate step, bathed in perfume, and arrayed in flowing garments. These are deductions from the high moral character usually given to him.

* Maisuna was a daughter of the tribe of Caleb; a tribe, according to Abulfeda, remarkable for the purity of its dialect and the number of its poets. She was married, whilst very young, to the khalif Moawiyah. But this exalted situation by no means suited the disposition of Maisuna, and, amidst all the pomp and splendour of Damascus, she languished for the simple pleasures of her native desert.—CARLYLE.

That brightest, sweetest, dearest hue,
 When Beauty looks through Pity's dew :*
 Brighter than richest lustre hid
 'Neath the Circassian's painted lid.
 And thou, too, glidest meekly by,
 Fair Leilah, with thy purple eye,
 Thy ripe and sunny cheek,
 Breathing a softer melody
 Than poet's lip can speak ;
 With radiant arm of mountain snow,
 And locks like midnight in their flow ;
 And foot that shineth without sound,
 Like summer moonlight, on the ground ;
 Or as upon the garden rill,
 When all the sunny air is still,
 Floats the shadow of a dove,
 Or the resplendent face of Love.
 Leilah, of eastern maids most blest,
 Most dear unto the poet's breast.†

FLETCHER AND MILTON.

We speak of thee, and hark ! a tune,
 More soft than amorous bird in June,
 Floats upward like an odour-steam,
 Or syren voices in a dream ;‡

* See "Verses to a Lady Weeping," by Ebn Alrumi. It was an ancient custom in the East, observes Mr. Beckford, which still continues, to tinge the eyelids of the women, particularly those of a fair complexion, with an impalpable powder, prepared chiefly from pure antimony, and called *Surmeh*. Ebn'l-Moteyz, in a passage translated by Sir W. Jones, compares it with the violet :

*Viola collegit folia sua, similia
 Collyrio nigro, quod bibit lacrymas die diacessus,
 Volut si esset super vasa in quibus fulgent
 Primæ ignis flammulæ in sulphuris extremis partibus.*

This pigment, as is well known, when applied to the inner surface of the lids, communicates to the eye (especially if seen by the light of lamps) so tender and fascinating a languor as no language can express. Hence the epithet *ιοβλιφαρος*, 'violet-coloured eyelids,' attributed by the Greeks to the Goddess of Beauty.

† Mejnoun and Leilah, observes Beckford, quoting from D'Herbelot, are esteemed amongst the Arabians, as the most beautiful, chaste, and impassioned of lovers ; and their amours have been celebrated with all the charms of verse in every Oriental language. The Mahometans regard them, and the poetical records of their love, in the same light as the Bridegroom and the Spouse, and the Song of Songs, are regarded by the Jews.

‡ It will be seen that I refer to Milton's *Mask of Comus*, which was undoubtedly enriched, if not originally suggested, by the *Faithful Shepherdess* of Fletcher, a pastoral comedy of Arcadian sweetness, and from which Milton is supposed to have caught the Dorique delicacy that delighted the ear of Sir Henry Wotton. The attendant spirit is describing the melody of the Lady's voice :

At last, a soft and solemn breathing sound
 Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,
 And stole upon the air, that even Silence
 Was took ere she was ware, and wished she might
 Deny her nature, and be never more,
 Still to be so displaced.

And through the glimmering forest shade,
 Where the unshorn grass is white
 With the unruffled streams of light,
 Poured by the cloudless summer moon,
 We hear the footsteps of a Maid,
 Wondering half, and half afraid.
 Sweet Bard ! on whose poetic Spring*
 Milton's Muse, with charmed wing,
 Brooded at morning time, and drew
 Pure draughts of that enchanted dew.

Poet of Paradise ! when Grief
 Withered the verdure of the leaf
 That in thy Fancy's Garden grew,
 And thou wast fall'n on evil times,†
 With fears and darkness compassed round,—
 The music of those pleasant chimes,
 The long-drawn sweetness of those rhymes,
 Through thy rejoicing bosom wound,
 With melting harmony of sound !
 Oh, never call them evil days,
 When thy young Musé with vernal rays
 Empurpled all the ground.
 Kindled by her Elysian light,
 The cloud that dimmed thy spirit's sight
 Turned out its silver lining on the night ;

* Those readers who have been accustomed to attach much importance to the decisions of Schlegel, in his Lectures upon Dramatic Poetry, will feel, perhaps, some surprise at his opinion of the *Faithful Shepherdess*. "Fletcher," he says, "wished also to be classical for once, and did violence to his natural talent. Perhaps, he had the intention of surpassing Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* : but the composition which he has ushered into the world is as heavy as that of the other was easy and aerial. The piece is overcharged with mythology and rural paintings, is untheatrical, and so far from the genuine ideality of the pastoral world, that it even contains the greatest vulgarities." To say that the *Faithful Shepherdess* is imperfect and deformed by many errors, is no very great deduction from the merits of the composition. Schlegel was an eloquent, a sagacious, and often (my experience warrants me in asserting) a very superficial critic. He remarks of Davenant, for example, that "of all his works, nothing has escaped a merited oblivion !"—where is *Gondibert* ?

† It was the poet's pathetic complaint, that he had fallen upon evil days ; yet it may be permitted us to believe, that, even under his severest afflictions, the early poetry and romance of his youth retained their charms ; and that *Comus* and *L'Allegro* often shed their beautiful light upon his memory.

‡ This line forms part of a very exquisite description in *Comus*. The lady, unable to discover her path in the darkness of the night, is at length delighted with a glimpse of the moon—

Was I deceived ? or did a sable cloud
 Turn forth her silver lining on the night ?
 I did not err, there does a sable cloud
 Turn out her silver lining on the night,
 And casts a gleam over this tufted grove.

In Sidney's *Arcadia*, a work (however fatiguing it may be as a whole) illuminated by beams of pure poetry, a similar scene occurs, which I am inclined to rate much higher than

And pure-eyed Faith, and sister fair,
White-handed Hope—thrice blessed pair
Of angels,—lighted up the gloom,
Making an Eden of thy darkened room.

JUVENAL.

Each conscious cheek grew red, and a cold trembling
Froze the chill soul, while every guilty breast
Stood, fearful of dissection, as afraid
To be anatomized by skilful hand.

Randolph.

Would thou wast living at this hour,*
Immortal Poet ! with thy whip of steel
Scourging the blood out of the dissolute age,
Until the fainting Sybarite should reel,
E'en in the odorous twilight of his bower,
Beneath the fury of thy noble rage !
The world hath need of thee ! Oh, might that Bow,
Which sounded once upon the Despot's ear,
Scatter again, with angry twang of fear,
Its arrowy storm upon the shrinking foe !

Rome's sternest painter and her best ! not thine
To woo the Muse beneath a Cynthia's eye,
Or flatter vice, or daub iniquity,†

than Warton : " Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she had delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a tuft of trees, so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it." This picture wants the exquisite finish and romance of Milton, but the mysterious awe of the moon-lighted solitude is highly picturesque and poetical.

Having referred to *Comus*, I may mention a beauty in this poem which has escaped, I believe, all the commentators. Where the spirit is teaching the brothers with what weapons to "quell the might of hellish charms," he tells of a certain shepherd lad,—

Of small regard to see to, yet well-skilled
In every virtuous plant and healing herb,

Who revealed to him the qualities of simples :

Among the rest, a small unsightly root,
But of divine effect, he culled me out ;
The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
But in another country, as he said,
Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil ;
Unknown, and like-esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon :
And yet more medicinal is it than that moly,
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
He called it *Hamony*, and gave it me,
And bade me keep it as of sovran use
'Gainst all enchantments, mildew, blast, or damp,
Or ghastly furies' apparition.

Hamony is a name compounded of *αἷμα*, 'blood ; *αἶνος*, 'wine.' It is plain that the reference is to the Eucharist, and by a figure to Christianity. When this is understood, the whole passage acquires a new and peculiar allegorical beauty. This criticism, it is but just to say, was received from an intimate friend of the late Mr. Coleridge, from whom he heard it.

* See Wordsworth's Sonnet upon Milton.

† This line is borrowed from a passage in Ben Jonson's *Every Man Out of his Humour*, which deserves quotation, not only for its own merits, but as containing, in the

Trampling beneath the thunder of thy line
 Sin's Giant-head, as with a foot divine !
 But who shall blast the Titan-Power of Crime ?
 Rise once again, thou poet of all time ;
 Pour thy fierce spirit through the trumpet's lips,
 Lighting the moral blackness of eclipse
 Before the beams of thy Promethean flame,—
 The Sword of Satire wakens at thy name !

The world hath need of thee ! thy silken string
 Bard of the Sabine Farm !* is all in vain,
 Though joyous Pleasure, with her painted wing,
 Floats, Cleopatra-like, along thy strain,
 And all the Graces, with voluptuous smile,
 The melting gazers' tranced heart beguile.
 In vain, in vain, thy laughing Muse might hurl
 The glittering arrows from her Bow of Pearl,
 Her quiver at her back ; while, half-reclined
 In sportive ease beneath the myrtle bower,
 Fancy, the bosom's Hebe, from each flower
 Pours her ambrosial nectar on the mind.†

the opinion of a very excellent critic, the essential spirit of the Old Greek Comedy ; although I cannot agree with him in considering Jonson—stately, learned, severe—to be our English Aristophanes :

Away !
 Who is so impatient of this impious world,
 That he can check his spirit, or rein his tongue ?
 Who can behold such prodigies as these
 And have his lips sealed up ? Not I ; my soul
 Was never ground into such oily colours
 To flatter vice and daub iniquity ;
 But with an armed and resolved hand
 I'll strip the ragged follies of the time,
 Naked as at their birth.

This is Comedy raising her voice to a tragic elevation.

* Horace.

† No translation, however animated, no criticism, however discriminating, can convey to the reader so clear a notion of Juvenal's manner as Johnson's noble imitation. There the tide of virtuous indignation swells almost to an equal height ; and all the patriot beams in the eyes of the poet. When contrasted with Horace, his peculiar characteristics stand prominently forward. Horace, the satirist of the tastes and elegancies of life, employs the light and glittering weapons of ridicule ; he attacks the giant with the delicate edge of irony. Juvenal, on the other hand, " seized the Sword of Satire, and rushing from the palace to the tavern, and from the gates of Rome to the boundaries of the empire, struck, without distinction, every one who deviated from the course of nature or the paths of honour." Horace shot at each passing Vice or Folly from the loopholes of his retreat, while the satires of Juvenal are the anatomy of Roman licentiousness, in which, to borrow a phrase from the poet Randolph, each artery, nerve, and vein of public sin are bared to the public gaze and public scorn. It is no longer, says Dusaulx, a poet, like Horace, fickle, pliant, and fortified by that indifference so falsely called philosophical, who amused himself with bantering vice, or at most with upbraiding a few errors of little consequence, in a style flowing as indolence or pleasure directed ; but a stern and incorruptible censor, an inflamed and impetuous poet, who sometimes rises with his subject to the noblest height of tragedy. After all, the most energetic satire can not accomplish much :

ARISTOPHANES.

— Welcome Joy and Feast,
Midnight Shout and Revelry,
Tipsy Dance, and Jollity.
Rigour now is gone to bed,
And Advice with scrupulous head.
Strict Age and Sour Severity,
With their grave saws, in slumber lie.

Comus.

Painter of Mirth and wanton Fun !
Yet oft before thy gaze would run*
Gleams of the true poetic Sun,
And the bold Spirit of thy Lyre
Brought down from heaven the living fire,
Kindling the vision, till thy eye
Glowed with its radiant majesty.
Beloved of Plato ! in thy breast
He said the Graces well might rest,
Or on thy lips. To thee were known
Each tuneful pause, each melting tone :

It may correct a foible, may chastise
The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress,
Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch :
But where are its sublimer trophies found ?
What vice has it subdued ? whose heart reclaimed
By rigour, or whom laughed into reform ?
Alas ! Leviathan is not so tamed.
Laughed at, he laughs again ; and stricken hard,
Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,
That fear no discipline of human hands.

Such was the opinion of the Poet of the *Task*, when he declared the Pulpit to be the

Support and ornament of Virtue's cause.

But we are to remember that Juvenal lived in a very different age.

* It is to be deeply regretted, for the sake of literature, that Aristophanes should have chastised vice "by an open exposure of its turpitude ; offending the ear, while he aims to mend the heart." Yet one of the most eloquent, devoted, and learned Fathers of the church slept with his comedies under his pillow ; I allude to Chrysostom, whom Coleridge called the Jeremy Taylor of that age. Undoubtedly, the poet indicates, even in the most extravagant effusions of his fancy, a vein of deep and earnest feeling ; his wildest pictures are recommended by something of Hogarthian sentiment ; and he must have possessed no common endowments of mind and disposition, who was admitted to the society of Socrates and Plato. By the Master of the Academy, he was held in the highest esteem, and he declared that the Graces might find a home in his bosom—*Ut templum Xagiris, quod non labatur, haberent, invenere tuum pectus, Aristophanes—* (Scaliger ex Platone). To appreciate his style, we must fully comprehend the state of the popular feeling, and the character of his auditors. Schlegel, with a daring felicity, calls his Comedies, the drunkenness of poetry, the Bacchanalia of fun. His language is a model of pure unadulterated Attic ; the well of Greek undefiled ; it is unrivalled for richness, sweetness, and flexibility ; at one time rioting with all the abandonment of farce ; at another, swelling into the lofty dignity of the Dithyrambic ; then melting into the delicious strains of lyric fancy. Like Æschylus, he could tread the stage with a brazen cothurnus. But his diction is the crowning charm of his genius ; the face of the Comic Muse, in all its varying play and expression, is seen through this admirable Masque. And here our language has been found wanting ; neither the learned ingenuity of Cumberland, nor the happy adaptations of Mitchell, have succeeded in giving to the English reader an adequate idea of the original.

Now urging the impetuous flood along,
 Now blazing with the patriot's ire,
 Leading the crowned triumphant throng ;
 Or singing sweetly with the choir,
 The nightingale of song !
 Touched by thy pencil's magic light,
 The landscape beams upon the sight,
 The verdant olive glens unfold
 Their leafy shades and coverts green,
 Bright with the Morning's plumes of gold ;
 And through the rustling leaves are seen
 Galleys upon the waters riding,
 With flashing prow the waves dividing.
 And then a change comes o'er the dream,
 And sparkling in the sunny beam,
 From peaked Olympus' snowy crest,
 Clouds of beauty float along,
 Tinging with richest hues thy song ;
 Or weave the mystic dance by turns ;
 Or stooping fill their radiant urns
 At thy seven mouths, mysterious Nile.*
 And then the Fancy's sweetest smile
 Plays lightly on thy page ;
 Or Virtue o'er the recreant Age
 With fiery indignation rides,
 While " Laughter, holding both his sides,"
 Looks gaily on, or leagued with Folly
 Pelts thee with flowers—Melancholy !

* I allude to the Chorus in the comedy of the *Clouds*. Aristophanes sketched a landscape with great spirit.

THE HINDU PUNCHAYET.

"THE Punchayet can scarcely, in its native shape, be said to bear any distinct analogy to a jury, being, in fact, merely a body of men, to whom a cause is generally referred. They are not bound to decide ; there is no issue given them to try ; they are under no direction, and are left to scramble out of their case as they can. I believe the native collectors use it extensively to adjust various disputes between the village-communities and the different members of such communities. The collectors, too, frequently have recourse to it in the determination of questions of private right, when making settlements ; and one officer in particular, with whom I have had much communication, and who is singularly well acquainted with the natives of the country where he has been (Mr. W. Fraser), systematically employed it to a great extent in settling the boundary-disputes between villages, preparatory to the survey of the Delhi territory and the districts immediately adjoining ; and he stated that he had found the plan very successful. His scheme was partly on the principle of a jury, and partly on that of the punchayet ; that is to say, the members were generally chosen on the nomination of the parties ; but they were required to decide without delay ; the matter in dispute was brought to a distinct issue, and the whole proceedings were regularly recorded by a government-clerk, who was deputed for the purpose, with instructions to follow a prescribed course. The disputes were generally between (what I may call republican) communities of yeomen cultivating their own fields, for the possession of land, generally of little value, but very eagerly contested by the people. The head-men of the contending villages, acting for and in presence of the whole body, were required to nominate six on each side, making in the whole twelve. The right of challenge was freely allowed ; and the jury (so to term it) was required to be unanimous. Mr. Fraser's reason for having so many as twelve was, as he said, chiefly that they might, by their number and weight, be placed above the reach of intimidation or danger from the vengeance of those against whom they might decide ; and it was with the same view, also, with that of putting down party-spirit, he required unanimity."—*Mr. Holt Mackenzie.*

REFLECTIONS OF A RETURNED EXILE.

Φυγόμεν σὺν τοῖσι φίλῃσι ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν.

ILIAD II. 140.

THERE are few books in the present day more deservedly popular than those of travels, and there are few departments of literature in which the scanty information of our ancestors forms a more striking contrast with the immense extent of modern knowledge. Three centuries ago, a traveller even to a neighbouring country was a sort of wonder, and a narrative of a journey formed a kind of era in literature; but now "my picked man of countries" is grown so common a character, that it is impossible to look over the advertising sheets that form the antecedent and consequent of a Review or Magazine, or to cast the eye over the first and last pages of a newspaper, without learning the names of a multitude of such performances to all parts both of the known and unknown world, by natives and foreigners, by soldiers and divines, by antiquaries and exquisites; by conservatives and utilitarians, by misses, mistresses, and ladies. Yet it is surprising that, among all this variety, no one has thought of writing travels in one's own country by a long absentee. Scarcely any narrative would be more interesting than that of the contrast which such an individual experiences, between what he sees and what he remembers. Young, when near his death, put the affecting question, "At the age of eighty, where is the world into which we were born?" and so, in this age of change and improvement, may an absentee of twenty-five or thirty years exclaim, on returning, "where is the country which I left in my youth?" What are the reflections that arise in the mind of such an individual on revisiting the scenes of early recollections? Much, undoubtedly, that is pleasurable, but also much that is melancholy,—the dreamy recollection of what was, overpowered by the stronger perception of what is; the mixture in the mind of old and new; the violent disruption of ancient associations by present facts; the perpetual efforts to connect the one with the other, and to trace out whatever links in the chain may be broken or lost; the involuntary confession of improvement joined to the irresistible regret at change, and the consciousness that what we have long known is impressing us as new, and what is familiar is at the same time felt to be strange.

It is to give a few examples of this that I sit down to make some memoranda of my feelings, on returning to Europe, after a residence in India of twenty-two unbroken years. That is, of the contrast experienced by one who left his country in the warlike times of the Prince Regent, to return in the peaceful reign of William the Fourth; who, on his passage out, was in a fleet convoyed by ships of war, saw the crew of his own vessel regularly exercised for action, and with the other passengers was, on an alarm of suspicious sails in sight, stationed on the poop with a musket in his hand. On my passage home, there was not an enemy to be prepared for, nor a port in the civilized world to which we might not have gone with assurances of safety. My departure from Europe was in that memorable period, between the termination of Bonaparte's tremendous Russian expedition, and the deliverance of Europe at the great battle of Waterloo, the only battle of modern times fit to furnish a subject for an epic poem. At that time, the whole Continent was, as it were, hedged round with walls of brass; all entrance was denied, and Paris was as inaccessible as the magnetic pole. On my return, I find hardly one acquaintance who has not made half the circuit of the Continent, including both European and

Asiatic Turkey. This immense contrast excites something like the feelings that must have been experienced by the Seven Sleepers, in passing at once from the reign of Decius to that of Theodosius, and I may, perhaps, after due allowances and deductions, venture to quote, as a summary of my experience, the words of the great historian of the latter ages of the empire: "We imperceptibly advance from youth to age, without observing the gradual but incessant change of human affairs; and even in our larger experience of history, the imagination is accustomed, by a perpetual series of causes and effects, to unite the most distant revolutions; but if the interval between two memorable eras could be instantly annihilated; if it were possible, after a momentary slumber of 200 years, to display the new world to the eyes of a spectator who still retained a lively and recent impression of the old, his surprise and his reflections would furnish the pleasing subject of a philosophical romance."

Such, in a less degree, must be the case with an Indian absentee, returning after a long interval to the country of his youth; for, notwithstanding all the pains he may take, by correspondence and reading, to keep up his knowledge of European affairs, and to go along with their course, his ideas will be by far too faint to furnish any adequate preparation for the reality of the changes he will meet on his return.

To begin at the beginning, I shall say a little respecting the steam-passage from Calcutta to the ship at Saugor. The reader,—if he be an European reader, —may, perhaps, require to be told, that the all-changing power of steam has performed its metamorphoses in India as well as in Europe. Formerly, a ship, on arriving at the mouth of the Hoogly, had the choice either of continuing there and sending up her passengers and goods to Calcutta by *Bujrans*, *Patailas*, *Ulaaks*, &c.,—that is, "in the dialect of men, interpreted" by pinnaces, lighters, and barges,—or of coming up herself. It is difficult to say which of these methods was productive of most annoyance to all parties. The first involved a heavy expense in freight, insurance against loss, and a hundred other items, including the risk of ruining the health of the crew by remaining in the noxious exhalations of the alluvial shores of the mouths of the Ganges; the last required a voyage of sometimes fifteen or twenty days, before the ship could get up a distance of a hundred miles from Saugor to Calcutta. I well remember the disappointment we all experienced when, after five months, without seeing land, we at last attained the sight of the low jungles of Saugor, and fondly thought we had nothing to do but to step on shore, and "take our ease at our inn." How mortifying it was to find, we had either to travel three days in a wretched native boat, starving with hunger and broiling with heat, or stay three weeks more in our wearisome ship! All this is now changed; the moment a vessel arrives at Saugor, a notice by telegraph is made to Calcutta; a steamer proceeds down to take her in tow, and she is brought to her anchorage, above Champaul Ghaut, in two or three days; so that, independently of the saving in trouble, expense, and risk, the voyage out and home is really shortened by a month or six weeks. In the same manner, in former times, when a ship departed from Calcutta, the passengers had no alternative but either to embark there, and have the tedious passage down to Saugor, or to allow the ship to get to Saugor, and follow as they best could, in native or European craft; all which, especially for invalids, was exceedingly annoying. The general plan now is, for the passengers to embark and establish themselves comfortably in their cabins before their vessel quits Calcutta. A steamer then takes the ship in tow, and in two days they are at the Sand-Heads. Sometimes, however, there is a prospect of the vessel being detained at the river's mouth. In this

case, the passengers generally allow her to get down by herself; they then club together to engage a steamer, which in one day carries the whole party to the ship, the expense being Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 (about £3.) a-head: much the same sum that the absentee will find himself charged from London to Edinburgh, a distance at least three times as great, and in a vessel of incomparable superiority in point of comfort and accommodation.

If such be the difference in the boat, how much more marked is that in the passengers! A curious speculator on life and manners might receive much both of instruction and amusement, from a contemplation of the variety of feelings by which they are affected. The first class he would probably note among them, consists of Europeans proceeding to revisit their native country; among these is easily to be distinguished the independent satisfaction of the man whose fortune is made, and who returns to India no more, and the careless indifference of those who are merely taking a three or five years' trip to Europe on business or pleasure, and are, after that, to resume duties in Bengal: these latter being, as it were, denizens of two hemispheres, and standing between both, are more indifferent to either. Another is the more sombre set, easily distinguished by their sallow cheeks and haggard features, of invalids seeking renovation to their broken constitutions and harassed minds, by this visit to their own country. There are also generally to be found one or two widows, sometimes in the very bloom of youth, and whose dearest affections have been snapt asunder by the fatal climate of India; at others, tolerably reconciled to their deprivation by the possession of a reasonable share of Company's *paper* and claims upon Savings-funds.

In the minds of these returning emigrants, there is a strange struggle of contradictory feelings. On the one hand, there is the inexplicable satisfaction which every one, rich or poor, sick or well, fortunate or unfortunate, old or young, irresistibly feels at the idea of returning to their native land, and of mixing again in the scenes which were familiar to their youth; and, again, there is the equally irresistible and often most acute regret, at quitting the friends and connections they may have formed in India.

India, it must be confessed, has many faults and many disadvantages, and there are innumerable sources of dissatisfaction in its climate and its exile; but still it has some redeeming properties; and, among these, one certainly by no means the least important, which makes up for many evils, and hides a multitude of sins, is the warm feelings of friendship which a residence there has a tendency to generate, and which frequently exists as strongly between what Europeans would consider mere common acquaintances, as here between nearest relations. It is Goldsmith, I believe, who observes that, were a Spaniard and a Swede to meet in China, they would feel themselves drawn to each other, as being both Europeans; and if a European and a Chinese were to meet in Jupiter, they would have the same feeling, as being both of the same planet; and were an inhabitant of Mercury and one of Herschel to meet in Sirius, they would think themselves Jaut Bhaees, as brothers of the same system. Something of this takes place with Europeans in the East. In that country, amidst a race of men with whom we have no intercommunity of language, of manners, or of ideas, we naturally cling to each other for support against the overwhelming influence of the immense population by which we are surrounded, and however distant may have been our birth-place in the British empire, we consider ourselves as natural friends. Nor are such feelings transitory; the friendships thus formed are generally firm and lasting, and so far from being dissolved by a return to Europe, are frequently strengthened and

increased. For then principles exactly the reverse, but equally strong and favourable to kindly feelings, begin to operate. Old Indians, returning after a long absence, find themselves almost as much estranged, and as much a particular *caste* among their countrymen, as they were at first among the natives of India. They are, therefore, led to each other, and the circumstance of having been acquainted in a distant land, and having common topics of interest and intelligence, converts what may have been mere casual acquaintanceship into warm intimacy. Still, at the moment of quitting India, these feelings, if not overpowered, are at least counterbalanced, by the strange delight which is universally experienced at the idea of returning to our native land. The thought of once again treading British ground, gives an animation to the spirits, which for the time is irresistible.

And here it is difficult to avoid a question, which this universal feeling among the passengers tends to excite, and which, to use a favourite continental phrase, is a striking phenomenon in psychology. Whence, it may be asked, arises this mysterious affection of mind, which connects every child of Adam with one particular spot of earth? Whence is it that, throughout every nation, powerful or weak, civilized or barbarous, peaceful or warlike, this sentiment is universal; that, whatever may have been our privations or poverty, in the residence of our youth, however harsh or uncongenial its climate, however ungracious its soil and scenery, however obscure and confined its situation, and with all this, whatever may have been our success in after-life, however delightful may be our after-abode, still, in spite of every advantage, our heart yearns after the scenes of youth with desire increasing the longer has been our separation; that, under every form of prosperity, we still feel an unsatisfactory banishment in being excluded from thence? There is, perhaps, no human being who does not propose, as the reward of his labours, the privilege of returning to terminate his existence where he earliest remembers it to have begun. There he can put up with privations and submit to inconveniencies which elsewhere would provoke his loudest complaints, and can receive satisfaction from objects which elsewhere would excite his indifference, contempt, or disgust.

Such are the feelings which prevail through all nations and through all ages; which appear to form an elementary part of human nature, and are attributed with equal propriety to the many-wiled Ulysses at the court of Antinous, and to the brave Sir Huon on the banks of the Euphrates :—

Ως οὐδὲν γλυκίον ἢ πατρίδος οὐδὲ τοκῆων
Γίνεται, ὅπου καὶ τις ἀποσπᾷ πικρὰ οἶκον
Γαίῃ ἐν ἀλλοδαπῇ ναίει ἀπανθυῖ τοκῆων.

Odyss. ix. 34.

No sweeter lot than this our heart desires,
In our own land to dwell with our own sires;
In foreign soil from these exiled away,
No joy the palace and the feast convey.

Du kleiner Ort, wo ich das erste Licht gesogen,
Den ersten Schmerz, die erste Lust empfand,
Sey immerhin unscheinbar, unbekannt,
Mein Herz bleibt ewig doch vor allen dir gewogen,
Fühlt überall nach dir sich heimlich hingezogen,
Fühlt selbst im Paradies sich doch aus dir verbannt:
O möchte wenigstens mich nicht die Ahnung trügen,
Bey meinen Vätern einst in deinem Schoos zu liegen!

Oberon, 4r Gesang.

Thou dear loved nook, where first Heaven's light I viewed,
Where my first joy, where my first grief I found,
Poor be thy soil, thy name unknown and rude,
My yearning heart to thee is ever bound ;
Still longs the haunts of childhood to explore,
For these, in Eden banished, pants unblest ;
Oh grant me, Heaven, when life's fond dream is o'er,
In native earth beside my sires to rest !

A speculator on the structure of mind, who holds the doctrine that nothing, either in the physical or moral world, is made in vain, might exercise his sagacity in discovering the final cause of this mysterious feeling ; in determining what advantage the human race derives from this principle in their nature, and what would be the loss were it extirpated from the breast, and no predilection felt for the place of our birth beyond any other spot. To this, perhaps, it may be replied, that the feeling is intended as a provision for the equal population of the globe. Had mankind no attachment to the place of their nativity, it is not improbable that, on feeling its disadvantages, they might generally be induced to migrate to more propitious climates, and that the whole progeny of Adam might be again congregated in one crowded Shinaar, leaving other countries unpeopled. Such an event is effectually counteracted by the feelings of which we have been speaking : as it is, every one is unwilling to leave his birth-place, whatever may be its disadvantages, and when compelled to do so, that place becomes a magnet to draw him perpetually back, like a body revolving round the centre of an eclipse, with a force increasing directly as the distance. Yet universal as is this sentiment, it is, like the opposite principles of attraction and repulsion, wonderfully counterbalanced by an antagonist principle,—the love of emigration. How powerfully this acts, is known to every tyro in ancient history, who has read of the swarms that

the populous North
Poured ever from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhine or the Danube.

And the accounts of modern colonies equally demonstrate that there is in the human mind an inherent love of travel. These contradictions are rendered the more perplexing by the changes that seem occasionally to take place in national manners and character. Thus, were we to look through Europe for a nation more than ordinarily attached to its home, we should probably fix upon the Swiss, among whom the affection of *Nostalgia* is so strong and prevalent, that it is said whole regiments of their soldiers have, in foreign countries, been known to lay down their arms, that they might follow the irresistible desire of returning to their native mountains. Yet these are the very people who, in the time of Julius Cæsar, under the name of Helvetii, in a body, burned their homes and left their beloved birth-place to seek a more propitious dwelling in Gaul. How are we to reconcile such opposite affections in the human breast ? Are we to conclude man to be so capricious a being, as to defy all speculations on his nature ; or are we to adopt the old Aristotelian doctrine, that all things subsist by contraries ?

The next class of passengers that appear in a Calcutta and Saugor steamer, present a marked contrast to the preceding. They are friends and relatives, who are going down to accompany the departing, as far as the limits of the pilot-boats will permit. Among these are many shades of difference. The first are common acquaintances, who look forward to follow in a year or two themselves. They go down the river on this occasion merely as a party of pleasure ; their conversation rolls chiefly on a calculation of the time when they also may

be setting out on their return homewards, and is enlivened by many a witty remark on the vile climate of Bengal, the delights of that of Europe, and the embarrassment which an old *Quahy* feels on being transferred from the one to the other. A good deal is said on the want of *Thikauna* in the English weather, on the new *Hickmuts* of steam-coaches and rail-roads, of the present *Shoug* for improvements, and the number of new *Bunaos* to be found in the London shops.

And here it may be necessary to explain the uncouth terms which I have introduced into this sample of Anglo-Indian phraseology. The European reader need not be surprised to learn that, among Anglo-Indians, as among every other set of people any-how combined, there exists a sort of slang language, containing a variety of phrases not, it must be owned, of much classical elegance, but yet such as it would be difficult to find substitutes for of equal force and expressiveness. If I be thought to take too much pains in interpreting such of the vocables of this *lingua franca*, as must occasionally occur, I entreat my readers to observe that one of the difficulties which an Indian finds, on returning home, is that of making himself understood. His friends naturally crowd about him with questions regarding the manners, customs, mode of living, &c. in India, and he attempts his best to gratify their curiosity; but before proceeding beyond the very threshold of his explanations, he finds he has employed a number of words so familiar to himself, that it never occurs they can be unknown to his hearers. This produces a demand for explanation; one explanation requires another, and the business goes on, wheel within wheel, from one degree of intricacy to another, till both speaker and hearer give up the discussion in despair, the former wondering at the dulness of his friends in being unable to comprehend what is so simple and notorious; the latter declaring that no Indian can ever give an account of India. In fact, a vocabulary of the most expressive Eastern words adopted into European conversation, would be a very interesting and entertaining piece, and would cast great light on Anglo-Indian manners and ideas. In the absence of such a work, and for the benefit of those critics and commentators who, in A. D. 2,500, shall publish *Variorum* editions of the *Bengal Annual* and *Calcutta Magazine*, I shall attempt an elucidation of a few naturalized phrases, which our Indian friends will readily recognise as old acquaintances.

I shall begin with *Jant Bhace*, a phrase for which we necessarily want an equivalent, as it implies a person of the same caste; it is derived from *Jant*, 'a caste,' (a derivative from the Sanscrit *Jun*, 'to be born,') and *Bhace*, the Hindee word for 'brother.' It is used metaphorically by Anglo-Indians to express intimate friends,—as brother-officers, or brothers of a Free-Mason lodge.

The next word is the well known *Bunao*. The best elucidation of this term is Peter Pindar's celebrated tale of the *Razors*. It exactly signifies what is made, not to shave, but to sell. "This Joe Manton is a bit of a *bunao*," is a phrase often applied to the fowling-pieces sold at Monghyr, the place where, by tradition, the Hindoo Vulcan fixed his earthly abode, and where accordingly the majority of inhabitants are blacksmiths. Similarly, we may say, "this hookah-snake, this *palkee*, or palankeen, are *bunaos*;" and, by an easy metaphor, "that story of his is a complete *bunao*:" it would be difficult to find an English phrase in which to translate this word, in all these instances. To the profounder class of my readers, who may wish to know its etymology, I will add that *Bunao* is the second person plural of the imperative, used as a substantive, of the Hindee verb *Bunauna*, 'to make,' and, perhaps, "a made-up affair" would be its nearest, though circumlocutory translation.

The next term we shall mention is *Hickmut*. This is a very noble word, being the infinitive of the Hebrew and Arabic verb *Hakama*, 'he judged,' or 'commanded.' Our readers doubtless all know, that Sir Walter Scott, in his *Tales of the Crusaders*, makes Sultan Saladin (Salaah-ood-Deen) come to the Christian camp, as a *Hakim*, or physician. But this is a mistake; *Hakim*, or more properly *Haukim*, signifies 'a judge' or 'ruler.' It is a common title of God, and never would have been assumed as a title by the sultan on that occasion. The word Sir Walter intended is *Hukeem*, another derivative from the same root, and which is the usual title for a physician, perhaps from some anticipation of the modern discovery, that "knowledge is power." The infinitive *Hickmut* signifies 'wisdom,' or 'philosophy,' and in this sense is degraded by Anglo-Indians to a variety of uses, which, if they be philosophy, are philosophy in its every-day clothes. Thus, "I don't understand the *Hickmut* of this lock;" that is, "I don't understand how to open it." "What's the *Hickmut* of this new bridle?" i. e. "which is the way in which it must be put on the horse?" &c.

While upon this subject, I may as well stop a moment, to complain of the want of prosody which appears in the writings even of our best poets, when using Oriental names. If an error in the quantity of a Greek or Latin word be an inexcusable blunder, why should a similar error in an Arabic or Sanscrit appellation be passed over uncensured? If it would be unpardonable to talk of Cicero or Alexander, why should we persist in speaking of the Emir and Sultān, instead of Emīr and Sultān. These, however, are errors that, like the universal use of St. Helēna for St. Helēna, are too deeply engrained in language to be now got rid of. Still I cannot help wishing, that our great poets had avoided mistakes that necessarily disturb all who know anything of Oriental pronunciation; I cannot resist quoting two instances.

In his *Vision of Don Roderic*, Sir Walter Scott, in a passage that must be familiar to every person of taste, describes, in a blaze of the most animated poetry, the landing of the Moslems in Spain:

They come! they come! I see the groaning land
White with the turbans of each Arab horde;
Swart Zahra joins her misbelieving hands,
Allah and Mahomet their battle-word.

How much is it to be wished that this splendid effusion had not been injured by the introduction of two lines, that sin against all prosody!

The *Técchirs'* war-cry and the *Leiles'* yell,
The choice they yield, the *K'orān* or the sword.

In the first of these, *Lelie*, though a barbarous corruption of the Arabic profession, "There is no God but God," may be excused, as there is no other word that would express it. But *Tecbir* ought to be altered—

• *Técchirs'* fierce war-cry, *Lelies'* cruel yell.

The second line, could the rhyme allow it, would assume far greater magnificence by a very slight alteration:

The choice they yield, the Sword or the *K'orān*.

Mahomet, a barbarism for *Mohammad*, may be allowed, as it is Don Roderic who speaks, and he may be supposed not well versed in the Oriental tongues.

The other instance I shall give is from Thomas Campbell, who, in that beautiful but sadly fanciful picture of the regeneration of India, which concludes the first part of his *Pleasures of Hope*, exclaims—

The tenth *Avātār* comes!

This should be again corrected—

Comes the tenth *Avdāur*.

Conversely, he has *Ganēsa* for *Ganēsha*, and so on. Such mistakes, though unnoticed by European, sound very disagreeably to Oriental readers. They might easily be avoided.

Another current Anglo-Indian phrase is *Thikauna*, a Hindec word, of which it is difficult to give the exact meaning. Its general signification is 'fixture,' 'certainty,' or 'trust-worthiness.' Thus, "there's no *thikauna* in the English weather; it may be fair and foul a dozen times a-day," "there's no *thikauna* in that fellow; he may be your friend to-day and enemy to-morrow."

We shall mention but one more, and that is the much-used but utterly untranslatable word, *Shouq*. The *ou* is here to be pronounced as in *shout*, *trout*. It is the infinitive of the Arabic verb *Shaaka*, 'he wished' or 'desired.' It is in some respects similar to our 'taste,' but not exactly so, as *shouq* can be used in a ludicrous or perverse meaning, which 'taste' cannot. Thus, "he has a great *shouq* for pictures," would hardly imply that he has a great *taste* for or in pictures, but that he has a great rage for buying and possessing them, whether he really be a judge of painting or not. 'Rage,' however, would scarcely answer for *shouq*, in all instances. Thus, "he has a great *shouq* for study," would be more properly, "he has a great *love* for study," and would give an idea of approbation of which "rage" is incapable. "Horses and dogs were his *shouq* at one time, but there's no *thikauna* in him; he has given up all his old *shouqs*, and his only *shouq* now is for politics." "I have a *shouq* for all sorts of machines, but I don't understand the *hickmut* of this watch; I think it is rather a *bunao*, for there's no *thikauna* in its going, and I know that my *Sirkaur* and the *Ghurreec Waula* (native watch-maker) are *jaut bhaces*." Such is the language that is often heard from old Bengalee residents; not classical, certainly, but yet not easy to be rendered with equal force into pure English.

Another class of passengers are of a sadder description than those of which we have yet given an account. They are the parents, generally the mothers, of children of from three to eight years old, whom the irremediable insalubrity of the Indian climate compels their parents to send to Europe. During this last day of their being together, the children may be seen running up and down the poop and deck of the vessel, enjoying the novelty and bustle, and talking incessantly to their Ayahs and bearers about each *juhauz* (ship) and *naoo* (boat) as it passes by, while the parents, indifferent to all other objects, follow their little ones constantly with their eyes, endeavouring to arrest their attention and to say or do something that may remain in their own and their children's remembrance as a memorial.

This is, indeed, the most painful part of Indian exile. The insalubrity and oppression of its climate may be guarded against and alleviated; intercourse with Europe may be kept up, by correspondence; subjects with a large development of the bump of politics may have sent out bales of the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, according as the organs of conservativeness or destructiveness prevail; and they who, in addition to hearing the speculations of others, long to enlighten the world with their own, may at all times do so through the ever open columns of the Calcutta newspapers. Those again who wish to cultivate any particular department of science or literature have always opportunities of doing so, for there are few parts of the world where books are more easily procured than Calcutta. It is true that new English publications are unattainably expensive, but after the lapse of a few months they are found selling in the bazaar, when the gloss of novelty is over, at a tenth part of their

original cost. Besides this, cheap editions of all popular English and translations of French and German books are printed in America, and imported in large numbers into Calcutta, where they sell at an equal or perhaps greater rate of reduction. The *savans* of France and the professors of Germany are fond of having their names included in the list of donors to the Asiatic Society, and almost universally present copies of their works to its library, which thus contains a vast store of valuable books, that (thanks to our wholesome laws against the importation of such a pernicious manufacture as foreign literature) are hardly procurable even in London; of these particularly are German and French periodicals; and lastly, there is the literature of Calcutta itself, Native, English, and Anglo-Indian, composing a mass of valuable information on all topics relative to India, and forming a vivid picture and genuine record of the opinions and manners of seventy millions of our fellow-subjects, from all knowledge of which the people of Britain (thanks to the operation of the same laws) are completely prohibited. "*Malheurcusement*," says Baron de Sacy, speaking of Macan's edition of the *Shah Namah*, "*les éditions de l'Inde parviennent difficilement en Europe*;" and for some reason, best known to those at the head of affairs, the shores of Britain are girt as with a wall of iron against the admission of the literary products of our eastern dominions. The consequence is, that no intercommunity of literary feeling exists between us; and that while we are perpetually complaining of the paucity of our information respecting Hindostan, we voluntarily deprive ourselves of that from which alone it can be obtained pure and unsophisticated, the statements of the inhabitants of India themselves, as they are to be found exhibited in every possible shape, by the innumerable newspapers, magazines, tracts and pamphlets, Native, English and Eurasian, that are perpetually issuing from the Indian press.

No country can possibly afford a richer field than India, for the cultivation of the various branches of natural history, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, &c.; in short, the politician, the man of literature, and the man of science, will find abundant scope for the exercise of their respective powers, and were there no counterbalancing circumstances, each of these might live almost as happily in India as in Europe. But to the father of a family, all this can countervail nothing of what there may almost be called the eleventh commandment, *thou shalt separate from thy children*. For if there be any aphorism at all certain in Indian Hygiene, it is, that children of European parents cannot be reared in India, from birth to adult age, without destruction to their constitutions. No precautions in diet, clothing, lodging, exercise, or exposure, can ward off the irresistible effects of climate. The general course of the young constitution is, that from birth till about the age of three, the child, passing over the usual ailments of dentition, appears tolerably healthy, in some cases even more so than its cotemporaries in Europe; but, after that period, it begins to droop, becomes emaciated, sallow and languid; loses strength, spirits and appetite, and is incapable of partaking in amusement or receiving education. Then it is that parents have to make the choice, between sending their children to Europe, and retaining them in India to see them daily wasting away before their eyes. A cruel alternative! when to the inevitable griefs of parting there is added, as is too often the case, the uncertainty of the treatment which the children are to receive at home, from friends whom perhaps the parents may not have seen or had communication with for many years; who may be utterly indifferent to their long absent relatives, and very little prepared either to receive the "living consignments" with affection, or to watch over them with care.

Such reflections do not of course occur to young men on their arrival in
Asiat. Journ. N.S.VOL.22.No.85.

India, nor are they commonly awakened during the few first years of married life. While the children are young, parents in general, too much occupied with the happiness of possessing them, willingly exclude from their minds all thoughts of parting, and give themselves up to a sort of dreamy persuasion, hardly amounting to belief, that, among the innumerable cases they see around them, *theirs* may be an exception, and that, though thousands of examples testify to the contrary, some additional care or precaution, or some latent good fortune in the constitution, may preserve *their* children unaffected by the fiery blasts of May and the steamy exhalations of October. But gradually time steals on, and the infant passes its fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh birth-days; the delusion begins to dissipate; languor, sallowness, loss of appetite and strength, unappeasable fretfulness and increasing emaciation, followed by more serious attacks of fever and unconquerable derangement of bowels, arouse parents to the sad necessity of preparing for their children's departure.

When, after many a struggle between duty and affection, and many an excuse for delay, which the parents, even while making it, perceive to be fallacious, the transmission is finally determined upon and accomplished, it is not to be supposed that all the disadvantages of Indian exile terminate, or that the whole loss consists in a few years of absence. Far more serious evils are often the result. The unnatural separation of parents and children necessarily breaks up the associations which result from youthful intercourse, and the gradual expansion of intellect, during the years of education under the parent's eye. When all this interesting period is passed over as a dreary blank, and the parents meet again with their grown-up offspring, they find themselves estranged from each other; community of feeling is lost, and too frequently there remains but little of affection. Even brothers and sisters, who may have been sent home at distant intervals, rarely attain that warmth of mutual affection which can be produced only by a length of unbroken intercourse during the susceptible years of childhood.

Such are the disadvantages of sending children to Europe; but they are inevitable. Of those who from any cause are kept in India, great numbers perish between birth and the completion of childhood. Some, however, survive: they for the most part appear to recover themselves about the age of ten or twelve, and from thence continue to pass through the usual stages of existence, but with marked debility both of mental and bodily constitution. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the average duration of life in this race of men, but there can be little doubt that it is short: many of the females, particularly, fall victims to too early marriage.

A curious circumstance, connected with the infants, is that, where they are much affected by the climate, they absolutely appear to cease to grow, and at the age of from one to three years, will go on from month to month without the smallest increase of bulk: their little clothes never require to be enlarged. Yet on being put on board of ship, and sent to sea, they at once take a start, and shoot up to their proper size.

Many projects have been entertained, and sometimes carried into execution, of rearing European offspring in Simla and other northern parts of India, and such schemes are generally so far successful as to carry children over the dangerous period of infancy; but this imperfect improvement of climate is altogether insufficient as a substitution for that of Europe, and perhaps no parent has ever trusted to it without having cause to repent. So certain is all this, that it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find throughout India a single instance of a second generation of European blood existing without having had commu-

nication with their original country; I mean that the grandparents should be Europeans, and the children and grandchildren should have been born and reared in India without ever going to Europe. If instances of this are to be found, they certainly must be very rare. I have never known one.

These considerations fully demonstrate the fallacy of the idea, that colonization by Europeans could ever be carried to any extent in our eastern dominions, even were it permitted in the most unlimited manner. Nature herself has placed insurmountable obstacles in its way, and has evidently intended that the blood of Europe should never people the plains of India. Were a colony now established under the most favourable circumstances, and with every requisite for the foundation of a new community, it would, without the slightest external accident or misfortune, wither and perish in two generations. The truth is, that the aphorism, that man is an inhabitant of all climates, must be received with great limitation. If it be true with respect to man in general, it is certainly erroneous with respect to the various races into which mankind are divided. They appear to be almost as strictly confined to particular districts as the different species of animals, and we might as easily expect to people the jungles of Bengal with a race of white bears, as its fields with a race of Esquimaux, or even perhaps of the race, whatever be its name, which inhabits the White Islands of the north-west. We can change our Longitude but not our Latitude. It was from the *east* and not from the north or south, that the children of men travelled to the land of Shinaar.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir:—We learn from your journal of this month, that affidavits have been submitted to the Insolvent Court of Calcutta, stating that the deponents *believed* the firm of Alexander and Co. was solvent at the several periods when four of the partners carried away capital to an immense amount,—say to the amount of millions,—from their house; that these partners now claim dividends on Rs. 38,08,960, as appearing at their credit on the books of the firm! and that an order of the court was to be made absolute for the payment of these dividends, unless cause should be shown against it.

It is to be apprehended that there are no real creditors of this estate in Calcutta to oppose these affidavits, and it is for the creditors here to consider whether they will not require better *evidence* than the *belief* of these deponents, that the house was solvent at those periods. It is also to be remarked, that one of these deponents is a claimant on his own account, and on that of the other three partners, for these dividends, which, if allowed, will materially reduce the dividends on the claims of the other creditors, amongst whom are invalids, widows, and orphans. Report says, that the house here also claims nearly a million, but they did not prove their claim here. In addition to the enormous sums those partners carried away, they have been drawing largely from the house in Calcutta since they left India, and, for some years before the stoppage, the house here was getting all it could in specie and otherwise from the house in Calcutta, at the same time restraining the constituents from drawing large sums, and allowing them to draw only for their current expenses, though they held credits for large sums. We see by the balance-sheets, that Alexander and Co. exhibited an account of *assets* to the amount of about five

crores of rupees, or five millions sterling, consisting of debts and mortgaged property; and Mr. Holroyd, the official assignee in Calcutta, stated, some time ago, that they would pay only about 10 per cent. dividends, or less probably, of which, after three years have elapsed, only a first dividend of 3 per cent. is said to have been paid this year. Three millions of *these assets* were admitted by the firm and assignees to be worth nothing, and the other two millions, or two crores of rupees, it is reckoned, will produce *only* about twenty lacs, or one-tenth of the two crores. These observations shew pretty clearly, that the *profits*, which the partners carried to their credit, arising from *such assets*, were fictitious, and that they ought to be compelled to refund to the general creditors the capital they carried away, and not be allowed to claim the balance of Rs. 38,08,960 above mentioned, nearly half a million sterling! This they ought to do of their own accord, if they have the proper feelings of men, when they know that invalids, widows, and orphans, are starving in consequence of this occurrence, and the accounts of the house here ought to be looked into by the general creditors at home.

Most of the creditors at home were simple enough, on the recommendation of the house here, to give powers of attorney, in the dismay of the moment, to one of the four partners above alluded to, and to a house in Calcutta, which has, through the influence of the house here, succeeded Alexander and Co. in their business and in the good graces of the house here;—the creditors may, therefore, reckon that these parties will *all* attend to *their own interests* in the matter. But perhaps it is not too late for them, the creditors, to come forward and exert themselves in defence of their property.

These hints are respectfully submitted to Lord Combermere and the other creditors at home; and it is requested that you will be pleased to insert this letter in your first journal.

A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR JOURNAL, AND A
CREDITOR OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

15th December.

*** A detailed abstract of Mr. Fullarton's affidavit, showing the time and manner of the secession of the several partners from the firm, will be seen in our Asiatic Intelligence of this month, p. 4.—Ed.

PRIOR'S LIFE OF GOLDSMITH.*

WE do not recollect an instance in which the industry of a biographer has added so much to the labours of his predecessors as Mr. Prior has in his *Life of Goldsmith*, just published. No one laying any pretensions to an acquaintance with English poetry, can be ignorant of the general outline of the history of the author of the *Traveller* and the *Deserted Village*; but Mr. Prior has filled up the naked outline; he has inserted the features and lineaments; and his picture of the poet bears almost the same relation to that of antecedent biographers, as the real face of an individual does to indifferent portraits of him. The extraordinary diligence and perseverance

* The *Life of Oliver Goldsmith, M.B.*, from a variety of Original Sources. By JAMES PRIOR, F.S.A., &c. London, 1837. Murray.

which Mr. Prior seems to have exerted, in his efforts to elucidate the history of Goldsmith, have been wonderfully successful; amongst the minutæ which his researches embraced, are tailors' and other bills;* he has thus not only added many new incidents, but cleared up many obscure ones, in his chequered career. Hence we find how much the poet has been misrepresented; at the same time that we are constrained to wonder still more at the odd compound which his character exhibits, where so many intellectual and moral qualities unite with so many weaknesses and eccentricities. So prominent and inveterate were the latter, that age, experience, and ample opportunities of knowing the world, appear not in the slightest degree to have corrected them: he was as much a child after passing the equatorial line of forty, as when he was a school-boy at Edgeworths-town.

Although we venture to notice a work like this, which lies out of the circle of our topics, we cannot devote the space requisite to an analysis of it. There is, however, one incident in the life of Goldsmith recorded in Mr. Prior's work, to which we cannot help adverting, because it had a singular influence upon the fortunes, or rather fame, of the poet, by diverting him from a voyage to India, or in a man-of-war, and because it is mentioned by none of his biographers.

About the year 1758, it appears that Goldsmith obtained, through the interest of Mr. Jones, an East-India Director, a medical appointment to India. In a letter to a relative in Ireland he describes it as that of physician and surgeon to one of the factories on the coast of Coromandel, the salary of which was £100 per annum only, but the practice of the place £1,000. The expenses of his outfit were, however, too large for his limited means, and he determined to enter in the medical department of the navy. He, accordingly, presented himself at Surgeons' Hall for examination as an hospital mate, and, to his astonishment and mortification, was rejected. The entry on the books of the College of Surgeons, 21st December 1758, testifies that "Oliver Goldsmith" was the only person examined who was "found not qualified." This disappointment not only cut off his hopes of employment, but disabled him from repaying sundry loans, one of which was of rather equivocal character.

We may add, that in the narrative of Goldsmith's history, are interwoven various biographies of individuals connected with it, with occasional glimpses of Johnson and the Club, which might well entitle Mr. Prior to describe his work as a "History of the Life and Times of Goldsmith;" and that the anecdotes, incidents, and circumstances connected with the history of his works and the illustrations of his poems, are full of interest.

* Goldsmith appears to have been expensive in his garb; his bill from 1769 to 1773 (five years) amounted to £181, including "a blue velvet suit, £21. 10s. 9d." He was very fond of acting the beau.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The ordinary meetings of this Society re-commenced for the season on the 3d December; Colonel James Law Lushington, C.B., in the chair. A considerable number of members and their friends were present.

Among the more important donations to the Society's library and museum, received during the recess, and now laid on the table, were the following:

From W. H. Wathen, Esq., of the Bengal C. S., a Hindu drama, in the Sanscrit language, entitled *Jánaka Parinaya*, written by Rambhadra Dicshta, a learned Brahmin, who flourished about the sixth century, MS. beautifully written, on English paper, with finely executed illustrative drawings, coloured; also, a grammar of the Pracrita language, in Sanscrit, MS., apparently copied by the same hand as the preceding: both works accompanied by analytical notices by Mr. Wathen. From Capt. R. Cogan, of the Indian Navy, a chart of the Red Sea, compiled from a stasimetric survey, on two large sheets. From the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, a native map of the imperial city of Peking. From J. G. Wilkinson, Esq. his topographical Survey of Thebes. From Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., of Bombay, a lithographed copy of *Véndidád*, one of the books attributed to Zoroaster. From Sir Graves C. Haughton, a MS. Report, &c. to the Court of Directors on the importance of the study of Sanscrit, dated in 1812; also, a MS. translation of a treaty between Tipu Saib and the Company, &c. From Mrs. Davids, her French translation of her late son's Turkish Grammar. The Transactions of various learned societies, both English and continental. From Lieut. P. Rainer, an original inscription on stone, brought by his late father from Nubia, being a Latin acoustic; also, a stuffed specimen of the puff-adder, of the saw-fish, and of the *Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus*; and a Nepál sword. From Capt. James Mackenzie, of the Bengal Cavalry, images of Durga, Vishnu, Garoora, and Saraswati; brahminical beads; an Indian clepsydra; and specimens of various utensils used by the Hindus in their religious observances. From Col. Strover, the skin of a boa-constrictor, more than thirteen feet in length; also, two Malay kreeses, and a mandarin's dirk. From Lieut. Newbold, of the Madras army, the *Sampitan*, or blow-pipe used by the aborigines of the Malay peninsula; with a quiver of arrows, and two packets of the Upas poison. (Lieut. Newbold, we understand, is engaged in preparing an account of these people.)

The secretary read a letter from Major-general Sir Henry Worsley, in which the general, after adverting to the incidental observations which had of late occasionally appeared in regard to the funds of the Society being inadequate to the useful purposes contemplated by it, begged to tender a bank post-bill for one hundred pounds, to be appropriated in the way that might be deemed the best calculated to promote the utility and enhance the reputation of the Society; also, suggesting that, as an expedient for improving the resources of the Society, an appeal to members to double their subscriptions, for one year, might be successfully made.

The special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Sir Henry for his very liberal donation.

Dr. Campbell, of the Nipál residency, and M. Bojer, of the Mauritius, were elected corresponding members; and Colonel E. L. Smythe was elected a resident member.

The paper read at this meeting was an account of the *Thugs*, written by Lieut. Reynolds of the Madras army, and communicated to the Society by Colonel

Smythe. In a memorandum attached to the paper by the latter gentleman, it appears that Lieut. Reynolds had been employed, for a considerable time, by the resident at Hyderabad, expressly for the purpose of gaining information as to the extent and scenes of the depredations of these organized gangs of murderers, by admitting and taking down the testimony of such of them as were willing to become approvers, so that ultimate steps might be taken to put an end to their systematic atrocities. In this Lieut. Reynolds succeeded so well, that, in 1833, a body of nearly 300 of them were brought as prisoners to Hyderabad. These were tried under a special commission and sentenced to death, but which punishment was commuted to hard labour on the roads.

Lieut. Reynolds states that the Thugs are also known by the name of *Phansigars*;* and in the eastern part of the Nizam's dominions they are called *Badhiks*. The Thugs never attempt to rob a traveller until they have deprived him of life; and this is done by strangulation, it being a rule with them never to shed blood. The instrument is a convenient strip of cloth, which is thrown round the victim's neck in an unguarded moment. They use every stratagem to decoy travellers into their clutches; and they dispose of the dead bodies with the greatest secrecy. These murderers disdain the practice of petty thefts; and are even ambitious to appear as respectable persons, expending much of their gains in personal decoration. They connect religion with their practice; and pretend that, in immolating the numberless victims that yearly fall by their hands, they are but obeying the injunctions of their goddess Kali. They have even temples and priests entirely of their own community. According to a legend current amongst them, Kali is said to have once formed the determination of extirpating the human race, and she accordingly sacrificed all but her own disciples; but she discovered, to her astonishment, that, through the intervention of the creating power, whenever human blood was shed, a fresh being immediately started into existence to supply the vacancy; she, therefore, formed an image, into which she instilled the principle of life; and calling together her disciples, instructed them how to deprive that being of vitality, by strangling it with a handkerchief. This method being found effectual, the goddess directed her worshippers to adopt it, and to murder without distinction all who should fall into their hands; promising herself to dispose of the bodies of their victims, whose property she bestowed on her followers. She promised also to be present at and to preside over them, on all occasions, so that none should prevail against them. Their order being thus established, the Thugs originally took no care of the bodies of those whom they sacrificed, until one of their number, being curious to know how the goddess disposed of them, watched a corpse one day, for that purpose. The goddess descended, as usual, to take off the body, but, observing the man, she relinquished her purpose, rebuked him for his temerity, and said she could no longer perform her promise with regard to the murdered bodies. Since that time, the Thugs have been obliged to dispose of them in their own way. Believing in the sacred origin of their system, the Thugs seem to be visited by no feelings of compunction for their deeds; but, on the contrary, dwell with satisfaction, and even exultation, on their exploits, especially those in which they have been personally engaged.

Lieut. Reynolds describes in detail the whole practice of this horrid system, which is carried on with the most consummate art, and states that no adequate idea can be formed of the expenditure of human life to which it has given occasion, nor of the wealth that has been acquired by its adoption. Happily, how-

* A paper by J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq., giving an account of the Thugs under this name, was read before the Society on the 1st of February 1834.

ever, it is now greatly on the decline, especially in those parts of India under the British government.

17th of December: the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster in the chair. Several donations to the library were presented.

Wm. Oliver, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service was elected a resident member.

A dissertation on the antiquity of the Armenian language, by Isaac Aganoor, Esq., an Armenian gentleman, was read. This paper was communicated by the Bombay Branch R. A. S., and is illustrated with notes by the Secretary of that Society, Mr. T. M. Dickenson, of the Bombay army. The author, drawing his conclusions from the Scriptures, argues that the original language of Adam, preserved by Noah, and those of his descendants who settled in Armenia, in the land of Ararat, was the Armenian, and not the Hebrew, although the Jews are generally allowed to have established the strongest claims to their language being the primitive language of mankind. Among the proofs brought forward by the writer to maintain his position, is, that the names of several places in Armenia are significant of circumstances relating to early Scripture history, such as *Arnohwote*, which, in Armenian, signifies 'Noah placed his foot;' and that this word is derived from *Ar*, 'placed;' *Noh*, 'Noah;' and *wote*, 'foot.' Again; in Genesis, ix. 26., it is written: "And Noah began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard." Now near Arnohwote is a place called *Akhooree*, which means, in Armenian, 'he planted a vineyard;' from *Akh*, 'he planted;' and *oor*, 'vines.' In the same vicinity is another place, called *Nakhjivan*, which signifies 'first halting-place.' The confusion of tongues is generally allowed to have occurred in the second century after the deluge, which Noah survived 350 years. It is hardly to be supposed that he, to whom the Almighty had said, "Thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation," should so soon afterwards have lapsed into rebellion against the Most High; and we may, therefore, suppose that the punishment of the wicked was not inflicted upon the "righteous" one, and that, therefore, the language of Noah, and those whose attendance on the venerable patriarch prevented them from following the migration to Shinar, was not affected by the confusion of Babel; and, consequently, that the ancient language of the antediluvians was preserved in Armenia; subject only to those partial changes which all languages undergo by time.

In further confirmation of his opinions, Mr. Aganoor remarks, that the Armenian tongue claims this peculiar distinction from its being the most perfect and beautiful of all languages; and he observes, that a native of Armenia, possessing a thorough knowledge of his mother tongue, has little difficulty in acquiring and pronouncing the words of any other language whatever.

Mr. Dickenson* has appended some learned notes to this paper, which tend to corroborate the views of his author. He considers too, that the Armenian language has been greatly neglected and misrepresented, and that the accounts of the antients regarding it are very imperfect.

Another paper, on the application to India of the principles of Political Economy, as received in Europe, by W. C. Bruce, Esq., was read.

The next meeting was announced for the 7th of January next.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the 4th June, a letter was read from Dr. Wallich, enclosing an extract from Royle's work on the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, including some interesting remarks on the subject of *materia medica*, pointing out the importance of inquiries

* We regret to hear that Mr. Dickenson is recently deceased.

being made with the view of bringing to light the ample resources of this country in the production of medicinal articles, and strongly recommending the subject of the native materia medica to the notice of the medical officers in India. Dr. Wallich fully concurs in these remarks, and trusts that the Medical Society will use all its efforts to promote so desirable an object. He concludes, by offering his services in forwarding the views of the Society in this matter. The extract will be found at pages 275 and 276 of Dr. Royle's work. It contains also a short account of the genus *colotropis* or *mudar*, by which the abovementioned observations are preceded.

A paper on a human monstrosity, in the museum of the Medical College, by Dr. Goodeve, was read and discussed.

The monster, described by Dr. Goodeve, consists of two female children united together in the thorax and upper part of the abdomen, by a broad connection, extending from the sternum to the umbilicus. Below and above these two points, all is natural. There is only one perfect umbilical cord, but below that is seen another rudimental one, about an inch in length. The length of the whole monster is from fifteen to sixteen inches; circumference of the whole, eleven to twelve; circumference of connecting medium, nine to ten inches; weight, five pounds. On examining the internal structure, it was found that there is one thoracic and abdominal cavity common to both children; these cavities being divided from each other by a single diaphragm. The walls of the thorax are composed of a double set of ribs, with two sterne, one on the anterior, the other on the posterior part of the commissure. The abdominal muscles are likewise double. The abdominal and pelvic viscera of both children are perfect, with the exception of the liver. This organ appears to consist of two perfect livers, united together by their convex surfaces. This arrangement of the liver, of course, reverses completely the position of the abdominal viscera of the right child; indeed, the abdominal contents and the diaphragm are so placed, that they may be best understood by conceiving the viscera of one child reflected in a mirror to form the viscera of the other. In the thorax, a double set of lungs are seen, with only one heart common to both children. This, to a certain extent, is double, but very imperfectly so. There is one large auricular cavity on either side common to both right ventricles; the opening between their cavities is furnished with a valve, also common to both. From the right ventricle of the left side springs a pulmonary artery, but no similar vessel arises from the right side. The superior venæ cavæ of both children empty themselves into a common right auricle. The latter cavity again communicates with a common left auricle, by an enormous foramen ovale unprovided with any valve. Into this common left auricle, one pulmonary vein from each child opens. The left auricle communicates with two separate left ventricles. Indeed, there appears to be one common opening between all the cavities of the heart, and the blood must have flowed through them in every direction. From each left ventricle arises a perfect aorta, on the left side, communicating with the pulmonary artery, by the ductus arteriorus. On the right side, the ductus arteriorus forms the pulmonary artery, and is continued to the lungs of the right child. There is a thymus gland common to both children. This monster is said to have lived for three or four hours after birth, but it is difficult to conceive this possible. The arrangement of the heart was such, that it would seem the creature must have been instantaneously asphyxiated as soon as respiration became necessary.

VARIETIES.

Parliamentary Properties of the Elephant.—Lord Coke (4 Inst.), citing a Roll of Parl. 3 Hen. vi. n. 3, says: "It appeareth in a Parliament Roll, that the Parliament being, as hath been said, called *Commune Concilium*, every member of the house being a councillor, should have three properties of the elephant; first, that he hath no gall; secondly, that he is inflexible, and cannot bow; thirdly, that he is of a most ripe and perfect memory; which properties, as there it is said, ought to be in every member of the great Council of Parliament. First, to be without gall, that is, without malice, rancour, heat, and envy; in *elephante, melancholia transit in nutrimentum corporis*. Every gallish inclination (if any were) should tend to the good of the whole body,—the commonwealth. Secondly, that he be constant, inflexible, and not to be bowed or turned from the right, either for fear, reward, or favour, nor in judgment respect any person. Thirdly, of a ripe memory; that they, remembering perils past, might prevent dangers to come, as in that Roll of Parliament it appeareth. Whereunto we will add two other properties of the elephant; the one, that, though they be *maximæ virtutis et maximi intellectus*, of greatest strength and understanding, *tamen gregatim semper incedunt*, yet they are sociable, and go in companies; for *animalia gregalia non sunt nociva, sed animalia solivaga sunt nociva*; sociable creatures that go in flocks or herds are not hurtful, as deer, sheep, &c.; but beasts that walk solely or singularly, as bears, foxes, &c., are dangerous and hurtful. The other, that the elephant is *philanthropos*; *homini erranti viam ostendit*; and these properties ought every Parliament man to have."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A View of the Present State of the Question as to Steam-Communication with India; with a Map and an Appendix, containing the Petitions to Parliament, and other Documents. By Captain MELVILLE GRINDLAY. London, 1836. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a timely publication, with a view to the discussion which the subject of Steam-Communication must (or should) undergo in the approaching session of Parliament. The advantages, and even imperative necessity of the object, are clearly and forcibly stated by Captain Grindlay; and the documents contained in his Appendix supply a store of details and facts.

Lives of the Most Eminent Literary Men of Great Britain. Vol. I. Being Vol. LXXXIV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1836. Longman & Co. Taylor.

A WELL-COMPILED history of our early scholars, philosophers, and poets, is a desideratum—in the works of occasional reference it is treated in a manner which does not assure us of its authenticity. The biographical department of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia* very appropriately takes in this subject, and, from the volume before us, we expect to see it treated in a very satisfactory manner. The persons, whose lives are recorded in it, are St. Columba, the Missionary of Christianity and Civilization from Ireland to North Britain, in the Sixth Century; Alfred the Great, the luminary of the Ninth Century; Chaucer, John Heywood, and Spenser. In the whole of these biographies, we discern marks of industrious and accurate research. The first comprehends an interesting sketch of the introduction of Christianity and Civilization into Scotland and Northumbria; the second, an account of the progress of English literature and civilization in Alfred's time; Heywood's history embraces that of the Early English Stage, with biographical sketches of dramatists prior to Heywood; and in Spenser's are interwoven notices of the state of literature in his day. The volume is a highly pleasing one.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year. By the Rev. HENRY DUNCAN, D.D. Winter. Edinburgh, 1836. Oliphant.

DR. DUNCAN has chosen an appropriate mode of conveying the information and instruction which are to be collected from the Phenomena of Nature, or Natural Theology; his work may be regarded as a Commentary upon Paley's Work under the latter title. Following so far the model of Sturm, he has devoted a paper to each day of the season; the scientific facts are blended with practical religious reflections, and if justice be done to the book, it cannot fail to be popular.

The Works of William Cowper, &c., with a Life of the Author, by the Editor, ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq., LL.D., P.L., &c. Vol. VIII. London, 1836. Baldwin.

THIS volume commences the poetical works of Cowper, amongst which is the *Anti-Thelyphthora*, to which we referred in our last notice of this work. This is a satire on the poet's cousin, Martin Madan,* under the name of *Sir Marnadan*, and was the first thing published by Cowper in a separate form. The manner in which it came to Dr. Southey's notice is very singular. In a volume of Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, which he had sent for, from a London Catalogue, and which had been a presentation copy to its first possessor, Dr. Southey found a note left in it as a marker, addressed by Mr. Rose, of Chancery Lane, to Mr. Isaac Reed, of Staple's Inn, referring to the *Anti-Thelyphthora* as written by Cowper, printed in 1781, and reviewed in the *Monthly Review*. Cowper, it appears, wished the authorship to remain a secret.

The plates in this volume are very beautiful.

Discourses by the late Rev. John B. Patterson, A M., Minister of Falkirk; to which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life. In Two Vols. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

MR. PATTERSON, who was snatched from his sphere of clerical employment at the premature age of thirty-two, appears to have been an amiable, able, and useful clergyman and pastor. His biography is interesting; his discourses are eloquent, and some passages striking.

A History of Russia. Vol. II. Being Vol. LXXXV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1836. Longman, Taylor.

It is found necessary, owing to the unexpected accession of resources of historical information recently developed, to extend this history to three volumes. The present volume embraces the period from the reign of Peter the Great to that of Catherine II. The concluding volume is to be devoted to "the events that have given to Russia, since that period, so extraordinary an influence in the affairs of Europe." We shall look for this volume with eagerness.

Narrative of the Oppressive Law Proceedings, and other Measures, resorted to by the British Government, and numerous private individuals, to overpower the Earl of Stirling, and subvert his lawful rights. Written by Himself. Also a *Genealogical Account of the Family of Alexander, Earls of Stirling, &c., compiled from MSS. in the possession of the Family; followed by An Historical View of their Hereditary Possessions in Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. &c.* By EPHRAIM LOCKHART, Esq. Edinburgh, 1836.

WE have attentively read this well-written, clear, and most satisfactory exposition by the Earl of Stirling, of his rights, and of the complete manner in which he has established them in the Courts of Law in Scotland, and we can only express our astonishment that the Government should, instead of lending its aid to this injured nobleman, have endeavoured to thwart and harass him. Taking the facts to be as stated by Lord Stirling, and there is no reason on the face of them to doubt their accuracy, it appears a case of crying oppression, and we think the Government is bound, either to forbear or to justify its cruel course of proceeding towards him.

* It is referred to in a letter to Mr. Unwin, vol. iv. p. 60.

A History of British Quadrupeds. By THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., F.L.S. Parts V. and VI. London. Van Voorst.

THIS elegant work proceeds as it began: the cuts are remarkable for their beauty and characteristic fidelity; and the descriptions for their succinctness and perspicuity.

Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, &c. Parts II., III., and IV. London, 1836. Tilt.

THESE parts of this very splendid work comprehend maritime views of great beauty. The truth and taste of the original drawings have had ample justice done them at the hands of Mr. Finden. The fairy structure of Sunderland Bridge was never so well represented as in one of the plates in the Fourth Part. The work is richly worth double the price.

The Shakspeare Gallery, containing the Principal Female Characters in the Plays of the Great Poet, &c. London, 1836. Tilt.

MR. CHARLES HEATH and his coadjutors go on admirably in this novel and elegant work, which embodies in visible forms of beauty the fanciful conceptions of our Great Dramatist. When completed, this collection of portraits will justly deserve to be classed amongst the *Commentaries* of Shakspeare, and we will venture to predict that they will be studied more generally than those of Steevens, Malone, Warburton, and even Johnson. The softness of Juliet, the archness of Rosalind, the Asiatic beauty of Jessica, and the voluptuous witchery of Cressida, shew that the artists are no novists in the school of Shakspeare.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Third Volume of The Marquess Wellesley's Despatches, edited by Montgomery Martin, corrected, arranged, and revised by his Lordship, will appear in the first week in January.

MR. F. ARUNDALL is preparing for publication a *Journal of a Tour to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai*, with a series of twenty-four illustrations from drawings taken on the spot.

The Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg is printing in the Mongol language, the "History of the Deeds of Gesser Khan and his Heroic Adventures," an heroic tradition, which is a great favourite with the Mongols.

The *Travels in Arabic* of Abufasla are printing at St. Petersburg, under the superintendence of, and with a Russian translation by, Professor Heitling.

It is announced at Calcutta, that a transcript made by Major Macan, of a MS. containing a complete copy of all the original tales in the "Thousand and One Nights," which had been for some centuries in the possession of a noble Arab family in Egypt, was lying at St. Andrew's Library for public inspection. It is in four large and beautifully-written volumes.

Archdeacon Dealtry has published, at Calcutta, a little pamphlet, which he calls "Some Remarks on the Opium Trade;" it was sent to him anonymously, with permission to make what use of it he thought fit.

A Grammar of the Tamil Language, with an Appendix, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, Missionary, is announced at Madras.

The Hon. George Turnour, of the Ceylon Civil Service, has in the press at Colombo the first volume of the *Mahāwansi*, an historical work in the ancient Pali language, compiled by Mahanāmo, between A.D. 459 and A.D. 478, from authorities then extant, which are quoted by him, containing the History of Ceylon from A.C. 587 to the above period; and a sketch of the Buddhistical History of India, from A.C. 543 to A.C. 282; the text printed in Roman characters, pointed with diacritical marks; with the translation subjoined.

Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of Dublin, a gentleman who has been described as "a Christian Patriot, and Universal Philanthropist," and "a literary gentleman, who has been the victim of his uncalculating devotion to the cause of virtue and humanity; who has saved more lives, and liberated more prisoners, than any other individual; and respecting whose benevolence, usefulness, and talents, there are the most honourable testimonials from persons of all parties, sects, and ranks," is publishing by subscription a collection of his works, under the title of "A Public Writer's Works."

College Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, *December, 1836.*

ON Friday, the 2d of December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council, as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental visitor. Soon afterwards, they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. George Carnac Barnes read the prize essay.

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.) according to the following report, *viz.*

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College, December 1836.

Fourth Term.

William Edwards, medal in classics, medal in history, medal in law.

Arthur St. John Richardson, prize in Persian, second essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Michael Wylly, passed with great credit.

Third Term.

George Pakenham Monckton, medal in mathematics.

Second Term.

Alexander Ross, medal in Persian, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Arthur Austin Roberts, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Cotton Oswell, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Alex. M. Sutherland, Dawson Mayne, George Edmonstone, William Wynyard, Henry Vansittart and Richard C. Raikes, were highly distinguished.

Dawson Mayne deserves to be honourably noticed for his essay.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

William J. Turquand, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize in law, and prize in Persian.

Francis L. Beaufort deserves honourable notice for his essay.

Second Term.

William Muir, prize in law, prize in Bengali, second essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Carnac Barnes, essay prize, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Cudbert Bensley Thornhill was highly distinguished.

Coutts T. Arbuthnot, and Edmund C. Heywood, passed with great credit.

First Term.

William Strachey, prize in classics, prize in mathematics, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, Theme prize, prize for Persian writing, and prize for Devanagari writing.

Edward Taylor Trevor, prize in Hindustani, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Gordon Sullivan Forbes was highly distinguished.

Rank of Students leaving College, as determined by the College Council, *viz.*

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. William Edwards.
2. Alexander Ross.

Second Class.

3. Edward M. Wylly.
4. George Edmonstone.
5. Henry Vansittart.
6. Richard C. Raikes.
7. William Wynyard.

(No Third Class.)

MADRAS.

First Class.

1. Arthur A. Roberts.
2. William C. Oswell.
3. Dawson Mayne.

Second Class.

4. Geo. P. Monckton.
5. Alex. M. Sutherland.
6. Anthony Whittingham.

Third Class.

7. Robert Rolland Cotton.

BOMBAY.

First Class.

1. Arthur St. John Richardson.

It was then announced, that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*; and that this latter consideration had always the *most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within *six* months after they are so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Notice was then given that the next term would commence on Thursday, the 19th of January 1837, and that the students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, (allowing for the intervening Sunday,) unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the very great satisfaction which the Deputation of the Court of Directors derived, at the favourable result of the examination, as well as the excellent conduct of the students, during the whole of the past term; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 11th, and Wednesday the 18th of January, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East-India House, from candidates for admission into the College, next Term, which will commence on Thursday the 19th of January, 1837.

N.B. It will facilitate the passing of the candidates before the Committee, if they are instructed to call at the College Department with their papers, a day or two before they pass the Committee.

In the report of the Examination which took place at Haileybury in May last, published at p. 335 of our August number, the name of Mr. Geo. Carnac Barnes was accidentally omitted in the list of those students, who had gained prize and honourable distinctions; we are happy now to have the opportunity of correcting the error, and of stating that, at the May examination, Mr. George Carnac Barnes obtained the Theme prize, and passed with great credit in other departments.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE usual public examination at this institution took place on Friday the 9th of December, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., the Deputy-Chairman, John Loch, Esq., and several of the Directors.

The company present consisted of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Earl of Munster; Viscount Encombe; Sir James Shaw, Bt.; Major-general Sir J. S. Barnes, Colonels Sir John May, R.A., Pasley, C.B., (R. E.) Salmond, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., Goodfellow, Briggs, Warre, H.M.S., Stover, Hodgson, Sir Joseph O'Halloran, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonels Powel, H.M.S., Parker, Paterson, and Jones, R.A., Barnewell, Jervis, Hay, Hopkinson; Majors Matson, R.A., Dynely, R.A., Wilkins, Honeywood; Captains Burnaby, R.A., and Jervis; Lieuts. Lushington and Burnaby, H.M.S.; Messrs. Romer, Norris, F. A. Alexander, Ravenshaw, Carnac, P. Melvill, W. Fanning, Cabell (India Board), B. S. Jones (late ditto), Carru-

thers, McNeill, N. Smith, Dr. Southey, Dr. Kemball, E. Thornton, Esq.; the Revs. M. Lindsay and G. Coles, &c.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the gentlemen cadets formed on parade; and executed the usual movements under the personal command of Colonel Stannus, C.B., the lieutenant-governor of the institution.

The class afterwards examined by Sir Alex. Dickson consisted of seventeen cadets, of whom R. B. Smith and W. F. Marriott were reported qualified for the engineers; W. C. L. Baker, J. Mill, J. Eliot for the Artillery; and the following for the Infantry: viz. J. C. Freese, M. Staples, W. H. Jeremie, F. Tomb, G. N. Smith, F. P. Rivers, F. E. Woodhouse, J. Gordon, J. F. Johnstone, W. F. Nuthall, F. M. II. Burlton and W. Bayly.

Those recommended for prizes were Gent. Cadet R. B. Smith, to whom were presented by the Chairman, the 1st Mathematical, 1st Fortification, 1st Hindustani, 1st Latin, and the sword for general good

conduct; in relation to which Sir James Carnac addressed Mr. Smith in the following words: "In presenting to you this testimonial of merit, the highest which is here awarded, I feel a degree of pleasure inferior only to that with which it must be received. The conduct which has procured you so honourable a distinction is, I am confident, but the prelude to a similar course in the active duties on which you are about to enter, and in the discharge of those duties, I anticipate that many honours await you as well deserved as that which I have now the happiness of being the medium of conveying."

Gent. Cadet W. F. Marriott, who received the 2d Mathematical, 2d Fortification, Military Drawing and Surveying, 2d Good Conduct, and 2d Hindustani.

To Gent. Cadet W. E. Wilkinson, whose drawing of Loch Kathrine showed his pre-eminence, was awarded the Civil Drawing prize.

To Gent. Cadet W. H. Stone was adjudged the 1st Class prize in French.

Of the second class the following gentlemen gained prizes: Alex. D. Turnbull for Good Conduct, Mathematics, Civil Drawing and French. A. G. Goodwyn, for Fortification, Military Drawing, Latin, Hindustani, and J. R. Becher, of the 3d Class for Good Conduct.

Of the Fortification plans, we observed some excellent ones by R. B. Smith, especially an attack of the modern system. By W. Marriott there were also some good plans, particularly an attack on a system of advanced lunettes.

Mr. W. Goodwyn executed in a superior manner the attack and defence of a village. The principal military drawings were a plan of Seguntum by Marriott (a prize), plan of Mequinenza, by Smith, ditto by Woodhouse.

In addition to the usual professional and academical studies, the following practical details of field instruction have been brought before the whole establishment of Cadets, assisted by a detachment of Sappers and Miners from Woolwich.

Sinking a shaft, driving a gallery and branch, preparing a chamber and exploding a small mine. Executing portions of single sap, flying sap, and parallels, tracing a field-work round the parade-ground and executing a portion of it. Tracing parallels of zig zag trenches of approach. The details of carpentry in making shafts and gallery frames, and sheeting, and various useful instruments for field-engineering, &c.

With a view to encourage the gentlemen cadets to increased exertion in the various branches of study, the Court of Directors have resolved to grant honorary certificates of diligence and good conduct to those who may hereafter be unsuccessful in obtaining engineer appointments, but who

may be considered to merit some testimony of approbation for their exertions in study and regularity of behaviour, whilst at the seminary. The possessors of these certificates will be granted the privilege of selecting the presidency to which they shall be posted, and their names will be communicated by the Court of Directors for the observation of the local governments of India, and also for publication in General Orders to the Army.

The Chairman's address was as follows:—"Gentlemen:—In expressing the feelings called forth on the present occasion—feelings which I am confident are entertained by the nobleman on my left and the gentlemen present, my task is one of un-mixed pleasure. When I last enjoyed the gratification of addressing you, I took occasion to advert to the prospect of a future meeting, and to the brevity of the period which would intervene. I endeavoured to impress upon your minds the importance of devoting that period to the sedulous improvement of the advantages here afforded you, and I expressed my entire conviction that when we again met—it would be under circumstances as creditable to yourselves and satisfactory to your friends, as those which distinguished the last examination. The indulgence of these expectations was, you may be sure, a source of great pleasure to us. I need not add, that their realization is the cause of much more. The result of this examination has afforded the deepest impression of the value of that system of instruction which you have the happiness to enjoy, and of the care and fidelity with which it is conducted. It is an honour and a privilege, to be admitted to study in an institution which reflects so much credit on all connected with it. I am persuaded that it is felt by you, and that, in your future progress, you will frequently look back to the period spent here, with feelings of mingled pride and affection. By the zeal and talents of those gallant and distinguished officers, the Public Examiner and the Lieutenant Governor, and of all acting under them, the full effects of an admirable system are extended to every one within its sphere.

"I congratulate you most heartily on the progress which you have made in those studies, which are essential to the performance of the duties which you are destined to undertake. In proportion to your efficiency in those studies will be your power of serving your country—of fulfilling the hopes and anticipations of your friends, and of establishing that character which, we trust, you are all ambitious to deserve. Let me, however, warn you against a possible error, the indulgence of which would be fatal. You are not to suppose that the period of application is to end with your residence here. Within

these walls, you but commence that course of study, which it will be your duty afterwards to complete by voluntary exertion. During a season of *peace* the soldier possesses leisure, and he cannot employ it more usefully or more honourably than in the extension of his general and professional knowledge. From these pursuits, you will derive a gratification which neither idleness nor frivolous amusement can afford. Knowledge, Gentlemen, is desirable for its own sake, but it is not left to be its own reward. To those, especially, who, like some of you, are about to take their place among that portion of their countrymen, whose lot is cast in India, a career is open of the highest utility and of the highest honour. The glory of the country in which you were born—the improvement of that in which you are to pass some considerable portion of life,—the enlargement of the boundaries of human knowledge—these are noble objects, and they are before you. The consciousness of having laboured to promote them, will, of itself, be a rich return for your exertions, even if you should attain no other; but it is one of the proudest characteristics of the service upon which you are entering, that distinguished merit has *always* commanded success;—success, however, is the reward of assiduity, and those in whom this is wanting, must not repine at finding themselves distanced in the race of honourable distinction by others, who though possessing no higher talents and no better opportunities, have cultivated the one and improved the other with superior industry. It is, be assured, upon the possession of this quality that success mainly depends.

“I have thus expressed a hope that your removal to the duties of actual service will not diminish your application to liberal studies. I would now, for a moment, call your attention to the situation in which you will be placed, with the view of impressing upon you the necessity of upholding, by your practice, that moral standard which has here been not only enforced by precept, but illustrated by example.

From the position which England occupies with respect to India, the conduct of her sons becomes a matter of incalculable importance. A handful of Englishmen, scattered over the expanse of a great empire, placed in stations of great trust and responsibility, clothed with the externals as well as the substance of authority among myriads of natives, must necessarily attract an unusual degree of attention, and

although from various causes, the results of native observation may not reach you, you must not thence infer that its eye is withdrawn from your path. The people among whom you are to sojourn, are by no means deficient either in acuteness or judgment—they observe and they *reflect*. Bear this in mind, that you will be called upon to be the guardians, not only of your own honour but of your country's—of that country, you will in some sort be the representatives, and the opinion which the people of India find reason to form of you, will be extended to the nation to which you belong.

“I do not offer this admonition in fear or in doubt. I look forward to the confident belief that your respective careers will be marked by an undeviating regard to the dictates of duty and honour, and I am justified in this, by a knowledge of the circumstance under which your studies have been pursued. But as this is the last time that it will devolve upon me to address you on your duties and prospects, I am anxious to record my attachment to the service on which you are entering, by adverting to its claims upon *you*, to sustain the estimation in which it is so justly held. The profession which you have adopted binds you to a punctilious discharge of every duty and to the cultivation of every noble feeling. The soldier should bear a law within his breast, restraining him from all that is unworthy and illiberal, and directing him to all that is generous and good. In him should pre-eminently flourish, that nice and delicate sense of honour, which, in the words of Burke, ‘feels a stain like a wound.’

“The remarks which I have felt it my duty to make, may appear peculiarly addressed to those who have completed their studies here, but I would urge them with no less anxiety upon their juniors, who have yet some time to prepare themselves for the scene of their future duties. To whom I would say, the period of your undertaking these duties is not very far distant, and if when it arrives, the parting advice which I have now given should remain fixed in your hearts, it will, I think, contribute something to your happiness, and the consciousness of having thus contributed will, I assure you, add very greatly to mine.

“Gentlemen Cadets: I have now only to bid you farewell! and may all the wishes which the warmest and most attached of your friends can form for your welfare, be fully and completely realized!”

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.*

IN tracing the progress of commerce and navigation, it is not uncommon to find a certain route, after being for a long period the channel of mercantile intercourse between distant nations, abandoned in consequence either of the advance of science, or a change of political circumstances. A return, either total or partial, to the old route is an occurrence comparatively rare; yet Egypt, as the highway between Europe and India, has been destined to afford more than one instance of it. At a very early period of commercial intercourse, the riches of India passed through Egypt to the western world, and Alexandria was the great mart of nations. The Mahometan conquests diverted this commerce into a less convenient course; but, after a time, it returned to the former channel, through which it continued to flow prosperously till the discovery of the passage by the Cape; and the extension of Portuguese power and influence in the East, succeeded as it was by the ascendancy of the Dutch, which again gave way to that of the British, seemed to have dropped the curtain for ever upon the pretensions of Egypt to any share in the communication between the East and the West. A few centuries have passed, and another revolution is about to take place. In the progress of science, a new agent has been discovered, which promises changes as mighty and as important as those which followed the discovery of the compass. Mariners advanced from timidly creeping along the coasts, to plough the broad expanse of ocean wherever winds and currents would carry them. They have now come to defy winds and currents—to steer their bark for the haven of their desire, regardless of the impediments which in elder times produced delay if not defeat, and to perform a voyage of several days, or even several weeks, with the directness and nearly with the certainty of the best-arranged land communication. The benefit of this power, which has already done so much for social and commercial intercourse, *must* be extended to our Indian dependencies. We say *must*, for it is not possible that the unanimous demand of the Indian community, reinforced by that of the most intelligent classes in this country, can be much longer resisted. This is not an age in which statesmen or legislators can be permitted to slumber. Public opinion is both active and well-informed, and they must keep pace with it. There was a time when a journey between London and Yorkshire was regarded as a far greater undertaking than we should now think a voyage to Constantinople. There was a time when, in the remote provinces of England, persons might be found who did not know the name of the reigning sovereign. Those times are past never to return, until Britain shall have experienced the fate of Tyre or of Carthage. While she remains wealthy, intelligent, and free, her career will not be greatly impeded even by the sluggishness of her rulers. Her enterprising spirit will not submit to shackles imposed either

* A View of the Present State of the Question as to Steam-Communication with India, with a Map and an Appendix, containing Petitions to Parliament and other Documents. By Captain MELVILLE GRINDLAY, East-India Army Agent, and London Agent for the Steam Committees of Calcutta and Madras. London, 1837.

by indolence or prejudice. She will burst them, as Sampson the wither which bound him, and go forth in her strength to gain new triumphs. Those who hold the reins of state may lead or they may follow—to resist effectually is impossible. To guide the public mind will be the path of honour—to yield to its irrepressible force will be that of prudence; where knowledge is widely diffused, the torpor of Government can never extend much further than its own immediate dependents. With regard, therefore, to the establishment of Steam-Communication with India, and every other solid and substantial improvement in the means of intercourse with any of the multifarious parts of the widely-extended dominions of Britain, we have the consolation of knowing, not merely that what we desire must come sooner or later, but that its arrival cannot be deferred very long.

A restoration must take place of part of that traffic with India, of which the Cape route formerly dispossessed Egypt. As far as we can at present judge, however, the restoration will only be partial. Merchandize will still be carried round the Cape; but the mail must be forwarded by a more expeditious route, and the brevity of a steam passage by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the interesting countries through which it will pass, and the comparative comfort with which it will be attended, will probably ensure it a pretty general preference with passengers. Like most improvements, this of steam-communication has had to struggle, not only with the opposition of enemies, but with the blunders and obliquities of injudicious friends. It is not uncommon for those who feel that they cannot effectually resist a promising project, to set up a counter project of their own, which they know or believe to be impracticable. A story is told of Sheridan, which, whether true or false, may serve as an illustration of this piece of tactics. That distinguished politician professed himself a parliamentary reformer, but never could be brought entirely to approve of any specific plan of reform. On hearing the difficulties of the subject spoken of, it is reported that he exclaimed, "Difficulties! shew me the plan that is impossible, and I'll support it." Now there is no reason for believing that those who have been supporting the Euphrates plan have been influenced by any similar motive, but the effect has been precisely the same as though they had been acting thus disingenuously. The practicability of the passage by the Red Sea, except during the continuance of the south-west monsoon, was not doubted by any one. The opinion of the best judges, indeed, warranted a belief in its practicability at all times; but it was undeniable that it was practicable during eight months of the year, while it was altogether uncertain whether the Euphrates was practicable at all. What would seem to be the proper course in such a case? Immediately to take advantage of the route where success was certain for two-thirds of the year; and probably for the remainder, or to postpone this in favour of a series of experiments upon a line which never had been tried; where it was notorious that great impediments existed, and which, if available, would offer no perceptible advantage over the other route, to which, in fact, it was mostly regarded only as an auxiliary, furnishing the means of communication during the four months,

when it was apprehended, with or without reason, that the passage to the Red Sea would be impracticable? The former course would certainly appear the more reasonable—the latter, however, was adopted. A large sum of money has been expended—perhaps we do not value such matters much in England—but a great deal of time has been lost; and to this we attach very great importance. The time, too, has been consumed without a shadow of necessity; for if it had turned out that the Red Sea was not the best route, it was at least a very good one—at all events, it was better than none, and we might have had the benefit of it till the Euphrates was open to us. But the Euphrates is not an obvious line of communication between England and India. It may be desirable, for some other purpose, to take possession of it, and if it be, the experimental voyage may have been a very laudable proceeding; but it should not have been suffered to interrupt the progress of a measure of great commercial importance both to England and India. The military survey of a country may be a very proper measure, but why should we stop the post till it is completed? Cannot both systems of operation go on simultaneously? The Euphrates plan has unfortunately had the effect of postponing the adoption of one obviously better; and on this account, it is deeply to be lamented that it was ever brought forward. Had it not been thrown in the way, the communication by the rival line must have long since been established.

It is not easy to conceive the motives which led to the postponement of a plan which was of certain success, to the trial of one which promised very little from the outset. Colonel Chesney, like many other clever men who have a favorite project, was somewhat over-sanguine; but he did not disguise the difficulties which stood in the way, and his array of them was, it might have been thought, enough to shake the faith of the most credulous. Let any one take up the memoir on the subject, printed in the Appendix to the Parliamentary Report, let him cast his eye over the marginal references and read "Obstruction No. 1," "Obstruction No. 2," "Obstruction No. 3," and so on, through a long succession, threatening, like the countless line of Banquo's descendants, which seared the eyeballs of Macbeth, to "stretch out to th' crack of doom:"—then if he has the courage to turn from the margin to the text, let him do so, and inform himself of the nature of the two-score-and-odd impediments which grin destruction to the hopes of the adventurous navigator;—and if, after this, the reader should think that the Euphrates affords a probable course for regular and rapid communication between Great Britain and India,—why then he ought to have been born on the banks of the great river, or, at all events, in some place where the religion of Mahomet prevails, for it will be clear that he would have made a most excellent Mussulman, and have swallowed every miracle in the *Koran* without a struggle. One of the disagreeable incidents of a voyage is its monotony. On the Euphrates, this, indeed, would be avoided. Not only are there obstructions enough to create plenty of incident, but the obstructions are so various as to afford all the change that can be desired by those least patient of uniformity. The vessel may be grounded upon

camel-fords and shallows,—this is a tame event;—but then there are abundance of rocks, upon which she may be beaten to pieces in the most satisfactory manner, and it is consoling to know that the passage is frequently so narrow that it is difficult to avoid them. These are not all the delights in store for the voyager on the Euphrates. Steam has been constantly employed either to aid or to supersede the use of animal power. On the Euphrates this will be reversed, and the human muscles will be called in to lend steam a helping hand. There are certain places where Colonel Chesney thinks the paddles would not enable the boat to work up, and in this emergency the practice of the country must be resorted to, and a number of men called in to drag the boat up the falls. This will be a novelty for the steam traveller, and it is not the only one. Rocks and shoals and falls are very well in their way, but men will tire even of them; and the Euphrates presents yet another attraction—the voyager may enjoy the gratification of seeing how a steamer behaves when waltzing in whirlpool, which is a thing not to be seen every day. These are some of the aquatic sources of amusement, whilst those pleasant persons the Arabs will always be ready to keep the land-route from being dull, and to enliven the banks by their hospitable attentions. Some of the evidence on this subject before the Parliamentary Committee is very edifying. Mr. Hine, who resided fifteen years at Bagdad, says “the boats” on the Euphrates “are liable to be fired upon by the little wandering tribes that come down to the edge of the river,” and being asked whether, if a steam-boat were established, it would be liable to be attacked, he answers, “Yes, I think it would be occasionally.”—A skirmish may, perhaps, not be undesirable to keep off *ennui*, but it cannot be very agreeable to be fired at without the chance of effectually returning the favour. Shot for shot is but fair, but on certain parts of the Euphrates, it seems this cannot be had. Mr. Colquhoun, who resided fourteen years at Bussora, says: “If you get about Hillah, and near places where Bedouins are, I conceive the guns would be of very little use in many parts of the river where the banks are high, say ten, twenty, or thirty feet above the guns.” In such places, then, the poor crew and passengers would be in a worse situation than a bear tied to a stake; for they would have no chance of giving their tormentors even one hug. It has been proposed to enter into treaties with the principal tribes, and pay them money for sufferance and protection. This may be very well for individuals, but seems hardly consistent with the character of one of the greatest and most powerful nations on the face of the globe. This was not the doctrine in fashion in England when the expedition against Algiers was planned and executed. It was not the principle acted upon in India when the extirpation of the Pindarries was determined upon and effected. But if England could descend so low—if, sheathing her sword and muzzling her guns, she could consent to crouch at the foot of robbers, and tender her gold, as at once the tribute of her homage and the price of their forbearance from plunder, would her end be gained? We may make a treaty with the lawless children of the desert, but how shall we make them respect it? That which is true of the

tribes generally, is true of every individual member of them: "his hand is against every man." Mr. Colquhoun says: "They have no general interest; they have no idea of general benefit beyond personal and individual gain: no man thinks of the advantage of the community." And, from the answer immediately following, it is evident that no one has any liberal or comprehensive view even of his own interest. The question is:—"They (the Arabs) have a great notion of seizing all they can, have they not?" Mr. Colquhoun answers, "Yes; upon the principle, simply, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush: if an Arab gets one piastre to-day, he thinks it better for him than the chance of thirty a year hence." Dr. Johnson said, there is a degree of temptation at which every man's virtue will yield; and Mr. Banks informs us of the precise point where that of an Arab will crack; it is that where his duty and his interest cease to be co-incident: and it must be remembered that, in speaking of the interest of an Arab, his present interest is alway meant, as he regards nothing beyond the passing day. Mr. Banks is asked: "Could you trust the faith of the Arabs, after having made an engagement?" His answer is: "I think, as long as their interest goes in hand with their engagement, I could." This is a great stretch of virtue—the man will keep his word while he can get nothing by breaking it.—"But," Mr. Banks continues, "I am not sure that I could answer for them much beyond that." Mr. Banks himself made an engagement with a chief, and that worthy person, feeling, like Peachum, that "business is at an end if once we act dishonorably," did not violate it. But this honest Peachum had his Lockit—his brother would not recognize the treaty; and though Mr. Banks did not fare quite so badly as "poor Ned Clincher, he was imprisoned and plundered." This trick is something like that of the bill-stealing fraternity here. One "brother" gets possession of the bill, and it is passed over to others, who are to sue upon it. Mr. Wyse met with treatment much in accordance with that sustained by Mr. Banks. The story is too long to be related, but it is one peculiarly calculated to gratify the admirers of Arab faith and honesty.

Now, with all these discouraging circumstances—with a water-course obstructed by every conceivable natural impediment and environed by armed banditti—with a land-route tedious, toilsome, disagreeable, and beset with the same systematic plunderers who add to the perils and annoyances of the river, what could be the inducement to sacrifice to an experiment, on this hopeless line, two or three years' enjoyment of one which was safe and practicable? It may be a very fine thing to wander about Babylon, or tread the earth which has been honoured by the pressure of the toe and heel of Trajan or Alexander the Great; but these are not the objects sought—at least they are not the objects professed—and, beyond all doubt, they are not the objects most necessary to attain. What is wanted is, a good and safe route to India, which may be traversed with as little delay and as much certainty as possible. Egypt affords this, and it seems the very height of perversity to reject it because we have made up our minds to go by the Euphrates. It is conduct only worthy of a spoiled child—he will not eat

his apple, because he did not gather it himself, or because it was not plucked from a particular tree, which he had set his heart upon. It would have been just as reasonable, when men were sanguine about obtaining a north-west passage to India, to have stopped the navigation round the Cape, and insisted that all intercourse with India should cease, until the new passage was available. Would the Euphrates experiment have advanced the worse because steamers were regularly running on the Red Sea? Has it prospered the better by depriving the people of India and England of this accommodation for several years? If the current reports be correct, it has not. At the time of writing this, the following paragraph is making the round of the newspapers:—"According to a letter from Aleppo, dated Dec. 3d, which has been received at Smyrna, Colonel Chesney himself has given up the hope of a communication with India by means of the Euphrates—the obstacles are judged to be insuperable." This is not exactly the consummation that was to be wished, however it might have been expected, seeing, as our American brethren would say, that "a pretty particular considerable" expense has been incurred for that which has ended in nothing. But this is a trivial matter compared with the obstruction to the intercourse with the East which the Euphrates expedition has afforded the means of continuing. We have not heard that it is contemplated to stop the mail to Birmingham until the railway is completed, or to forward it in the interim by Pickford's boat. If such a measure *were* resorted to, we should at least have the satisfaction of living in hope; we should know that, when the railway was finished, we should get our letters without unnecessary delay. But the Indian community, and the English who are connected with India, have been kept waiting for nothing. The Euphrates never promised to be a line for rail-road speed—and, alas! what little promise it held out has been followed by woful disappointment.

Captain Grindlay, to whose publication our attention is now immediately directed, has said little of the monstrous nuisance of the Euphrates plan. He adverts to it only in two or three passages, which, however, though brief, are to the purpose. After describing the various routes to the Euphrates from the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and the ports of the latter which have been suggested for adoption, he says:

But the value of these suggestions depends upon the practicability of the passage of the Euphrates, and, unfortunately, this is not established, nor to all appearance likely to be established. The talents and perseverance of Colonel Chesney, who has been engaged in the attempt to effect a passage by this river, are never to be mentioned without respect, and the enlarged views and public spirit of those authorities, by whom his expedition was encouraged, merit all praise; but, after the expenditure of a large sum of money, and the interposition of a very considerable delay, we are now, as far as the Euphrates is concerned, just in the same situation as we were before this sacrifice of time and money.

* * * * *

It is remarkable that the suggestions of the committee as to the Euphrates should have been adopted and acted upon, while their recommendation of ~~the~~

diate measures for establishing a communication by way of the Red Sea, still remains—a recommendation of the committee, and nothing more. On the Euphrates, all was uncertainty and conjecture. The outlay recommended might produce something or nothing; if the passage were practicable, it was by no means clear that the Euphrates was to be preferred to the Red Sea, and it remained to be shown that it *was* practicable; yet for this object, the money was forthwith provided, and it has been spent—with much more—while the route by the Red Sea, which had been ascertained to be available, is, at the expiration of twenty-eight months, still open for occupation either by private adventure or public enterprize.

With these few observations, Captain Grindlay throws the Euphrates scheme overboard; and if it be true that Colonel Chesney has done the same, no one can have any great reason to find fault. At all events, practical men will agree with him, for, to use his own words, “It is now clear, that we must have the desired communication by the Red Sea, or we cannot have it at all.”

The pamphlet under examination is of very moderate dimensions, but it may be regarded as a valuable contribution to the subject, affording, as it undoubtedly does, what it professes to afford—“A view of the present state of the question.” It commences with some introductory observations on the fluctuations of commerce and on the present position of the British nation. Passing onward to the consideration of the peculiar circumstances of India, her connexion with this country, and the indifference which prevails here with regard to her interests, Captain Grindlay enforces the necessity of improving the means of communication, by some remarks which strike us as possessing much justice and some novelty. For this reason we quote them :

While the public indifference may partly be accounted for by the exclusive principle, which formerly prevailed in our Indian possessions, it is probable, that the far greater portion of it is attributable to the great distance which intervenes between Britain and the most magnificent of her dependencies. As far as the transit of goods is concerned, this may be regarded as of little importance, except inasmuch as the increased charge for freight may affect the price; but every one at all acquainted with the operations of commerce must be aware, that the existence of regular and rapid channels of correspondence, is to the merchant of incalculable value. This may be illustrated by reference to domestic trade. The canal-boat or the stage-wagon may, in a majority of cases, afford a conveyance of goods sufficiently speedy; but if the post travelled only at the same rate, commercial energy would be paralyzed; consumption and production would be alike reduced; the comforts of the rich would be materially diminished, while a large portion of the poor, by the cessation of the means of employment, would be deprived of the means of subsistence. That which is true with regard to the intercourse between different parts of the same country, is equally so of the intercourse between different countries; and whenever it is desirable to maintain or to create commercial relations between nations, the necessity of resorting to the most efficient means of shortening the period occupied in the communication, *increases exactly in proportion to the distance*. An illustration may again be sought at home. Between London and Northampton, it is of comparatively small consequence whether the pace of the

mail be six miles an hour, or ten; in either case, the distance would be traversed in a night. But the substitution of the slower for the quicker pace from London to Manchester, would protract the delivery of letters in the latter place from the afternoon of one day to the morning of the next; while from London to Glasgow, it would cause a difference of more than one entire day and night. If, therefore, the correspondence between these three places and London be alike important, there is more reason for accelerating the mail to Manchester than to Northampton, and to Glasgow than to either; and those who have an interest in the trade of the two more distant places have the stronger motives to desire such acceleration.

This mode of illustration shows, that the cultivators and the merchants of India will never have fair play, till the means of communication are such as to counteract, as far as may be, the disadvantageous effect of distance. Till then, the springs of Indian prosperity can never be set fully at liberty, nor her resources completely developed. Till then, also, let it be borne in mind, Britain can never derive from India the entire amount of advantage which may be ensured from the connexion, whether she looks to the East for consumption or production. To delay the improvement, which might be made with so much advantage to both countries, is equivalent to a serious tax upon the industry of both. India has suffered such treatment long enough. Her commodities have been taxed for the benefit of other parts of the world—a feeling of shame, or a sense of the impossibility of longer maintaining such a system, has at length procured a partial relaxation—something has been conceded, and the rest must follow;—but the abandonment of fiscal injustice is not all that India has a right to expect. Shall a country of such extent and population be denied an accommodation which is bestowed upon the pettiest dependency of the British state? Shall India call in vain for that which, without any call, and certainly without a thousandth part of the claim that India can urge, has been given to those magnificent appendages of England's imperial sway, the wide-spreading, rich, fertile, enterprizing, intelligent, and densely-peopled Ionian Isles? This has been the case hitherto, and, so long as it shall last, it will be a standing testimony that nations, as well as individuals, may become demented.

We pass over the portions of Captain Grindlay's pamphlet which relate to those projects, which, as he justly says, have "descended to the tomb of the Capulets:" for it is idle to war with the dead—and if we have seemed to forget this in the notice which we have bestowed upon the Euphrates experiment, it is because that has been so admirably doctored, as to leave many persons in doubt whether it yet survived or not. Its mortal agonies were not suffered to be followed by the ordinary quiescence. Some extraordinary galvanic power was at hand to set the patient kicking, and the process has been repeated as often as occasion required. Even within the last month, a report has been spread, that the project was still "alive and likely to live," and Beirout has been named as the happy port that was to receive the letters and passengers packed at Falmouth, for the use of the Arabs in the desert or the fishes in the Euphrates, as the good fortune of either might

happen to predominate. This has been our reason for dwelling upon a matter so hopeless; and this must be our apology.

We come now to the question, whether the communication should be directed to Bombay only, or to some central point, whence it might be extended by branch steamers to all the presidencies. On this, Captain Grindlay has advanced no decisive opinion; but he comes to a conclusion which appears to us to be distinguished by much good sense. After adverting to the differences, he says:

It is satisfactory to know, that their decision, whatever may be the result, will in no way affect the great principle of the plan, which is to increase the facilities of intercourse with India by the establishment of steam-communication by way of the Red Sea. Let this plan be once established on a solid and durable basis, and whichever mode may be selected, the consequences must be beneficial; and if it should happen that the best should not be chosen in the first instance, the door will always be open to improvement. On the route from England to the further extremity of the Red Sea all are agreed. It would be folly then to suffer any difference of opinion, with respect to the remainder of the course, to delay the realization of a scheme, which, under any modification, must be of universal benefit. At whatever point steam-communication may touch India, its effects will be felt throughout the entire country. There has been enough of procrastination—the time has now arrived to act with decision.

There is no part of the above in which we more heartily join than that “there has been enough of procrastination:” there has indeed been “enough, and more than enough,” as Dr. Parr said, at the outset of his lengthy Spital sermon—a sentence which Alderman Combe, who slept comfortably through the whole discourse, echoed most cordially at its close.

In truth, to delay the establishment of the communication, by a dispute between the respective claims of Bombay and Calcutta, would be almost as rational as the postponement of the use of the Red Sea line, till the Euphrates had been tried. We say almost—for here there is something to discuss, while, in the former case, there was nothing: it was fact and demonstration against conjecture; it was certainty against—not a high degree of probability, but against the lowest degree above absolute negation. In the dispute between the presidencies, the judgment of Sir Roger de Coverley is as safe as well as a peaceable one. We can have no doubt whatever that the accommodation will ultimately be extended to all the presidencies. We might be disposed to think, perhaps, that it would be desirable so to extend it in the first instance; but we shall thankfully take all we can get, and if at first we do not obtain all we desire or hope for, we may be satisfied that, when a beginning is made, the career of improvement will not be closed.

We would deliver the same judgment upon the various plans which have been propounded in India, and in England, for carrying the communication into effect. Whether it be undertaken by merchants here, or by merchants in India; by his Majesty's Government; or by the East-India Company, or by a union of different interests for the common end, we care not, so that

the thing is done. This is the feeling also of the Indian community, and the expression of their wishes ought not to be treated lightly. Petitions from Bombay were presented to Parliament late in the last session. Petitions from Calcutta and Madras are now in the hands of Captain Grindlay, and will be presented immediately on the meeting of Parliament. The petition from the former place to the House of Commons has more than 7,000 signatures. Memorials have been forwarded to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The interest felt upon the subject is intense and universal; it is not confined to the ports and presidencies where the influx of strangers may be felt and European influence may be supposed to predominate—it has penetrated even into the western provinces, where committees have been organized for promoting the desired object.

Captain Grindlay pleads for the claims of the Indian people with considerable power; but as there must be a limit to extract, we are unable to quote many passages which we should wish to present to the reader. We must, however, make one extract, very proper to be duly considered by those who think the preservation of our Indian empire a matter of trivial importance. The apprehended designs of Russia, and the assistance which the use of steam agency may afford us in resisting them, give rise to the following observations, which, perhaps, may not be without weight with those who would think the loss of empire but a slight infliction. Captain Grindlay establishes, to our conviction, that this loss would not be final, but would be followed by others still more serious.

The political safety of India is intimately connected with its commercial prosperity, and, consequently, with its commercial value to this country. This position is by no means inconsistent with the received doctrines of political economy. It may be that, if India were separated from the dominion of Great Britain, and *placed under a free, wise, and enlightened government*, her value as a commercial correspondent of this country would not be diminished; and the example of the United States of America may be quoted in proof. But while this may be admitted fully and unreservedly, it is at the same time perfectly certain that the separation of India from Great Britain would withdraw from the latter country all participation in her commerce, because the government which would succeed the British, would be neither free, nor wise, nor enlightened. The breaking up of the British dominions would be followed either by the establishment of a number of native principalities, or by the extension over India of the authority of the most ambitious and encroaching power of modern times—a power which, within a comparatively recent period, has stretched itself eastward, and westward, and southward, and which still pursues its schemes of aggrandizement with unabated ardour.

If the British territories were parcelled out among native sovereigns, commerce would be at an end, because peace and reasonable government would be at an end. Ignorant, unprincipled and rapacious, these princes would be engaged in perpetual broils, and the country would return to that state from which it has been rescued by British interference. Some part of the country would always be in a state of warfare, and even the intervals of peace would be productive of no commercial advantage. Under such governments there would be no security for property, and consequently enterprise would be discouraged. Odious and mischievous imposts of every kind, which the good

sense of European rulers are gradually removing, would be forthwith revived. The transit duties, which have been recently abolished throughout the territories of Bengal, and which will soon cease to exist throughout all the presidencies, we may be sure would again be levied; for an eastern despot never waits for the gradual accumulation of the golden eggs, nor spares the life of the bird, if he thinks that even a small amount of present advantage will reward the sacrifice. These governments too would not only be rapacious, but weak; and the hordes of robbers, with which India once abounded, and which even the vigour of a European government can scarcely hold in check, would speedily re-assume that place in Indian society, from which our western notions have dismissed them. This would be the consequence of the re-establishment of native rule. War, and the more ignoble modes of rapine prosecuted during what would be miscalled peace, would quickly drive all commerce from the shores of India. If the other branch of the alternative be taken, and Russia supposed invested with that power which is now held by England, it will require no argument to shew, that the fall of our commerce will follow that of our territorial dominion. It is of our commercial and maritime greatness that the Russian government is especially jealous; and though that government has seldom failed to abound in liberal professions, it has never been prone to indulge in liberal policy.

These are startling considerations, and though the danger may be somewhat less threatening, we think some attention due to the succeeding hint:

Arising from these reflections, is one especially addressed to the holders of East-India Stock. Their principal and dividends are secured to them by the Government of Great Britain, but they are secured *upon* the territory of India;—whatever places that territory in danger, consequently, impairs the security of the stock-holder; and, on the other hand, every new barrier to the British authority in India, is an addition to that security. The Proprietors of East-India Stock have, therefore, a direct interest in promoting the cause of steam-communication with India.

The pertinence of the following suggestions is obvious:—

The manufactures of England have, in some instances, superseded those of India. Of the trade, which has been attended with such a result, England at least has no right to complain; and though India may have suffered thereby some temporary inconvenience, she possesses in her internal resources the means of recovering and of converting the trade with England into a mine of wealth and prosperity. India can never again be a great manufacturing country, but by cultivating her connexion with England, she may be one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world; she may furnish the raw commodity, which the local advantages of England enable that nation more beneficially to work up. Here, too, England will gain a double advantage, by securing in India at once a field for raising the raw material, and a market for the consumption of manufactured goods. The cotton and silk of India may, at some future time, afford the principal, perhaps the only, supply for our looms. A continental war would cut off our supplies of silk from France and Italy. A war with the United States would shut up the storehouse of our cotton. These occurrences, it may be said, are not immediately probable; but what prudent man will trust his fortune to mere probability, when he can have comparative certainty? The native merchants, concerned in the silk trade of Calcutta, know the value of English connexion, and are most anxious for the establishment of the only means that can improve it to its full extent. Are the merchants of London, and Liverpool, and Bristol—are the manufac-

turers of Manchester, and Macclesfield, and Nottingham, less discerning or less spirited than the natives of Bengal? Are they slower in perceiving an advantage, or less energetic in seeking to realize it? This cannot be believed.

The commercial importance of the question at issue is, indeed, too apparent to require much argument to establish it. It may demand much labour to procure for it that degree of attention to which it is entitled—and it has demanded much; but where attention could be secured, conviction was inevitable. But it is not only in a commercial point of view that the question is interesting—the advancement of India in civilization depends greatly upon the extending or withholding increased facilities of correspondence with this country—and there is still one aspect more in which the question appeals to the fireside feelings of almost every family in Britain. A vast body of Englishmen are spread over the face of India. The civil, military, and ecclesiastical servants of the Company are above 10,000, and his Majesty's troops more than twice that strength—while the number of European residents, unconnected either with the King's or the Company's service, is large and increasing. These are all connected by birth and early habit with numerous individuals and families at home. The ramifications of affection are here widely extended—for our countrymen in India have been taken from almost every class of society. Some are from the higher ranks; a very large proportion from the middle classes; and some from the lower grades of the community. A vast expanse of land and sea separates those whose hearts have been knit together by the ties of consanguinity or of spontaneous affection; but distance does not destroy the force of parental feeling, or filial duty, or conjugal affection, or fraternal regard, or early, disinterested, and long-cherished love, or old and valued friendship, or honest respect, or glowing gratitude. These feelings, where they ever existed, still continue to flow, and the best consolation for the absence of the beloved objects is found in frequent correspondence—in the opportunities thus afforded for each learning all that befalls the other for good or for evil—in the mutual communication of their joys and their sorrows, and in the exercise of mutual sympathy. Captain Grindlay's early life has enabled him practically to know the value of this enjoyment, and the pain of deprivation. He consequently pleads the cause of his brethren *con amore*. He refers to the amount of correspondence between the two countries, and then continues in the following terms:—

A large portion of the above correspondence is mercantile. Another portion is of a different character, but in the eye of humanity not less important. In India, a vast number of Englishmen are secluded from the land of their birth, from the homes of their childhood, from the friends and companions of their youth, from the parents to whom they have been accustomed to look up with mingled affection and reverence, from those with whom they are united by the bonds of fraternal love, and from the children whom the character in which their lot is cast compels them to educate at the distance of half the globe from themselves. If they have the feelings of men, their thoughts must often revert to those distant relations, and they must endure, on their account, many a moment of painful anxiety. The feelings of those friends in

England are precisely the same with regard to their relations in India: they are in fact more anxious and more bitter, from the consciousness of the added perils which a residence in India attaches to the chance of life and health. To all thus situated, the diminution of time, which steam-communication would effect in the transmission of letters, would be a boon the full value of which can be appreciated only by those who, under the pressure of anxiety for all that is dear to them, have watched and waited for expected tidings till they have experienced that sickness of heart arising from "hope deferred." The separation at best must be painful, and it is cruel to aggravate it by unnecessary infliction.

The number of persons whose dearest feelings of attachment are thus bound up with India, is not few, nor are they restricted to any particular circle of society. There is scarcely a family which has not some interest in the subject, intimate or remote, and no station in life, from the peer to the peasant, exempt from its influence; and while the improvement sought will add to the felicity of wealth and rank, it will in many instances be regarded by the humbler classes as one of the most valuable blessings which could be conferred upon them.

The members both of the civil and military service of India quit their country at an early age. The latter when mere boys; the former when only on the verge of manhood, or at most having just attained it. It is highly important to the characters of both that their sympathy with their native country and its morals should be preserved, and there is no better method of preserving it than by a frequent correspondence with their European connexions. They may be placed in circumstances where their good feelings and good principles will be in danger; if they should, the earnest and affectionate advice of an absent parent or friend will be likely to prove the best safeguard against temptation; and by multiplying the opportunities and increasing the certainty of correspondence between England and India, we shall contribute to sustain and improve the character of those who administer the government of India in the name and on the behalf of Great Britain.

These are considerations which it appears to us difficult to resist, and certain we are that a heavy responsibility will rest with those, if such there be, who shall continue to throw impediments in the way of a plan fraught with so much benefit, and open to no valid objection. The duty of Britain with regard to her own sons can admit of no doubt—her duty towards the country which has, under such extraordinary circumstances, been transferred to her sovereignty, is equally clear. It is her part to remove the evils which have accumulated under ages of mis-government and mental darkness—to diffuse through India the light and knowledge which she herself enjoys; and the amount of glory which she will derive from the due performance of this duty, can be equalled only by that of the deep disgrace which she will incur by neglecting it. This point is forcibly put in the Calcutta circular, issued by the committee in that city in the month of April last year:

To India, England is indebted for wealth, for fame, and in some degree for the prominent station she holds among the nations of the world. In return, she has a duty to perform to the countless millions subject to her sway—a duty which can never be performed as it ought to be, until the barrier which upholds their mutual ignorance, and thence fosters their mutual prejudices, is broken down.

The barrier once removed, can it be for one moment doubted, that the arts, the sciences, the civilization, the capital of England would rapidly find their way to India? Their very nature is to extend—they only require a road, and when that is made easy to any place needing their presence, they cannot but go. India does need, and England can furnish them—and it is her duty to do so.

It is her bounden duty to open wide the doors of India for the entry and spread, **EMPHATICALLY**, of the knowledge of Europe. It is the one thing needed in India to enable her to advance, as *under the dominion of England* she ought to do, in the scale of nations, and this can only be done effectually by approximating the two countries in the manner proposed.

We leave this to speak for itself, confident that it will require neither comment nor recommendation. But we cannot pass by the opportunity of observing, that Captain Grindlay's pamphlet is greatly enhanced by the appendix of documents which is attached to it. All these papers are well worth reading,—some of them are, we believe, made public for the first time in this country, and these contain matter especially interesting. The principal ground of objection to the establishment of a regular steam-communication has been afforded by the presumed expense. A notion prevailed that this would be very enormous, and, indeed, that it was almost incapable of being ascertained. Persons, however, have come forward with plans, which they were willing to carry into effect on receiving a stipulated sum of no very large amount. In reference to these proposals, Captain Grindlay remarks :

Some of the plans quoted, are not mere suggestions, thrown out for the chance of adoption. The parties who brought them forward were ready and willing to effect that which they proposed, on receiving the necessary encouragement from government. The expense ought, therefore, to be no longer a bugbear. We know its *maximum*. If the state can carry on the plan for a less sum than private projectors have stipulated for, it is the duty of government to undertake it. If this be deemed improbable, it is no less a duty to give public sanction and support to some one of the plans by which private bodies have proposed to furnish the much-desired accommodation.

All this is unquestionably just ; but from the statements appended to the memorial from Madras, it would seem that the expense might be reduced to a sum scarcely considerable enough to stagger the government of the pettiest principality in Germany.

It has been assumed that the annual expense of one steam-vessel, including the capital fund, would be £26,800, and four vessels being considered necessary to keep up a monthly communication, the total annual cost would thus amount to £107,200. The Madras committee, however, contest this estimate on three distinct grounds. First, they allege that proper vessels may be purchased and placed at Bombay at much less cost than has been assumed, and for this they appeal to the unexceptionable authority of Sir Pulteney Malcolm and Mr. Mc Gregor Laird. Secondly, they maintain that the charge for fuel has been greatly overrated : that the quantity estimated to be required for each ten-horse power is too great, and the price which they were calculated

to bear exaggerated; that, instead of costing £5. 4s. 1d. per ton, coals may be obtained in India at thirty shillings per ton, and the assumption of this price is stated to be based upon actual mercantile transactions; the cost in the Red Sea will not, it is represented, be more than double that in India, and considerable reduction is made in the charge for landing, warehousing, and reshipping. Thirdly, the number of vessels supposed to be actually employed is in the judgment of the committee greater than necessary, and a further source of saving is here suggested. The final result is, a reduction of the estimate from £107,200 to £50,935, being less than half the original amount.

This sum gives the gross expense. Against it is to be placed the returns from letters, newspapers, and parcels, estimated at £16,000, and those from passengers, the *net* profit from which is calculated at £12,000. These sums deducted from the former result will leave the *net* charge below £23,000 per annum! This estimate is framed with reference to Bombay only. A letter subsequently addressed by the Madras committee to Captain Grindlay shews that this very favourable view may be rendered still more favourable by extending it so as to include all the presidencies. By such extension, it is calculated that the *net* charge might be reduced to £20,084 only! Surely these statements are worth examination,—surely, if India and England can enjoy a well-regulated system of steam-communication for a yearly outlay divided between the two countries of twenty thousand pounds,—or of three times that amount,—the apathy would be altogether inexcusable which, to save such an expenditure, would sacrifice so great a benefit.

But it cannot be believed that any such minute economy can be suffered to mar the fair hopes of those who discover, in the improvement called for, the means of effecting the consolidation of the interests of Britain and India, of confirming the power of the former country, and of diffusing industry, wealth, and knowledge throughout the latter. The East-India Company are called upon by the splendid records of their triumphs,—by the recollections of all the benefits that in the course of centuries they have laboured to bestow on India, to add this to the catalogue of their worthy deeds. His Majesty's Government are bound to aid in the work, as it is their duty to uphold the honour of their country, and to defend the dominions of their sovereign from the risk of diminution by Russian invasion or intrigue. The people of England will be inexcusable if they do not support the authorities by their petitions, and animate them by their approbation. The people of India,—but of them we say nothing—they have well discharged their duty; and most sincerely do we hope that they may forthwith reap the reward which they deserve.

We have just seen a notice in a newspaper, which leads to an expectation that the wish just expressed is about to be fulfilled. The paragraph to which we refer, after announcing that a deputation from the committee in England, appointed by the steam committees in Calcutta and Madras, had waited upon the President of the Board of Control, continues: "It is understood that the result of the interview was highly gratifying to the friends of the desired communication, and that its speedy and permanent establishment, by the best route and in the most satisfactory manner, is placed beyond all

doubt." We trust that this intimation is to be received in the unqualified manner in which it is conveyed. By "the best route," of course, is meant that by the Red Sea, as it is the only good one, though our statesmen have hitherto shunned it as carefully as if they were afraid of disturbing the ghosts that are laid there. It is gratifying to be able to believe their fears at an end. Col. Chesney avowed, that "if the considerations were limited to those of a *mere packet line*," even he should almost be ready to give the preference to the Red Sea. A packet line is the thing wanted—and one of the ablest, most intelligent, and most zealous advocates of the rival scheme having thus admitted the superiority of the Red Sea route for the purpose, there can be no ground for hesitation. Government can carry the point if they will, and if they once take it up in earnest, all difficulty will disappear. Any serious opposition in Parliament is out of the question. Still the friends of the cause should not be supine, but, though assured of victory, should exert themselves as much as if apprehensive of defeat.

In dismissing Captain Grindlay's pamphlet, we must avow our conviction that the people of Calcutta and Madras have committed their interests to one whose ability and zeal do credit to their judgment. K. M.

CHINESE TSZE, OR MOTTOS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Enclosed are two specimens of the species of quotations, or compositions, called *tsze*, which precede the chapters of novels. They are written in a style at once elegant and natural, and distinguished from the ordinary cast of Oriental fine writing, by a turn of thought and expression almost European. S. B.

"Enquire of the stream, whether it will return, as, like the mysterious veil of night, it rolls its turbid torrent to the east incessantly. like the past and present!

"By the side of its sullen waves, the flowers lie, pale as the drifted snow, while the new moon glitters like a silver hook.

"I thought within myself, this year I will spread the sail for Shang-chow, for, standing upon the Palin bridge, and gazing towards Sze-chow, all was motionless far as the eye could see. Numberless verdant hills and fleecy clouds—the future, like a dream in spring—the past, like an autumn vision. I sighed as I thought that men have so few opportunities—that they so seldom meet, and are so often separated: for to raise the wine-cup during the breeze of spring, and beneath the moon of night to strike the three-stringed *kin*, is as rare as the union of the past and present, or like searching for the dreamer's pool of gold."—*Urh-too-mei*, 3d Ch.

"The heat approaches as the cold recedes; again it is Spring; the four seasons incessantly revolve like the wheels of a car. How all teems with life! it is but a moment, and desolation smiles with plenty.

"The youthful year, by degrees, has its manhood, and old age in their turn; the willows shoot, and the peach-blossoms blush; nothing long remains, but all fades away, like the misty vision of a dream in spring,* from the awakening slumberer, as he gazes on the azure cloud."—*Te-shih-tsae tsze*, 1st Ch.

* 'A spring-dream,' *Chungmun*, is a poetical idiom for a pleasant or agreeable dream; as its antithesis, *tsao-mun*, 'autumn-dream,' or 'vision,' is for a sad or unpleasant dream.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE.

REMARKS ON THE REVIEW OF DR. PRICHARD'S WORK, "ON THE EASTERN ORIGIN OF THE CELTIC NATIONS," IN NO. CXIII. OF THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THERE can be no greater proof of the imperfect state of a science, than to find its votaries differing among themselves respecting its most essential principles, and delivering their opinions in ambiguous language. Wherever this is the case, it may be safely concluded that much is yet wanting to the discovery of truth.

We have been led to these reflections by the perusal of an article in the September number (CXIII) of the *Quarterly Review*, on Dr. Prichard's late work, on "the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations;" in the course of which, a number of observations on grammatical science are brought forward by the Reviewer, in illustration of his ideas respecting the connexion between the nations of the East and West. Many of his remarks are highly valuable and just; but with some of them we find it extremely difficult to agree, and as the subject is of considerable interest, not only to Oriental students—as tending to exhibit a comprehensive and connected view of the languages which are the object of their studies—but to the philologist, the historian, and the general speculator on human nature, we trust it may not be thought useless to give some notice of the theories thus brought forward in the review, together with our reasons for assent or dissent.

Dr. Prichard's object is to prove a resemblance between the Celtic languages of the West of Europe and the ancient tongues of India, and from thence to deduce, as a corollary, the origin of the Celtic nations from those of the East. We shall not enter into a discussion of this point. Theories on the affinities of nations, founded on supposed resemblances in their languages, are known to be peculiarly fallacious; and though they have occupied the time and attention of philologists of all ages, and a great, perhaps even disproportionate, degree of talent has been employed upon them, they can scarcely be said to have proved satisfactory in any one instance; and national genealogies are still involved in almost inscrutable darkness. We shall, therefore, content ourselves on this subject with the following remark.

From the Sacred Records, we are certainly informed, that the origin of mankind was from the East; every theory, therefore, which traces a connexion between the Oriental and European nations must, necessarily, have a portion of truth for its basis, independent of all etymological speculations. But when, laying this aside, we are called upon to admit the connexion as an inference from the resemblance of languages, we suspect that here, as in other cases, knowledge has been impeded by the want of exact definitions of terms and discrimination of cases. When it is said that one language has a resemblance or affinity to, or is connected with, another, what is meant by these expressions? Such a resemblance may exist in three ways. It may be a resemblance between the vocabules,—between the systems of inflection,—or between the rules of syntax. If it be shewn that a resemblance exists in all these cases, then, undoubtedly, there is a high probability of an affinity between the nations to whom the languages belong; but if the resemblance exist only in one case, and not in the other two, then, by all the rules of philosophizing, which forbid the adoption of a theory till every phenomenon be explained, we are not entitled to draw any conclusion from the resemblance.

blance, till we have accounted for the difference : in other words, the theorist is required to show, not only why the languages are like in some particulars, but why they are unlike in others. We shall take, as an example, what the Reviewer says of the “affinity between Sanscrit and Persian, which,” he informs us, “Sir William Jones and Professor Bopp have made as clear as the noon-day sun.” Upon this subject some remarks were made by a correspondent in our October* number ; and to these remarks we may here add, that, to give his readers accurate ideas, the Reviewer should have stated in what these languages resemble each other, and in what they differ. Of the resemblance between many Sanscrit and Persian *vocables*, there can be no doubt. By turning over a few leaves of a dictionary of each language, it would be easy to make a long catalogue of similarities. But if from thence we proceed to examine their systems of inflection and syntax, it is hardly possible to imagine differences more complete and irreconcilable. For instance, the complication of the declensions of Sanscrit nouns, their distinction of gender, the laboured system of compound words, all of which are absolutely unknown to Persian ; add to this, the total discrepancy of the verbs,—in Sanscrit, inflected by post-fixed terminations, and divided into ten conjugations ; in Persian, by a combination with auxiliaries, having but one conjugation, with about as many irregulars as there are in English or German, and much more that might be mentioned. What, then, is the theory that will at once account for the similarity and the discrepancy ; that will shew how the nations were so connected as to have common vocables, and how they were so estranged as to have so different a syntax ? How, in short, they should speak the same language, and yet be mutually unintelligible ? We confess we know but one, and that is the confusion of languages at the Tower of Babel. This, in spite of all the systems of fanciful philologists, is the only rational account that has ever been given of the origin of the innumerable languages existing among mankind, of their wonderful resemblances and equally wonderful differences.

The account there delivered is, that the primitive language common to all mankind was *confounded*, or *mixed* ; from which it is reasonable to infer, that it was not absolutely destroyed. It is easy, therefore, to suppose that its vocables, or at least many of them, might be allowed to remain in the minds of mankind generally, or common to many nations, while, at the same time, the different human races were, by supernatural interference, compelled to change their systems of inflection and rules of syntax. By this process, languages would, as experience shews, be most effectually confounded, while yet traces of similarity would remain throughout them all.

Will it be thought extravagant to say, that this supposition seems in some degree countenanced by the words of the Sacred Record ? We are informed by the inspired historian (*Gen. xi. 1*), that the whole earth was of one *lip* (*shafah*) and of the *same words* (*dabareem ahadeem*). Is it too fanciful to suppose that by *lip* is here meant the syntactical and constructive part of language, and by *the words* the mere vocables ? Admitting this, Moses goes on to state that the Almighty determined to confound this *lip*, that none might hear or understand the *lip* of his neighbour. In this, it will be seen, nothing is said of changing the words or radical vocables, which we may, therefore, suppose to have been allowed to continue the common property of mankind.

But we shall quit this subject, as the Reviewer seems disposed to reject the parallelism between the Indo-European and the Shemitic languages ; and in this we are well disposed to agree with him generally. There seems, indeed,

* Last vol. p. 215.

to have been a violent disruption of these two families of speech, their vocables, their inflections, and their syntax, being all very different. At the same time, we think there is a little inaccuracy in the following statement. The Reviewer says: "In the Shemitic tongues, the great bulk of the roots are *trilateral*, independently of the vowels necessary for articulating them. They must, in many cases, be at least *dissyllables*; and may, for aught we know, have been originally trisyllabic. The Sanscrit roots, on the other hand, are uniformly *monosyllables*,—frequently, a single consonant followed or preceded by a vowel, and rarely comprising more than a vowel and two consonants." p. 87.

The Sanscrit roots are not invariably monosyllables: some, as *chakās*, 'to shine,' *didhec*, 'to shine,' *oornoo*, 'to cover,' are dissyllables, and at least one, *duridra*, 'to be poor,' is a trisyllable. Very many others, as *jwul*, 'to burn,' *luej*, 'to be ashamed,' *santw*, 'to pacify,' *chitr*, 'to paint,' though written as one syllable, can scarcely be supposed to have been pronounced otherwise than as two. In the Shemitic tongues, all the roots called *concave*, as *koul*, 'speech,' *zouk*, 'taste,' are certainly monosyllables, and still more of others yet shorter, as *jee*, 'coming.' And so are also innumerable others, consisting of three consonants, as *burd*, 'to be cold,' *jidd*, 'to labour,' *karb*, 'to grieve.'

We are not, therefore, inclined to lay much stress on the Reviewer's objection, and the less so when we consider that its whole strength lies in an ambiguous use of the English word "root," which grammarians employ arbitrarily, as the translation of the names of two totally different parts of speech, one existing in the Shemitic, the other in the brahminical languages.

The Shemitic *maddah*, literally implying "matter," and grammatically translated "root," is the assemblage of three radical letters, which either appear in all the inflections, or are changed by strict etymological rules. Any of these letters being otherwise taken away, destroys the sense of the word. Thus, in the English vocables, *bring*, *write*, the letters *brg* and *wrt* are the *maddah*, or root existing in all the inflections, *bringing*, *brought*; *writing*, *wrote*, &c. The Sanscrit *dhatoo*, literally 'element,' is merely a technical abbreviation of each word, something like our *viz.* for *videlicet*, or *mem.* for *memorandum*; directing the student to that part of the lexicon in which the explanation of the inflection is to be found. Although, to assist the memory, this abbreviation consists of the letters of most frequent occurrence in the inflections, yet it is by no means necessary that all the letters of the root should occur in every inflection. Thus, in the common roots, *gum*, 'to go,' and *kri*, 'to do,' the *m* and vowel *ri* disappear from more than half the inflections, and letters altogether new are introduced.

We now proceed to the Reviewer's speculations on general grammar. These he prefaces with a principle of the highest value: "Most of those who have undertaken to investigate its principles, have gone the wrong way to work, and instead of carefully analyzing language, to discover what it actually is, they set about demonstrating, *à priori*, what it ought to be." p. 88.

This, no doubt, is the radical mistake of grammarians; instead of making themselves acquainted with a variety of languages, of diversified structure, and from thence cautiously deducing general principles, they have rested content with a knowledge of one or two tongues only, and, ignorant of all beyond, have mistaken the arbitrary peculiarities of those for the general laws of speech, attempting to trace out whatever was wanting, by an *à priori* reasoning from preconceived theories of logic and metaphysics. This is the error of the old schoolmen, who, instead of founding their systems of natural philo-

sophy on a study of the phenomena of the external world, wasted their time in vain endeavours to build them on preconceived ideas of matter and motion.

But while the Reviewer has brought forward this principle, so essential to grammatical science, he has, we think, totally overlooked another, of equal importance, the want of attention to which has involved him in inextricable metaphysical perplexities. Words, as he quotes from Horne Tooke, are "the names of things (p. 91);" but it should be added that, as words are the creatures of the human mind, they are the names of things, not as things are *in themselves*, but such as mankind *imagine them to be*. A grammarian, therefore, is not to inquire into the real metaphysical essence or nature of things; his business is to ascertain in what light things are considered by mankind, and he may be assured that it is according to these considerations, and not according to the actual essence of things in themselves, that human language is constituted.

In this view, the division of the parts of speech, as given in common grammars, is not to be despised, or hastily rejected; for it is the division which the general experience of mankind has shewn to exist in actual language; and it is no small argument against any philological theory, to find that it departs widely from the system which experience has thus established.

Had the Reviewer attended to this principle, he would, we think, have hesitated to lay down such doctrines as the following:—

"A rigorous analysis of the Indo-European tongues shews, if we mistake not, that they are reducible to two very simple elements: 1, abstract nouns, denoting the simple properties or attributes of things; 2, pronouns, originally denoting the relations of *place*. All other descriptions of words are formed out of these two classes, either by composition or symbolical application." p. 88.

Now most assuredly, this is not the light in which things are considered by mankind, and we doubt whether the most refined reasoning would succeed in persuading any one, that the objects, with which he is acquainted in external nature and internal conception, are nothing but abstract nouns and pronouns. The fault here lies in an attempt to make language simpler than nature intended it to be.

If we examine our ideas of objects existing externally in nature, or internally in our own minds, we shall find them divided into three great classes. They are ideas of substances, of qualities, or of events. These terms we confess our inability to define; at the same time, we are persuaded that they are universally understood, and that no metaphysical subtlety can overcome our perception of their essential difference. When it is said, "The round stone is falling," every one sees at once, that "the stone" is a substance, "round" a quality, and "is falling" an event, and that these three classes of ideas can be no more confounded than those of a colour, a sound, and a perfume. In all languages, therefore, that have yet been discovered, there are three great classes of words—substantives, adjectives, and verbs, to correspond with these classes of ideas.

We are aware of the difficulties that may be urged against this classification. To begin with substance; unanswerable objections may be urged against the existence of this proteus. It may be said, as is done by the Reviewer, that "our notions of matter are *conceptions* founded on *perception*; in other words, we judge of it by its properties, as they are discernible by our bodily senses." Hence we have no conception of material, or indeed of immaterial, objects, except as collections of properties. Of their essence we are ignorant, and substance is an inanity, on which the more we meditate the less we understand it. All this, and much more, may be true, *metaphysically*; but it is not so *grammatically*. It is certain that mankind do not look upon a stone as a collec-

tion of properties, but as a substance possessing those properties; and that it is upon this hypothesis, true or false, that human language has been framed, and that its principles, consequently, must be investigated. As to adjectives and verbs, the radical mistake concerning them has been the attempt to consider both as the same class of words, under the name of attributes. We shall not stop to inquire whether they both can or cannot with propriety be called so, as we hold this to be a mere verbal dispute; we shall only observe that, if they be both attributes, they are attributes of essentially different kinds; the one being the attribution of a quality, the other of an event. An event is in itself essentially different from a quality, and as an accessory involves the ideas of time, beginning, and end, of which a quality is independent.

We may add, that prepositions we have always been accustomed to consider as expressions for the *relations* existing among substances and events; conjunctions as expressions for links of reasoning in continued narrations or propositions.

These considerations induce us to hesitate respecting some of the Reviewer's positions. Thus, speaking of the Sanscrit roots, he says:—

“They will be found on examination to express simple qualities, having no existence except as predicated of some given subject. Some of them are employed as abstract nouns, in their simplest form; many others become so by the addition of a small suffix, apparently of pronominal origin.” p. 89.

Now, as we before observed, the Sanscrit roots are really no parts of speech, or of the practical language, at all; they are mere grammatical and lexicographical abbreviations, and are never used as significant of any thing in actual speech. That they *may* become abstract nouns, or any other part of speech, by the addition of a suffix, is indeed true; but in this case they *cease to be roots*, and it will be difficult to prove these suffixes to be pronouns.

Again: “But, it will be asked, what are names of things? We answer, they are attributive nouns, used, by a sort of synecdoche, to express a substance by one or more of its qualities.” This is farther explained in the next page: “Concrete nouns, in which a *single* attribute stands synecdochically for *many*.” Now, the direct meaning of these sentences is, that, if one quality be mentioned, the hearer, by intuition, perceives that a number of others are to be joined with it; that if, for example, the speaker says “*round*,” the hearer understands that he means also to say *hard, heavy, great, incombustible, pulverizable, inorganic, &c.*; in a word, that he means to express what the vulgar intend by the word *stone*, and that this word really in itself means one or other of the above qualities, and nothing more. But surely this is neither the right use of language nor of reason. The Reviewer supports his opinion by a reference to the word *atom*, which, he says, implies *one quality*. But this is plainly an unfair instance, as *atom* is a compound word, the meaning of whose component radicles is known. Take any of the primitive substantives of a language, as *dog, horse, house*, and let us ask, what *quality* do any of these words imply? The answer of common sense is, no one quality in particular, but that they express the *substances* to which *all* the qualities of a dog, horse, or house belong. In short, as may be learned from the Mother's Grammar, these words are not *adjectives* but *substantives*.

The Reviewer goes on, p. 91:—

“There has been much wrangling among grammarians as to the nature of adjectives, and their claim to be considered a distinct part of speech. Tooke's chapter on the subject is, in many respects, one of the best portions of his work. He has shown, satisfactorily, that *simple* adjectives only differ from

substantives in their application, and that those with distinctive terminations are, in reality, compound words, having substantives for their basis. He does not, indeed, explain the nature of the additional elements very happily, when he resolves *en*, *ed*, and *ig* into his favourite imperatives *give*, *add*, *join*; and he has, moreover, weakened his leading position by his loose and inaccurate method of stating it. He says: 'An adjective is the *name* of a *thing*, which is directed to be joined to some other *name* of a thing. I maintain that the adjective is *equally and altogether as much the name of a thing as the noun substantive*, and so I say of *all* words whatever. For that is not a word which is not the name of a thing. Every word being a sound significant, must be a sign, and if a sign, the name of a thing. But a noun substantive is the name of a thing, and nothing more. If, indeed, it were true, that adjectives were not the names of things, there could be no *attribution* by adjectives, for you cannot attribute *nothing*. How much more comprehensive would any term be by the attribution to it of *nothing*? Adjectives, therefore, as well as substantives, must equally denote substances; and substance is attributed to substance by the adjective contrivance of language.' All this jangling might have been avoided if, instead of saying that words denote *things* or *substances*,—terms at the best of ambiguous import, and open to endless cavil,—it had been stated that they denote the *attributes*, and *categories*, or *relations* of things. It might be difficult to prove that *space* is a *substance*, according to any legitimate meaning of the term; but there can be no doubt as to its being an *attribute* of every material substance, which must be more or less *extended*."

Now to us, we will confess, Tooke's chapter on adjectives has always appeared one of the weakest parts of his work, and to be founded on a palpable fallacy. His assertion, that "an adjective is the *name* of a *thing*, which is directed to be joined to some other name of a thing," is supported by the single example of *golden*, an adjective immediately derived from a substantive, and which, of course, from its very nature, must give some idea of the union of its root to the substance which the adjective qualifies. But this is plainly equivalent to a *petitio principii*, the fallacy of which appears at once, when a primitive is substituted for a derivative adjective. Admitting that "a golden ring" signifies "a ring add gold" (an expression which, however, appears to us to belong to no human language whatever), what, we ask, is the *thing* to which *ring* is joined in the expression, "a yellow ring?" There is here no termination that can be construed to mean "add" or "join;" and to say that "a yellow ring" was originally "a ring add yellowness," is to say what certainly never took place in any language since the creation. *Yellow* is not a derivative from *yellowness*, but *yellowness* from *yellow*; *yellow* must, therefore, have been formed first, and on being joined to a substantive, implies, not that a *thing*, but that a *quality*, is joined to a substance.

The whole of Tooke's reasoning is, in fact, a quibble on the word *thing*, which he uses sometimes as synonymous with *substance*, and sometimes as including the whole range of ideas. To say that every sound significant must be the name of a thing, i. e. of a *substance*, is plainly erroneous; it may be the name of a *quality*, or an *event*, ideas equally clear as those of substances. Qualities may be attributed to substances, and events to their subjects; but the attribution of substance to substance, seems to us to be almost absolute nonsense.

"Simple adjectives *only* differ from substantives in their application;" that is, "differ in their application only." But in what way can one class of words differ from another except in their application? It is in their application that

their very essence consists. Why the Reviewer should think "attributes, categories and relations" less ambiguous than "things or substances," we do not know. To us it appears that the latter terms are more intelligible than the former. By a substance, we understand that which possesses, or is the substratum of, qualities, professing to explain the metaphysical essence of neither the one nor the other, but firmly believing that every intelligent being knows what is meant by both. In this view, there can be no difficulty in considering space as a substance, possessing the qualities of length, breadth, thickness, immobility, penetrability, eternal duration, &c. To call it an attribute, is a perversion of language. The Reviewer proceeds:

"We conceive that nouns may be defined as follows:—1. Abstract nouns, denoting qualities of things simply; 2. Concrete nouns, in which a *single* attribute stands synecdochically for *many*; 3. Adjectives, *i. e.* attributes used as descriptive epithets, being sometimes simple terms, *e. g.* *black, white, choice*; sometimes compound words, as *sorrowful, godlike, friendly, careless*, words which it is unnecessary to analyze. Simple adjectives only occur in particular languages. In Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and many others, all adjectives have distinctive terminations, which, as Tooke acutely remarks, were originally *separate words*. Most of these terminations have a *possessive* signification; for example: *barbatus*—*bai bá præditus*; others denote similarity, abundance, privation, analogous to our *like, ful, less*; and in all cases, they do not so much belong to the *attribute* as to the *subject*. *Vir opulentus* is equivalent to *Vir præditus divitiis*, and the termination *lentus*, undoubtedly significant, to borrow Tooke's phrase, puts the word in condition to be joined to some substantive." p. 91.

Now, to understand all this, it is necessary to enter a little more minutely into the principles which govern the formation of adjectives; these will appear more distinctly in English than in most other languages, as being with us uncombined with any relations of gender, number, or case.

There are some qualities which cannot be said to be more particularly connected with one class of substances than with a thousand others; such as *large, small, long, short, thick, thin, high, low, black, white*, and so on. These are expressed by *primitive radical* words, without termination or composition of any kind, and they are known to be adjectives simply by their notorious meaning. Others again express qualities, either related or peculiar to, or most chiefly conspicuous in, a particular substance or class of substances. Such as *golden, foolish, fatherly, Roman, Spaniard, bearded, wealthy, sorrowful, poetical*, &c., which indicate qualities somehow particularly related to *gold, fool, father, Rome, Spain, beard, wealth, sorrow, poet*, &c.

Now, experience tells us that mankind will put old words to almost any use whatever, rather than invent new, as the Reviewer justly observes: "We may be assured that they did no such thing (as invent words); they only made new applications of those that already existed, according to some real or fancied analogy." Upon this principle, they applied a termination to an already existing name of a substance, to express a quality in some way peculiarly related to that substance. Such terminations may, therefore, be called terminations of quality. To suppose that these we have given, and many more that might be added, such as *ous, ar, ic, al, ine, ive, ing*, &c., are all abbreviations of a verb signifying *add*, is evidently absurd. If not, what are they? The Reviewer appears to think that two, at least, are explained, that is, *sorrowful* and *fatherly*, by resolving these words into *full* of sorrow and *like* a father. But this only removes the difficulty one step back. For here *full* and *like* are both adjectives,

and the etymologist, according to his own system, is bound to show from what substantive *they* are derived, and what is the termination in these two, as we believe them, simple words, which implies *add* or *join*. In other words, when we speak of *a full cup*, he is to show what is the termination in *full*, which can resolve this phrase into “a cup add fullness.”

This appears still more conspicuously in those adjectives, whose abstract noun is formed by a change in the middle vowel. Thus, in *long*, to say that *a long stick* can by any etymological process be derived from “a stick *add length*,” seems to us to be making any thing out of any thing.

Such then is the state of the English language. As it requires its adjectives, in almost every case, to be placed immediately contiguous to their substantive, they require no terminations of number, gender, or case. If primitive, they are radical words; if derivative, they are so by the addition of a termination of quality only. But in other languages, particularly Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit, an adjective may be carried away almost to any distance from its substantive, and may be mixed among other adjectives and other substantives with which it has no connexion. Some contrivance is, therefore, necessary to point out the particular substantive to which the adjective in that case belongs, and this necessity is the real origin of the distinctions of gender, by which grammarians have been so much puzzled. By these distinctions, substantives are divided into three great classes of *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*. The chance, therefore, is, that when several substances are mentioned together, they will not all belong to the same class, but that one will belong to one and one to another. If, therefore, three corresponding terminations be given to adjectives, each of which indicates that the quality is to be considered as residing in a substantive of one of these classes only, it is plain that, however far the adjective may be separated from its substantive, it will still be known to belong to it and to it alone. Thus, in the line, —

Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab ære cælum,—

though *liquidum* be at the beginning, and *cælum* at the end of the line, yet, since it is known that *cælum* is a substantive of the third or neuter class, and that *um* is that termination which is appropriated to adjectives connected to substantives of this class, it is seen at once that *liquidum* can belong to no other substantive than *cælum*. The Reviewer's explanation of *barbatus* and *opulentus*, therefore, as having terminations expressive of possession, is imperfect. The truth is, each of these words has a double termination, *at* and *ent*, to indicate that the words express qualities, and *us* to indicate that these qualities reside in substantives of the first or masculine class.

Let us suppose it to be the custom for every profession to have a particular colour of dress, and the wives to wear the same colour as their husbands. In every small company, unless the odds were very unfavourable, in having several physicians, several lawyers, or several divines, the dress would at once indicate which wife belonged to each husband, however distant might be their seat at the dinner-table. Such is exactly the use which the common terminations of gender serve between substantives and adjectives in Greek, Latin, and Sanscrit. But in English, as the substantive husband and adjective wife always sit next each other, such regulations about their dress are unnecessary.

To these terminations of gender, there are to be added three of number, which may be threefold, and of case, which may be five in Greek, six in Latin, and eight in Sanscrit, and we see at once the reason why adjectives are furnished in these languages with terminations corresponding to all these combinations. It is to point out to which particular substantive in the sentence an

adjective belongs, which may be placed at a distance. This explanation is particularly strengthened by the structure of German, in which an adjective intended to be joined to a substantive is furnished with the terminations of gender, number, and case; as *ein guter Mann, gute Frauen, das gute Kind*; but in those which are not so joined, the terminations disappear; *der Mann ist gut, die Frauen sind gut, das Kind ist gut*; and the word is known to be an adjective by its signification alone. ●

We have said that simple adjectives are to be found in all languages. The Reviewer, on the contrary, asserts that "simple adjectives only occur [occur only] in particular languages." We imagine that this assertion is grounded solely on Tooke's chapter on the subject, as we are not aware of any language, destitute of adjectives, having ever been produced, except that referred to by him in the paltry sneer with which his chapter concludes; the language of the American Mohegans, as described by Dr. Jonathan Edwards. Surely, if Tooke had aimed either at discovering truth himself or communicating it to his readers, he would have taken pains to ascertain and explain how this extraordinary deficiency was compensated, instead of shutting up his chapter in the contemptuous manner he does, with a bare mention of the fact, which he thinks is to confound all his antagonists; quite keeping out of view that, even though this fact were to prove the system of his antagonists to be wrong, it has not the least tendency to prove his own to be right. It is remarkable that, though many have speculated on this passage, as it stands in the *Diversions of Purley*, no one seems ever to have thought of referring to the original work of Edwards himself. Even so diligent an inquirer as Dugald Stewart, after commenting upon it, confesses: "I am sorry to add, that of this paper of Dr. Edwards, which cannot fail to be peculiarly interesting, I know nothing but from Mr. Tooke's quotation."* To satisfy our readers, we shall therefore extract the whole passage from Edwards, as it exists in the copy of his work preserved in the British Museum:—

"The Mohegans have no adjectives in all their language; unless we reckon numerals, and such words as *all, many, &c.*, adjectives. Of adjectives which express the qualities of substances, I do not find that they have any: they express those qualities by verbs neuter; as *wnissoo*, 'he is beautiful'; *mtissoo*, 'he is homely'; *pehtunquisssoo*, 'he is tall'; *nsconmoo*, 'he is malicious,' &c. Thus, in Latin, many qualities are expressed by verbs neuter, as *valeo, caleo, frigeo, &c.* Although it may at first seem not only singular and curious, but impossible, that a language should exist without adjectives, yet it is an indubitable fact; nor do they seem to suffer any inconvenience by it: they as readily express any quality by a neuter verb, as we do by an adjective. If it should be inquired, how it appears that the words above-mentioned are not adjectives; I answer, it appears as they have all the same variations and declensions of other verbs. 'To walk' will be acknowledged to be a verb. This verb is declined thus; *npumseh*, 'I walk'; *kpumseh*, 'thou walkest'; *pumissoo*, 'he walketh'; *npumsehnuh*, 'we walk'; *kpumsehnuh*, 'ye walk'; *pumissook*, 'they walk.' In the same manner are the words in question declined: *npehtuhquissseh*, 'I am tall'; *kpehtuhquissseh*, 'thou art tall'; *pehtuhquisssoo*, 'he is tall'; *npehtuhquisssehnuh*, 'we are tall'; *kpehtuhquisssehnuh*, 'ye are tall'; *pehtuhquisssook*, 'they are tall.' Though the Mohegans have no proper adjectives, they have participles to all their verbs: as *pehtuhquisseet*, 'the man who is tall'; *paumseet*, 'the man who walks'; *waunseet*, 'the man who is beautiful'; *oicet*, 'the man who lives or dwells in a place'; *oioteet*, 'the man who fights.' So in the

* Elem. of Philos. of Hum. Mind, vol. lii. chap. 1.

plural: *pehtuhquiseecheek*, 'the tall men;' *paumseecheek*, 'they who walk,' &c. It is observable of the participles of this language, that they are declined through the persons and numbers, in the same manner as verbs: thus, *paumseh*, 'I walking;' *paumse-an*, 'thou walking;' *paumseet*, 'he walking;' *paumseout*, 'we walking;' *paumseauque*, 'ye walking;' *paumseecheek*, 'they walking.' They have no relative corresponding to our *who* or *which*. Instead of 'the man who walks,' they say, 'the walking man,' or 'the walker.'"^{*}

The reader may now judge how far the Mohegan language is really destitute of adjectives; to us, on the contrary, it appears to be as well stocked with them as any other; the only difference being, that their inflections are made to include not only gender and number, but also the variations of time simply, which constitute the substantive verb of other tongues. It cannot fail to be observed, how carefully and most unfairly Tooke has suppressed every part of this quotation which makes against his own system. We find no traces in Mohegan of adjectives being expressed by a substantive with *add* or *join*, or of the attribution of *one substance to another substance*.

Such, then, is what may be called the theory of adjectives. Those expressive of simple qualities are denoted by words absolutely primitive; those expressive of qualities peculiarly related to certain substances, are formed by the names of those substances, having affixed a termination indicating that the word is converted into the name of a quality. In languages of one gender,—as English, Persian, and Bengalee,—simple adjectives have no terminations whatever, and derivative adjectives have the terminations of *quality* only. The connexion between substantives and their adjectives is, therefore, in these languages, pointed out by their proximity of situation. In languages of more than one gender, as Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit, simple adjectives have a termination indicating to which of the classes of substantives, as recognised in these languages, the adjective is to be applied; that is, they have a termination of *gender*; their derivative adjectives have a double termination, of both quality and gender united. In consequence, adjectives in those languages may be dissevered and placed at a distance from their substantives.

The terminations of *gender* have not yet been shewn to be derivations from any self-significant words. Whether any of the terminations of quality be contractions of some such words bearing an analogy in absolute meaning to the modificative power of the termination, is a question of etymology, which no way affects the nature of the termination as it actually exists in language. But this point will be more fully considered when we come to speak of the terminations of verbs. In the mean time, it will be sufficient to observe, that the attempt to resolve all adjectives into substantives, attributable to other substantives, is at variance, not only with the facts of language, but with the principles of logic.

^{*} Page 10, of the London Edition, 1789.

DILKUSHEE AND CHUNCHUL.

A TALE OF LUCKNOW.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme strictness of the rule maintained in the household of Abdul Hamed Khan, one of the ameeris of the court of the king of Oude, the inmates of the zenana were both apprized of, and ventured to converse about, occurrences taking place in the city, with which it was supposed they could have nothing whatever to do. A great man among the Feringhees, a burra lord sahib, no less, in fact, than Commander-in-chief, was coming to pay his respects to the king, at Lucknow, and consequently the whole community were in motion, and nothing else was talked of from one end of the city to the other. Now Abdul Hamed Khan was one of those stern Mohammedans, who hated the Christian rulers of the land with the fierce hatred of fanaticism, and declared that, if every true believer would only throw a handful of earth upon the kafirs, they would be overwhelmed. He felt, therefore, highly enraged at the homage which the king, his master, was preparing to pay to this infidel, and had excused himself upon the plea of business, which called him to a distant jaghire, from appearing with the rest of the nobles of the court, to assist at the ceremonials about to take place. It so happened, that Mobarak Begum, which, being translated, means 'the propitious queen,' Omdak Khanum ('the valuable lady'), and Nooranee ('the luminous'), the three wives of Abdul, were remarkable for the rigid propriety of their conduct, and for the deference which they paid to their husband's behests; consequently, the other females of the zenana were kept in great order; and though, upon the present occasion, there was a good deal more chattering than usual about affairs which ought not to have concerned them, there was only one person in the whole circle who dreamed of infringing her known duties.

This was Chunchul ('the frolicsome'), a clever gypsey, who well deserved her name. She was the daughter of a confidential servant of the Ameer's, whose widow and child had been taken into the zenana after his death, which happened before he had been able to provide for them himself. As she grew up, she became very strongly attached to Dilkushee, justly called the charming (literally, 'the drawer of hearts'), the daughter of Mobarak Begum before-mentioned; and though Dilkushee was gentle and timid, while her companion had the courage of the lion joined to the subtlety of the fox, they suited each other exceedingly well, the one supplying the qualities wanted by her friend. Chunchul had, of course, been accustomed to somewhat more liberty than had been granted to Dilkushee; nevertheless, she had seen, and heard, and been a party to, many things which seemed quite beyond the reach of a being apparently so completely sequestered. But bars and bolts, high walls, and watchful duennas, are insufficient to control a wilful woman; and Chunchul, though free from all depravity of mind, took a wicked pleasure in the indulgence of forbidden amusements: not, as she was wont to say, they were actually forbidden, because nobody imagined for a moment that she would think of acting in a manner which would draw down the severest weight of resentment upon her head. She had gone in and out of the house very frequently, without a single person belonging to it being aware of the possibility of such a thing, and it was a long time before she mentioned the circumstance to Dilkushee. Shocked and horrified, the innocent confidante not only marvelled exceedingly at her audacity, but wondered how she could wish to pass the boundaries prescribed by the customs of her country,—customs which

she supposed to be universal over the world; for though she had heard of England and the English, and of the pork-eating and wine-drinking propensities common to Europeans, the liberty of the women was a subject never touched upon in the zenana. Dilkushee, however, too kind and affectionate to betray her friend, gradually overcame the apprehension and displeasure with which she had at first listened to her communications. Her curiosity was aroused by the strange accounts detailed by Chunchul, who had visited the bazaars, and had picked up a great quantity of news of all descriptions. Moreover, she had seen English ladies going to and from the presidency, in European carriages, and though she did not know whether exactly to approve of their appearing sometimes with three gentlemen in the same landau, yet altogether she rather preferred their mode of conducting themselves, and thought at least that some of their customs might be adopted with advantage. Dilkushee listened until she felt a secret desire to seek an opportunity of forming her own opinion upon the subject; but this desire she concealed with the utmost caution, because she knew that, if her companion should suspect that she could entertain such a wish for a moment, she would never cease from importuning her to gratify it; and, firm in integrity, she determined to forbear.

Though losing none of the sweetness of her disposition, Dilkushee grew somewhat restless and discontented. Hitherto, she had felt perfectly satisfied with her lot, not being aware that it was not shared by every individual of her sex and condition; and having formed the most vague notions of that portion of the universe, which stretched itself beyond the walls of the garden. Abdul Hamed's females were particularly pious; they were *Soonies* of the most rigid description, keeping the fasts, and celebrating the obsequies commemorative of the unhappy fate of the sons of Ali, without any of that idolatrous pageantry which distinguished the ceremonials of the opposite sect. Mobarak Begum, if possible, exceeded her husband in fanaticism, and, during the *Mohurrum* and the *Ramazan*, the praying and preaching were incessant. Excepting in occasional visits of state, the ladies of Abdul Hamed's family received little company, their guests being chiefly limited to a few, what are termed well-educated females, the daughters of poor Syüds, who have no hope of marriage, in consequence of their lacking a dowry.

Mobarak Begum not only governed the whole of the zenana, but led the opinions of the other women, wives, concubines, and slaves, all of whom, with the exception of Chunchul, looked upon her as the oracle of wisdom. She affected much the society of the *Artoojee*, as their religious women are familiarly called, and occupied by far the greater portion of her time in preparation for the fasts and festivals which were to take place throughout the year. Being rich, she lavished large sums in money and valuable gifts on the female descendants of the Prophet,—these poor Syüd ladies,—notwithstanding a little scandal attached to one, supposed to be the most devout, who, having scraped together a considerable sum, became the wife of a rakish fellow, notoriously destitute of religious principle. The pious employments of Mobarak estranged her a good deal from her daughter, for whom if she felt any sort of affection, she refrained from displaying it. Though her conduct to an only child might not have been stigmatized as unkind, it was certainly indifferent, and Dilkushee, somewhat neglected by the rest of the ladies, who took the tone from their chief, and were outrageously devout, might have felt the want of kindness, had it not been for Chunchul, who, with all her faults, had the kindest and tenderest of hearts.

The Ameer's house was both large and magnificent, having a spacious garden, which (he being considerate in some respects) was exclusively appropriated to the females of his family. Three sides of the quadrangle were dedicated to the apartments of the women, very picturesquely built, and ranging over long corridors, the windows all being on the inside, and a high blank wall rising above. On the fourth side, the wall was lower, but this only opened into a narrow court-yard, leading to the dwelling-house of the master of the family: the house itself forming a formidable barrier towards the street. Beyond these walls, nothing but sky was to be seen, with the exception of some tall minarets, which towered above them in the neighbourhood, and on which the only person ever visible was the moollah, chaunting the muezzin at morning and evening prayer. The garden was, however, very tastefully laid out, shaded by many tall trees, watered by a large tank and numerous fountains, and in its dove-cotes, and other accommodations for the animals kept as pets, affording both excuse and shelter for Dilkushee and Chunchul, when they chose to absent themselves from the drowsy occupations of their companions. Chunchul was known to pass a great deal of her time in the baths and pigeon-houses of this garden; she was neither missed nor wanted by any save her bosom-friend, who never called attention to her evasion from the prayers and pious reading, lest it might be the means of bringing her into disgrace. When Dilkushee knew that the adventurous Chunchul had presumed to pass the boundaries of her prison, she withdrew herself more frequently, and for longer periods, from the accustomed circle; not that she had any intention to join her friend in her wild flights, but because she grew nervous and uncomfortable during her absence, and thought that, if both should be missed and sought, and she were found, the truant might be supposed to be quite as harmlessly employed.

Disturbed by the conversations of Chunchul, Dilkushee, when alone in the garden, seated beside a fountain, and stringing rosaries of the fragrant jessamine, would look into the eyes of her favourite gazelle, and burst into tears. She began to entertain doubts of the happiness she had confidently expected would be her lot in life, and to wonder whether it would be possible for her to love the man whom her parents had selected for her husband. Until now, she had imagined that, as a matter of course, she should regard the betrothed of her infancy as the ladies of the zenana regarded the Ameer, her father, whom they esteemed the wisest and best of mankind.

Chunchul, it seems, had entertained her doubts respecting the chance of her liking the man selected for her long before. She had been destined by her mother and the Ameer, before the death of the former, to marry a person, who, though of very low birth, the descendant of a slave converted from Hindooism, had ingratiated himself into Abdul Hamed's favour, and was, moreover, possessed of some wealth. This man she could have no opportunity of seeing until the period of her nuptials, unless she could manage to get out. Get out she did, at first in disguise, but afterwards she found a mode of egress and regress, which none knew of but herself. In the early part of her perambulations through the city, Chunchul had taken care to reconnoitre the Ameer's house and those adjoining: on one side, the buildings were low and rather mean; but, on the other, rose a mansion equally imposing, but different in its architecture. Between the lower and upper floors, there ran a gallery, latticed in with trellis-work, partly wood and partly stone, which seemed to have been built solely for ornament, as there was no visible communication with the interior, a dead wall only appearing behind it. Thinking what a good place that would

be to look out upon the city without being seen, when she returned home, she began to examine very narrowly the angle of the garden nearest to it, not without a hope that she might contrive some means of getting into it. She found the buildings in this part of the quadrangle in a deserted state, and dilapidated from want of use. The white ants had been busy with the wood-work in the interior, while, from some defect in the construction, the bricks had given way in many places. In one large orifice particularly, the panelling, for such it seemed, behind it, was exposed to view. Chunchul pushed her hand against it, and it having been reduced to the thickness of paper by the industrious insects feeding on the inside, she soon made a very considerable breach, and by dexterously picking out the bricks, with which it had been walled up, succeeded in opening an entrance. The door, for such it proved, led to a stair, and the stair to the gallery beforementioned. Chunchul routed out legions of rats and bats, but she was no coward; she became covered also with dust and dirt, but she had taken off her upper garments to perform her work more readily, and the bath was at hand; so that, on her return to the family, no trace remained of the effects of her exploit. In the course of a few days, she had sufficiently cleared and cleansed this avenue, from which the ascent at the top was through an aperture, concealed from the street by a solid screen; the party, therefore, had only to step from behind this screen to the gallery, and by using a little precaution, those who desired to see without being seen, might escape all observation. At the farther end of the gallery, there was another trap-door, opening upon another aperture and a stair; the whole was paved with tiles, and these traps, though well-concealed, were easily lifted, several chinks curiously contrived giving light below. At the bottom of the second stair, there was a square and apparently solid column; this, however, was hollow; and on the side facing the wall of the house, and therefore removed from observation, a door had been made, fitting so well and so completely obscured by the fret-work which jutted out from the pillar just above it, that no one would have guessed it other than it seemed,—a support to the galleries above, for there were two, the one at the top having windows which opened from it into the house. Chunchul did not trouble herself to consider why or wherefore this communication had been made; it had evidently been long disused; the family next door were new comers, and that of the Ameer, though long established, were certainly unaware of its existence; she, therefore, deemed it to be a secret known only to herself, and determined to make the very best possible use of it.

Long after she was supposed to have retired for the night, Chunchul, wrapped from head to foot in a coarse *chudder*, worn by the commonest people, was wandering about Lucknow, and making herself acquainted, among the rest, with the doings, or rather the misdoings, of Saadut Comran Beg, the person who expected to be her bridegroom. Chunchul was by no means pleased with the exterior or with the conduct of this man; though affecting an appearance of rigid austerity, he was a profligate at heart, and when he considered himself to be free from the danger of detection, indulged in liquors which, neither in taste or smell, bore the least resemblance to sherbet. He was, in fact, a wine-bibber and a hypocrite, old and ugly withal, so that Chunchul determined to have nothing to do with him. In fact, the acquaintance which she acquired, in her perambulations through the city, with the ways of the world, and the knowledge she obtained of men and manners, did not dispose her favourably towards the opposite sex. It so happened, that she did not see one amid the gay youth of Lucknow, who suited her fancy; she was, perhaps, too much

amused with the novelty of the scene to think of falling in love, and having a pursuit, in studying the character of Comran Beg and the best means of exposing his misdeeds, her mind was fully occupied, and there could be no encouragement given to the tender passion by that state of idleness which is said to foster it. Chunchul was quite easy upon the subject of her union with the man of the Ameer's, her master's, choice; she was determined never to marry him, and as she knew that she could ruin him any day with the severe Abdul Hamed, she was in no hurry to commence the proceedings. Hitherto she had roamed throughout the capital without meeting with anything that could be called an adventure. Her dress was not one that could attract attention, and taking care always to keep herself closely veiled, the beauty of her countenance, for she was exceedingly handsome, remained unrevealed. She conversed only with individuals of her own sex, whom she met in the bazaars, and who, believing her to be a privileged servant of some family, were satisfied with such details of her situation as she chose to give, and imparted all the information she wanted, without prying too curiously into her concerns. From these gossips, she became well aware of the preparations going on for the reception of the great lord, and although much too discreet to mention them herself in the zenana, such an occurrence could not take place without being made a subject of conversation by the pious ladies who visited Mobarak Begum. They were, or affected to be, highly incensed by the honours paid to the unbelievers, and made their indignation upon the subject an excuse for neglecting the pious portion of their duties, for dissertations upon the extraordinary proceedings going on in the city.

Dilkushee listened in silence; but when alone with her confidential companion, could not help expressing a desire to witness the splendid cavalcade which was so much talked about. Chunchul immediately urged her to take advantage of the means so readily offered, and, after much hesitation and many scruples, the timid girl consented. Dilkushee had never seen any man except her father, and a stray gardener or two; nor any animal save the inmates of the garden, except in effigy: rude representations of camels, horses, and elephants, had been placed before her, and by the descriptions given by others, she thought that she had formed a very correct idea of them; but, with so little practical experience, it was no wonder that she stood overwhelmed with amazement, when first she caught a view of the busy throng in the street, men, horses, and elephants, all mingled together in a scene apparently of inextricable confusion. This capering, careering, and bustle, however, only formed a preliminary to what was to ensue, and Dilkushee's eyes gradually becoming accustomed to the complex features of the prospect, she was enabled to distinguish individuals, and to make some distinct observations upon what was passing before her. Immediately opposite to the gallery in which she stood, she saw an elephant splendidly caparisoned, stationed apparently in readiness to join the principal procession as it should pass along; the magnificent silver howdah which it bore was tenanted by one person only, a young man, richly dressed; but Dilkushee had no eyes for any thing save a countenance which struck her as being more beautiful than any vision that had ever blessed her in her dreams.

Dilkushee possessed a heart susceptible of the softest and most tender emotions; a heart destined to love once and for ever. The moment she cast her eyes upon this cavalier, her bosom was filled with new and surprising sensations, in which pain and pleasure were strangely mingled. She rivetted her gaze upon him, feeling that the moment in which he should be withdrawn from

from her sight; the whole world would be a blank. Some secret sympathy seemed to attract him towards the place in which she stood; for, though it was scarcely possible that he should be able to catch a glimpse even of her veil, he looked up constantly to the gallery with an expression of tenderness, which seemed to be directed to some cherished object, though it might belong naturally to a countenance full of the most kindly feelings. Totally forgetful of the precaution which she had intended to maintain, Dilkushee, in her anxiety to obtain a nearer glance, drew close to the lattice; her veil, which until then had left only one eye free, fell from her loosened hold, and the young man looking up at the moment, their eyes met. Dilkushee, however, conscious of her imprudence, drew back in some alarm; but it was too late for the concealment she had meditated, and her admirer now approached nearer to the gallery, taking up a position so close, that they might have whispered to each other through the lattice. Shortly after he had thus stationed himself, a tremendous clang of instruments announced the approach of the king; the hubbub and tumult increased fearfully; the cavalcade seemed to be perfectly wedged into the street, and the pushing and jostling became absolutely terrific. The cavalier had much ado to maintain his position, for great was the struggle in his immediate vicinity, and it seemed to be impossible either to move or to remain stationary, for the elephants were goading each other with their tusks, and the horsemen appeared to be in danger of being trampled under foot by these huge animals. At length, a frightful collision took place; some ponderous banners, which were carried before the king, were driven with great force against the wooden portion of the trellis of the gallery, and the gold fish at the top of one of them catching in the net-work, it gave way, as the elephant of the standard-bearer was forced onwards, and came down with a crash. Dilkushee screamed: she concluded that the stranger youth had been overwhelmed by the fall of the fragments, which she imagined had gone directly on his head; but in another moment she became assured of his safety, for he had stepped from the elephant into the gallery, and was at her side, endeavouring to soothe her alarm. Chunchul, who had all her wits about her, immediately saw that the affair had already gone too far to admit of any reserve upon her part, and that the stranger, deeply enamoured, would not rest until he knew who and what the young lady was, with whom he had thus commenced an acquaintance; she, therefore, engaged his confidence, and appealed to his honour to keep the matter secret, which he readily promised to do, provided he should be allowed to see and converse with his fair enslaver again. Chunchul made no difficulty in acquiescing, and Dilkushee herself, by this time, feeling the impossibility of parting for ever from her new and interesting acquaintance, was but too happy in the certainty of a future meeting. It was, however, necessary for her to make her retreat for the present, and, appointing another interview, she and Chunchul withdrew, while he returned to his elephant.

Upon re-entering the garden, Dilkushee felt that she was an altered being; her whole soul had become absorbed by a new passion, and an internal conviction assured her that she should either die, or be made supremely happy, for henceforward it would be impossible to exist without the object of her love; and with all the confiding tenderness of an inexperienced heart, she felt that, if once united to the idol of her affections, her whole life would be one scene of unalloyed felicity. Unlike Chunchul, Dilkushee had never until very lately speculated upon her prospects; she had concluded that it was her destiny to marry, and, unacquainted with the nature of her own disposition, she knew not

that there was a spring of passionate emotion deep-seated in her heart, which only wanted to be revealed to gush forth, and flow until the pulsations of the heart itself should cease. The indifference with which she had regarded the arrival of the person selected by her family for her husband, had now given way to anxiety, to dread, and to a determination to escape the fate intended for her at any risk. In the highly-wrought state of her imagination, she surveyed the tank, which spread its broad waters under the mango trees, with a feeling of joy; she knew that at any time it would secure to her an asylum, and she could contemplate death with pleasure, as the alternative against an union which now became her abhorrence. At other times, she felt shocked at the change of which she was so deeply conscious; she had transgressed those laws which had been prescribed by the wisdom of the Prophet for the government of her sex, overstepped the boundaries of decorum, and had incurred an act of the greatest disobedience to her parents. She could scarcely believe it of herself, while reflecting upon all she had done, and upon all she intended to do; though remorseful, she could scarcely be called repentant, for the slightest notion of being divided from her lover brought with it agony unspeakable, and a resolution to hazard life, and every thing most dear to life, to avoid so fatal an event. Meantime, Chunchul had not been idle; she had discovered who the cavalier was who had, in one single moment, established himself so completely in her friend's affections. He turned out to be a man of some wealth and importance, of a good family, originally settled at Delhi, but having been established for many years in the city of Moorshedabad, in which the sole remaining representative of this ancient house, Dost Mohammed Gheas Khan, held an official appointment in the court of the Nuwaub. He had arrived at Lucknow for the purpose of negotiating a marriage with a young lady to whom he had been betrothed, but her sudden death having emancipated him from this engagement, he was free to choose again. In addition to these circumstances, Chunchul learned that Dost Mohammed was a *Sheeah*; but that was of little consequence, for had he been one of the most zealous partizans of the descendants of Omar that the world ever saw, his devotion would have availed him nothing, since the Ameer had already promised the hand of his daughter to another.

The person selected for the husband of the beautiful Dilkushee seemed by all account to be worthy of the happiness designed for him. He possessed a small territory of his own, in the central provinces, which some martial ancestor had wrested from the monarchs of Rajast'han, and in which his descendants had contrived to maintain themselves, in a great measure, free from European control. It was, perhaps, upon this account that the Ameer regarded his intended son-in-law with the greatest affection. He was expected to arrive at Lucknow in the course of a short time, to espouse and carry away his bride, and though previously this arrangement had not created any particular sensation in Dilkushee's breast, she now regarded it as the period in which she should either enter a paradise upon earth, or be transported to one in heaven through the medium of the grave. At first, however, the young lovers thought of nothing but the present moment, spending their time in that sweet converse in which devoted hearts delight. Chunchul had cleared and fitted up a small apartment adjoining the discovered staircase, and the visitor being made acquainted with the secret entrance in the street, the two used to sup very agreeably together; Dilkushee's head-maiden being the purveyor of the feast, for which Dost Mohammed supplied ample means. Chunchul took care that the banquet should be of the most *recherché* description. Lucknow is one of

the few places in the upper provinces famous for its pine apples, that fruit rarely growing, or being cultivated, except in the districts near the coast. They were plentiful, however, in the King's gardens, and it was from the King's kitchen that the chief dishes were procured; pine apple pilau, *Hossyne kubab*, and the delicate dish mentioned in the *Arabian Nights*, called in India, *Dum-pokht*, which consists of a lamb or kid stuffed with pistachio nuts. Both the ladies could manufacture sherbet to a miracle, and the choicest confections, in great abundance, crowned the whole. Hours flew rapidly away, winged by the potent deity who maintains so powerful a dominion over time, and neither of the lovers had thought of any plan for their future guidance. The way was open before them, and Dost Mohammed and Dilkushee would, in all probability, have braved scandal, and eloped publicly together to Bengal, had not Chunchul devised a scheme which would keep the matter private.

It has been already said, that she had no attachment; but it must now be mentioned that she was a very ambitious personage, who thought she could make a figure in a station very superior to that in which she had been born, or that to which her marriage with Comran Beg would introduce her; she accordingly cast about in her own mind various means of bettering her condition, and considered none so feasible as that of taking Dilkushee's place, and espousing the young prince who was come to seek the Ameer's daughter, but who might think himself very fortunate in the substitute provided for him. This project Chunchul related one evening at supper, having first ascertained, by ocular demonstration, that Shums-ool-Omrah, the young man in question, was very good-looking, and rode a fine Kattywar steed to perfection. Dost Mohammed and Dilkushee approved the plan, and promising to be guided by her directions in every thing, left the whole of the management to her skillful brain.

Ever since the acquaintance of Dilkushee with Dost Mohammed, it had been remarked by the inmates of the zenana, that a great alteration had taken place in the young lady; she ate nothing, or next to nothing, which might have been accounted for by the good suppers before-mentioned, and the want of appetite she experienced in the absence of her lover; then her time was now spent in a sort of trance, whereas formerly she had always been actively employed during the day, and her nightly vigils being only known to the parties concerned, the extraordinary torpor which oppressed her seemed unaccountable; added to this, she wore an abstracted air, and though her beauty seemed improved, it had become of that unearthly nature, which alarmed the superstitious, and some were afraid that the evil eye had fallen upon her. Chunchul took advantage of the credulity of the Ameer's family, in the prosecution of her scheme, and when the arrival of Shums-ool-Omrah was duly announced, she persuaded Dilkushee to pretend that she had been warned in a dream, that unless she should seclude herself entirely with Chunchul until the moment when she should leave the palace veiled, under the care of the bridegroom, the worst consequences would ensue; and that, if either suffered themselves to be seen in the interior, they would most assuredly be spirited away by a *jin* to another world. Dilkushee was at first unwilling to tamper with the solicitude of her friend, but she became convinced that it was necessary for the success of their project, that the whole of the inmates of the zenana should be impressed with the necessity of allowing both to seclude themselves, as, according to custom, the bridegroom had brought several females in his retinue, who, unless some good reason should be given for a departure from established custom, would expect to be freely admitted to the bride. Chunchul selected the apart-

ments to which she and Dilkushee were to retire, taking care, of course, that they should be in the close vicinity of the secret staircase; all day long, the two girls sate behind the *purdah*, conversing freely with their visitors, for they had both become objects of the greatest interest to their friends and relatives. The Syud's daughters, the religious ladies before mentioned, willing to take some credit to themselves upon the occasion, confirmed the prognostics of Dilkushee, and dwelled at great length upon the danger of disregarding so awful a warning. They ventured also to predict that Chunchul, who was no favourite with them, would run the greater risk, as they feared there would be more difficulty in her keeping a resolution formed in a moment of terror, nor did they feel quite certain that she would particularly object to a *jin*, and the person thus devoted determined that they should be right in their conjectures, as her disappearance must be accounted for in some way or other.

Between the deserted buildings, in which Chunchul's researches had been so successful, and the inhabited portion of the zenana, there was a long hall, having a range of deep and doorless arches in front, opening into the garden; there were small apartments on either side, and in the suite nearest the outlet at the staircase, the bride and her companion now entirely resided. This hall being reserved for the celebration of feasts and festivals, the wedding guests would of course assemble in it. After the slight ceremony which takes place upon such occasions, it is customary for the bridegroom, who stands, until then, outside the *purdah*, to enter the hall, all the female guests having retreated to the side rooms, the mother-in-law and the bride, with their female servants, being alone privileged to be present. He takes care not to raise his eyes when he is admitted, but, being conducted to the cushion on which the bride is seated, a mirror is brought, and it is considered essential that he should first see the face of his betrothed reflected in this glass. Now, as Chunchul was to personate the bride, it was necessary that this part of the ceremony should not take place, and in order to restrain the impatience of Shums-ool-Omrah, and to prevent him from insisting upon it, she hit upon a very ingenious device, which she was enabled to execute, with the assistance of her gratefully devoted friend Dost Mohammed.

Nothing could exceed the courtesy of the reception of his intended son-in-law by Abdul Hamed, while Shums-ool-Omrah evinced the generosity of his disposition by the splendid presents he despatched every morning to his betrothed. One night, after he had been smoking a hookah of unusual fragrance, he fell asleep in his palanquin; and upon awaking, some hours after, or rather half-awaking (for the potent effects of the drug he had imbibed had not worn off), he found himself lying on a couch of crimson satin, fringed with gold, in a bower literally of roses, every single twig of the overhanging trees being clustered with that beautiful flower; while the whole was enveloped in rose-coloured light, by a profusion of lamps ingeniously concealed from view. While wondering at the vision, for such it seemed, a strain of delicious music stole upon his ear; the boughs parted in front, revealing a vista of gold, resplendent with the brightest illuminations, and down this, a venerable figure in a flowing beard advanced. Approaching the couch where the young man reclined, in half-stupified amazement, the sage addressed him in mystical sentences, which, after a time, became more plain to his comprehension. From this harangue, Shums-ool-Omrah gathered, that the good and evil genii, who, as by the Moslem creed he had been taught to believe had attended him from his birth, were at this moment engaged in an active struggle; the one being desirous to work his ruin, the other to render him the happiest of mankind:

the present revelation being made for the purpose of shewing the necessity of his compliance with the stipulations of his betrothed, whose veil must not be lifted from her face by human hand until she was a day's journey from Lucknow. The sage then proceeded to state the direful consequences which would ensue from a rash refusal on the part of the bridegroom, and holding up a large polished plate, in a silver frame-work, richly chased, exclaimed, "behold the bride you would lose." The young man opened his eyes, gazed steadfastly on the mirror, and was struck by the beauty of the countenance which it presented. Chunchul had, of course, taken care to display her charms to the greatest advantage; she smiled enchantingly, as she looked at herself in a glass, which, by an ingenious device, was made to reflect her image on the polished plate held up by her confederate. Shums-ool-Omrah turned round, expecting to see the lady behind him; but, as no one was visible, he entreated to be allowed another glance, and the same beautiful face appeared, radiant with youth and health, and, above all, illumined by an expression of kind-heartedness which could not be mistaken. Under the exciting influence of this vision, the youth promised every thing. The sage placed his hand upon his forehead, and with it a powerful narcotic, which speedily buried him in profound sleep; and when he awoke again, he found himself in the house which he had engaged for his abode during his residence at Lucknow. Strange to say, the whole of his establishment, although they had been dreamless, had slept as long as he had done.

Upon arriving at the Amcer's mansion, he was told that his betrothed had also been favoured with a vision, in which, it seems, he had made his appearance *in propria persona*, as she had described him so accurately in the morning, that there could be no doubt upon the subject. Up to this period, Shums-ool-Omrah had cared very little about the lady who was to become his wife; it was a suitable marriage in every respect, and if she did not hit his fancy, he could easily supply himself with beauty from every eastern clime. His ideas had now, however, experienced an extraordinary revolution; he should be happy or miserable, according as he could propitiate the gentle being who had smiled upon him from the mirror, and every day he indited the most passionate epistles, which he placed between purses filled with gold mohurs, so that Chunchul, before her marriage, found herself possessed of an ample dowry, to say nothing of shawls, jewels, and rich stuffs of every kind. In the mean time, Dost Mohammed was not idle; though his bride would bring nothing with her save her beauty, amiable disposition, and the gems which adorned her in her father's house (the splendid wedding ornaments provided for her marriage becoming, of course, the property of her representative), he did not on that account limit his preparations, rather adding to them some very magnificent presents, which are usually supplied by the family of the bride. He procured a contract of marriage to be drawn out in proper form, and despatched messengers to his own residence in Moorsshedabad, to have every thing in readiness for the bride whom he was about to bring home; and all the preliminaries being adjusted, he awaited impatiently for the day which was to make Dilkushee his own for ever. Shums-ool-Omrah, not less anxious, counted the hours which were to elapse before he could be a day's journey from Lucknow; and the two friends, though regretting the necessity of a separation from each other, were too happy, the one in the prospect held out by love, and the other in that afforded by ambition, to allow their sorrow to overcome the more blissful feeling. Chunchul had determined to hold sovereign sway in the zenana, in which she resolved to reign every inch a queen, enduring no rivals in the favour of her husband; while the notion of a rival never once entered the imagination of

Dilkushee, whose confiding tenderness assured her that she would be every thing to the man, who must ever prove the whole world to her.

The day, at length, arrived. The bride, though secluded from the wedding guests, is always decked for the ceremony by her female relations; in consequence, however, of the wholesome fear instilled into their minds upon this occasion, the duties of the toilette devolved upon Chunchul, who, with great satisfaction, adorned her own pretty person with the bridal ornaments. Having a splendid veil of silver tissue, richly embroidered with pearls, upon her head, she entered the hall, accompanied by Dilkushee, who was also richly dressed and closely veiled. The clang of trumpets and the din of drums immediately afterwards announced the approach of the bridegroom. The moolvee in attendance commenced the ceremony by calling the young maiden by name, and inquiring whether the marriage now taking place was celebrated with her own consent. The bride answered in the affirmative, emitting, in low and tremulous accents, the response which, upon such an occasion, would have been given by her friend. The moolvee then proceeded to explain the law of the Prophet relative to wedlock, and having read a chapter from the *Koran*, appointed for the purpose, turned to the bridegroom, and demanded of him the amount of the sum which he proposed to give as the dowry of his wife: a precaution in case he should desire a divorce, in which event he is obliged to make over to her the sum he has himself named, on the day of the nuptials. Shums-ool-Omrah, transported at the opportunity thus offered to display his love, generosity, and confidence, instantly exclaimed, "two hundred lacs of rupees;" and a murmur of applause ran through the zenana at this extraordinary liberality. After a short prayer, his companions retired, and Shums-ool-Omrah, introduced into the hall, went up to the bride and took her hand, but did not attempt to lift the veil. The constitutional apathy of Mobarak Begum prevented her from feeling any real regret at not being allowed to look upon her daughter's face before she parted from her for ever; however, she affected sufficient sorrow to call all the people present around her; and when Chunchul stepped into the *palkee* in waiting, Dilkushee slipped into the adjoining building, and was in another minute in the arms of her lover, and soon afterwards far away from the place of her birth. Shums-ool-Omrah also made no delay upon the road, and it was not until the following morning that Chunchul was missed. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that she had been out in the garden, gathering flowers, an evening or two before, and that one of the gardeners at a little distance had seen her raise her veil for the purpose of securing some particularly fine *gilliflowers* growing upon a high branch; at the same moment, the gardener was stared by a most horrible apparition, which appeared and disappeared almost immediately. After hearing this account, there could be no doubt that she had fallen into the power of the threatened *jinn*, and as, at the death of her own mother, nobody had cared much about her, excepting Dilkushee, the catastrophe formed the subject of a nine days' wonder, and was then forgotten.

ACCOUNT OF SINDE.

BY LIEUT. ALEXANDER BURNES.*

MUCH has been said upon Sindé; and I have perused most of that which has been published, as well as written. I purpose, therefore, to state, concisely, the result of my reading and observations. I do not record my authorities, and I leave others to find out the points on which I differ from preceding writers. It is, however, due to Mr. Nathan Crow, of the Bombay civil service, to state that his "Account of the Country of Sindé" appears, as far as I can judge, to have been the text-book of all succeeding writers. It is a finished essay; and, though written so far back as the year 1800, remains to this day a model which, I think, will seldom be surpassed. It may then be asked, what leads me to write on Sindé? I do so, because we have had many and later opportunities of increasing our information. In my printed work, too, I have rather confined myself to the river Indus than the country through which it flows. It must be borne in mind, however, by all who peruse this paper, that it is one of results.

The country watered by the Indus is called Sindé. This is also the name given to that river itself by the inhabitants. The designation is ancient, since Arrian mentions Sindomana. To speak generally, that country, from the ocean to the confluence of the Punjab rivers with the Indus, bears the name of Sindé; that is, from the latitude of about 23° to 29° N. and from 67° to 71° E. long. The banks of the Indus, however, as high as Sungur, which is in about 30° N., are sometimes called Sindé. Without this addition, the area of the country includes about 100,000 square miles. On the South, it has for its boundaries the province of Cutch and the ocean. On the East, it has Rajwarra, or the country of the Rajpoots, as also the Doodapootras. On the North, it has the Punjab and Cutch Gundaya. On the West, lies Beloochistan, from which it is separated by the lofty mountains of Hala.

The great feature of Sindé is the Indus. It traverses the country diagonally, in one trunk, to the latitude of $25^{\circ} 30'$, when it begins to throw off branches. Its delta, however, commences below Tatta, in lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, after which it enters the sea by eleven mouths, and presents a face 125 British miles to the ocean. The sources of this great river are hidden. It is certain that it rises in the mountains of Himalaya near Thibet. It is probable that the Syook from Karakorum, and the river of Ladak, from near lake Munsurour, are its principal feeders. From Cashmeer, the Indus is separated by a snowy range. It then receives the Abba Seen, and passes on to Attok, where it is joined by the Lundye, or river of Cabool. One of the sources of this tributary descends from Pamere, and is nearly as remote as the principal branch. From Attok to the sea, the Indus is familiarly known by the name of *Sinde*, or *Attok Mehra*. *Mehra* is a name only known to foreigners. *Attok* signifies 'forbidden,' and it is said to be so called because the Hindoos are forbidden to cross it. Below the Punjab river, it takes the name of *Sira* down to the Sehwan, and from thence to the sea, that of *Lar*. These are two Beloochee words for 'north' and 'south.' The local names for different parts of the Indus are various. Those of the branches in the Delta shall be afterwards enumerated.

The face of Sindé is uninteresting. Eastward of the Indus, there is not a rising ground or a stone in the country, excepting the hillocks of Bukkur and

* Read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Geographical Society, 16th March. Lieut. Burnes is now in Cutch.

Hydrabad. It is flat and covered with bushes, till it at last joins the desert of sand-hills which separates Sind from India. Westward of the river, as low down as Sehwan, the same flatness prevails to the base of the Beloochee mountains. From that town to the sea, the land is rocky and barren. The delta of the Indus does not differ from that of other rivers. It is rich, but it is poorly cultivated. Ten miles from the sea, it is frequently an impervious thicket. Higher up, it is overgrown with tamarisk shrubs, which also thread into each other. The rest presents a naked plain of hard caked clay. Much of the land that is adapted for agriculture, is only used for pasture. Much of it also lies neglected; yet the crop of rice is extensive, and far exceeds the consumption of the country. It is the staple of Sind; the inhabitants live on it, the merchants export it. It is more abundantly produced towards the sea; higher up, the other grains—wheat, barley, juwaree, &c.—are cultivated; also indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp; both the latter are used as narcotics. There are but few trees in Sind.

Sind owes its fertility entirely to the Indus, and more particularly to the annual or periodical swell of the river. The return of the waters is regular—they rise in March, and subside in September; the melting of the snow in the Himalaya is the cause of this phenomenon. The waters are courted by the inhabitants, and distributed by canals far away from the river. The actual swell seldom extends half a-mile on either bank. The immediate banks of the Indus are but partially cultivated. The soil is saline and unfavourable to tillage, as is proved by all its spontaneous productions. Without the Indus, the whole of Sind would become as perfect a desert as the country lying eastward of it. Encrustations of salt and saltpetre are to be seen every where. The latter is exported. Many of the shrubs yield alkalis, which are used in manufactures. With all these natural disadvantages, the revenue of the country in these days sometimes reaches forty lacs of rupees (£400,000). In the government of the dynasty that preceded the present, it yielded eighty lacs (£800,000). The depreciation arises partly from political causes. The treasure possessed by the rulers is considerable.* In the strict sense of the word, Sind cannot be considered rich; possessing a resemblance to both Egypt and Bengal, it has not the richness of either. The crops, however, are reaped without labour; the seed is scattered after the inundation, and the harvest is certain.

The history of Sind is clearer than most Asiatic chronology; the marked feature of the Indus running through it, has contributed to preserve it. Herodotus says, that Darius Hystaspes sent an expedition to explore the Indus, which sailed out of the river. Alexander the Great turned this information to account. He found the country inhabited by Hindoos, and ruled by Brahmins. It was made subject to the ephemeral kingdom of Bactria, but regained its independence, which it preserved till the rise of Islam, when, after various struggles, it became Mahomedan. In the first century of the Hijira, or the 7th of the Christian era, the caliphs overturned the Brahminical dynasty, and ruled by deputies from Bagdad. Duhr bin Chuch was the name of the deposed raja, and Alore, the modern Bukkur, was his capital. Sooltan Mahmood of Ghuzni conquered it in the eleventh century. Altimush, the Ghorian sooltan of Delhi, made it a fief of his crown, which it continued till the 14th century, when the native rajas recovered their ascendancy. The successful tribe was the Soomra, which was settled in the confines of Mukran at the Mahomedan invasion. They did not long retain their power, and were dis-

* This, however, has been much overrated, and particularly so by myself.

placed by the Suma, another great and ancient native tribe, which yet exists in the country. They took the title of Jám. The rája of Cutch and the Jarejah Rajpoots are descendants from these Sumas. There are both Hindoo and Mahomedan Sumas. They held it till it was again subdued, after some difficulty, by the Tartar conquerors of Delhi; who, for a time, used the Sumas to govern it. Nadir Shah annexed it to his crown, and it formed a portion of the kingdom of Cabool, raised up by Ahmed Shah, one of his generals, to which it is nominally subject at this day. In the time of Nadir, the country was granted to the Caloras, a religious family from Beloochistan. In the reign of Timor Shah of Cabool, it was conferred on the Talpoor family, also of Beloochee origin, who now hold it.

The inhabitants of Sinde are much scattered, but the country is not populous. In traditional poesy, it is said to be *now lakki Sinde*, that is 'nine lac Sinde.' The meaning of this is obscure, but I do not discard it; for the same rhyming statistics assign *Choud Charce* (or 14 times 49=560) to Cutch. Though in excess of its number of inhabited places, this is sufficiently near to be understood. Sinde is said to have a lac of peers' or saints' tombs in it. To quit legends, Sinde has a vast number of villages, most of which are moveable. In the desert, they are called *Wand*; near the river, *Raj* and *Tanda*. The temporary villages of Sinde are distinctly mentioned by the Greeks. It is difficult, in consequence, to fix the population of Sinde; it is difficult even to fix the number of inhabited places. A village is often changed, and, if stationary, it even changes its name with its owner. This is but a remnant of the pastoral life of the aborigines. No two maps of Sinde can resemble one another. The provinces or subdivisions of it even change names. I find no less than fifty names of these in one author, and, he says, that their limits run into each other. Even in Alexander's times, we have the names of so many kingdoms on the Indus, that we can only account for them by exaggeration, to enhance the conquest of the Greeks. The whole population may amount to a million. The greater portion of it is moveable. The large places are not numerous. Shikarpoor is the first in importance, and has a population of about 25,000, which surpasses that of the modern capital, Hyderabad. Tatta, the ancient metropolis, has about 15,000 souls. The only other places of note are Subjul, Khyrpoor, Ladkhanee, Bukkur, (with Roree and Sukkur), Sehwan, Hala, and Churechee, which latter is a sea-port, and the only one accessible to ships in the country.

The inhabitants of Sinde are chiefly Mahomedan; a fourth of the population may be Hindoo. There are no people of other tribes or creeds, if we except a few Seiks of the Punjab, called Seik Lohance. The Mahomedans are tall and well-proportioned; very dark in complexion. All other Mahomedans shave the hair of the head, but the Sindians preserve it, which gives them a look very different from other Asiatics. They also wear caps instead of turbans. Sinee is a term generally used for those who live in temporary villages. They are mostly the original inhabitants converted to Islam, who have intermarried with the conquerors. There are Mahomedans in Sinde, and Hindoos in Cutch, who claim one lineage. The Hindoos do not differ from those in India. They are fairer than the Mahomedans. The Lohancee and Bhatee tribes prevail: they are purely commercial. They are not oppressed more than in other Mahomedan countries. They are often employed in places of confidence. They amass wealth, but they conceal it, and wish to appear poor.

The subjugation of Sinde has been always facilitated by the Indus. India

escaped in many places the inroads from the west, but Sind was one of the earliest conquests of every invader. It is easily accessible from the Punjab, but it is separated from India by a desert. Sind has very little resemblance to India on that account. The people have not the effeminacy of the Indian; nor have they the polish of the Persian. They are less civilized than either, ignorant and very bigoted. This arises from the nature of their Government. It continues from the limited connexion with other countries. The Mahomedan invasion involved a change of creed among the people, and the impression has never been effaced. The dynasty of the Caloras was religious, and the effect of it is apparent every where. It has been well said, that in Sind "there is no spirit, but in celebrating the *Ked*; no liberality, but in feeding lazy Syuds; and no taste but in ornamenting old tombs." The desire to propagate the faith does not now interfere with a certain degree of toleration towards the Hindoos. That tribe is not respected, but it is not degraded. An unclean idolator is a common term of reproach, but has much the same acceptance in Sind, as "heretic" has among Protestants and Roman Catholics. Justice is meted out to both: if it cannot be claimed, it is not refused. There are no great Hindoo buildings in Sind, but there are, at the same time, no grand Mahomedan ones, except a mosque and some tombs at Tatta.

The government of Sind may be called despotic. Its rulers, the Ameer, are restrained by no laws, though they pretend to abide by the *dicta* of the *Koran* in their administration of justice. There are no officers, such as Cazees or Moollahs, who exercise, independent, their functions, or receive their patronage and encouragement. Syuds and fakcers are, however, respected to veneration; the one as being descended from the line of the Prophet, the other as following, or pretending to follow, a life of great austerity. Many of the fakeers are, without doubt, virtuous men, but the great bulk are hypocritical fanatics. The universal respect shewn to them seems to have corrupted the land. The mendicants in Sind are more numerous than in any other country in Asia. They can scarcely be called beggars, for they levy tribute in crowds, and by threats, with great arrogance. Many of the common people take to this profitable vocation, which only requires some show of sanctity. This is exhibited in various ways; one of the most common is to sit all night on the house-top, and repeat the sacred name of 'Ullah' (or God) as many thousand times as the tongue can utter it. In Sind, religion takes the worst possible turn. It does not soften the disposition of the rulers, or the asperities of the people; it becomes a trade, and its worthless professors degrade it and themselves. To this there is no counteracting effect in the government, which, besides encouraging these worthies, is in itself politically oppressive. Trade and agriculture languish under it. The people have no stimulus to moral rectitude, and yet they are less degraded than might be looked for. They are passionate as well as proud. They have much supple flattery, but this does not deceive in Sind. If trusted, the Sindian is honest; if believed, he is not false; if kindly treated, he is grateful. I repeat, that in oppression the Mahomedan and the Hindoo appear to be pretty equal sharers.

Without political freedom, and with misdirected religious zeal, Sind cannot boast of the condition of its population. There is no intermediate class between the rulers, their favoured Syuds, and the common people. Some Hindoos are rich, but the mass of the people are poor. Their dress, subdued manners, and filth, all more than another attest it. They have no education; few of them can read; very few write. In physical form, they seem adapted for activity: the reverse is their character. Their faculties appear benumbed.

Both sexes, Hindoo and Mahomedan, are addicted to *bang*, an intoxicating drug made from hemp. They also drink a spirit distilled from rice and dates. Debauchery is universal, and the powers of man are often impaired in early life. They do not seek for other than gross and sensual amusements. People only congregate to visit the tombs of worthies or saints, who are deemed capable of repairing the wasted and diseased body, as well as the soul. They have few social qualifications, and even in common life keep up much formal ceremony. There are no healthful exercises among the peasantry, who, as well as the *grandees* of the land, lead a life of sloth. To be fat is a distinction. A better government would ameliorate the condition of this people; without it, the Sindian and his country will continue in the hopeless and cheerless state here represented. I venture to reverse the observation of Montesquieu, and say that the mediocrity of their abilities and fortunes is fatal to their private happiness. The effect is also fatal to the public prosperity. It is unnecessary to state that the sciences are not cultivated in Sind. The arts, however, exhibit some taste and ingenuity. Leather is better prepared than in any part of India; and their *longees*, or silk-cotton cloths, are rich and beautiful. The artisan receives no encouragement; the peasant has no reward for his toil.

The language of Sind is of Hindoo origin. The upper classes speak corrupted Persian, the low orders a jargon of Sindee and Punjabee. Sindee is a written language.

A despotic government is necessarily upheld by force: the citizen is lost in the soldier. The great portion of the land in Sind is held on the tenure of affording military service. External enemies are not now to be much dreaded, so that the fetters of the people are forged for themselves. They furnish their rulers with the means to oppress. They never knew a citizen's rights, and they are as ignorant of their own strength as of their rulers' weakness. Most of the chiefs in Sind are Belooches. In their relative position to the people, they, in some degree, resemble the Mamalukes of Egypt. They are not, however, recruited (as was that body) from abroad, though they keep up a connection with their native country. They are the last invaders of Sind. The time of their inroad I cannot fix, but it was probably a succession of inroads. It is now difficult to distinguish a Belooche from any other Sindian, for they have intermarried with the people. They preserve, however, with care, their lineage, and name their tribes with honour. The Sindians complain of the oppression of the Belooches, but habit has subdued their energies to resist. The military power of Sind is considerable. For an Asiatic state, it is respectable, though without discipline. The force consists of infantry; the arms are a matchlock and sword. The former is of a description peculiar to Sind. There are few horses, so that there is a want of cavalry. There are guns in Sind, but their artillery is always ill-served and neglected. On a foreign inroad, the country would rise in arms, and the three different Talpoor chiefs would contribute their contingents to meet the enemy. From an European force, I believe they would shrink without resistance; without any persevering opposition. As a soldier, the Sindian is considered brave; at least he is respected by his neighbours, and often hired by them as a mercenary. He does not lose his reputation by being forced to yield to disciplined valour, which is an exotic.

The productions, both vegetable and animal, in Sind, differ but little from other parts of India. Most of the former have been already mentioned. Many of the European vegetables, that are now so common in India, have not been

introduced. Apples are, however, found even so low as Tatta. The climate of Sindh is variable. In the winter, the cold is great: ice is common. In summer, the heat is most oppressive, and rain is almost unknown. The dust is intolerable. The clayey nature of the soil admits of all moisture being soon exhaled, and the least wind raises clouds of impalpable powder. The houses require ventilators in the roof, and the windows and doors are made of the smallest dimensions, to exclude the dust. Altogether, the climate of Sindh is sultry and disagreeable, and very trying to the constitution. The only remarkable tenant of the Indus is the sable fish (*pulla*), which enters the rivers four months during the year. This fish is not found in any other of the rivers of Western India; it is highly flavoured. Game of all kinds is abundant in Sindh; but the country is thick, and it is difficult to kill it. The camels and buffaloes of Sindh are superior and very numerous. The horned cattle and sheep are, in general, larger than those of India. Of all these, there are vast herds. They are to be found both near the river and away from it. All that tract between Sindh and India, and north of the Run of Cutch, is frequented by herdsmen and shepherds, who find water in wells and tanks. They live in *wands*, and are erratic in their habits. The tract is much more frequented than its appearance in the map (where it is described as a desert) would suggest. There is pasture between the sand-hills, and they themselves are not destitute of verdure. The *peloo* (*salvadora Persica*), *khureel* (*capparis*), *kabool* (*mimosa Arabica*), and *phoke*, are its principal productions, with the thorny milk-bush, and swallow-wort (*asclepias gigantea*). The geological features of Sindh need not detain me. I found small fossil shells at Jurk and Luckput. At the latter place, some of these weighed twelve and sixteen pounds English! and are in a perfect state of preservation. They were imbedded in limestone. Westward of the Indus, various kinds of marble are found. Limestone, indeed, appears to be the principal formation. Sandstone also exists. I found a small piece of it, about forty miles north of Luckput, imbedded in the soil, which, for the first foot, was mixed with fresh-water shells. There are many mineral springs in the Hala mountains.

It has been already observed, that the most striking geographical feature of Sindh is the Indus.

Its length of course, and the body of water discharged by this river, prove it to be one of the largest in the whole world. Its tributaries, even, are rivers of some magnitude. The Hydaspes, Hydraotes, and Hesndrus, are superior to the Rhone. The course of the Hyphasis is forty miles longer than that of the Elbe, and only sixty less than that of the Rhine. Yet the channel of the Indus seldom exceeds the width of half a-mile. In the water, it is even narrower. During the season of inundation, the different branches which it throws off are filled; by October, they become unnavigable and stagnant. The Indus is a foul river and very muddy, with numerous shoals and sand-banks.

- Though there is generally a depth of eleven feet in the shallowest parts, flat-bottomed boats only can navigate it. The reason of this is, that vessels with a keel get fixed on the banks, and would be destroyed. The Indus is navigable for about 1,200 miles from the sea. Boats may drop down it from within fifty miles of Cabool. Above its junction with the river of Cabool, the Indus is unnavigable.

After the Indus has fairly entered Sindh, it throws off its branches. At Bukkur, which is an insulated fortress of flint on the Indus, below the latitude of 28°, the superfluous waters of the inundation are sometimes drained off by a channel. In two years out of three, it is dry; but when this channel is

followed, the water passes the ancient city of Alore (four miles from Bukkur) and through the desert near Omercote, to the eastern mouth, Koree. Some authors suppose this to have been once the course of the great river. The reasons are more specious than probable. The first permanent offset of the Indus is the Fulailee, which passes eastward of the capital of Hyderabad. It successively takes on the name of Goonee, Phurraur, and Koree, and separates Cutch from Sind in the lower part of its course. The next offset takes its departure near Jurk, and is named Pinyaree. It afterwards is called Goongra, and where it enters the sea, Seer : both these branches, the Fulailee and Pinyaree, have been closed by "bunds" or dams, for the purpose of irrigation. At their estuaries, therefore, they are but creeks of the sea, and have salt instead of fresh-water, if the inundation does not make them fresh by its excess. Some remarkable changes were brought about in the eastern mouth from an earthquake, in 1819, by which a large tract of land was, and still continues, submerged.

About five miles below Tatta, the Indus forms its Delta by dividing into two branches. These bear the names of Baggaur and Sata. The first runs off at right angles westward ; the other flows southward. The Baggaur passes Peer Putta, Darajee, and Lahory Bunders, and enters the sea by two subdivisions, the Pittee and the Peeteeanee. The Sata subdivides into seven streams, and reaches the sea by the mouths of Joa, Reecheel, Hujamaree, Khedywaree, Gora, and Mull. There are even other subdivisions, but it would only confuse to name them. All these mouths have communication with each other, so that the internal navigation of the Delta is extensive. The course of the waters of the Indus is most capricious and inconstant. One year, the Baggaur is dry, and in another, the Sata shares a like fate. In 1809, the principal portion of the waters were disembogued by the Baggaur ; in 1831, their channel of egress was confined to the Sata. The seven mouths of the Sata even vary in their supply of water ; but one branch of the Indus is always accessible to country boats. The great mouth at present is the Gora ; but, from sand-banks, it is not accessible to ships. Those mouths which discharge least water are most accessible.

THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

We have received another letter from "a creditor of Alexander and Co.," expressing dissatisfaction at the exposition given by Mr. Fullarton in the court at Calcutta, relative to the state of the firm on the retirement of the partners, and entering into further hypothetical reasoning on matters connected with the estate.

We must, for reasons which will be obvious to our correspondent, in future, expect an *authentication* of such statements prior to our inserting them ; and we take this opportunity of asking, why the creditors of this firm, in England, if they are dissatisfied with the management of the estate, or with the conduct of the late partners, do not, by acting in some way in unison (either by calling a meeting of creditors, or appointing an agent to inquire into the transactions), instead of indulging anonymously in hypothetical reasoning, which is calculated to prejudice the interests of the creditors when the assumed facts are incorrect, as well as to injure innocent parties ?

FLOWERS FOR POETS' GRAVES.

No. IV.

THE POETS OF ITALY,

But Arno wins us to the fair white walls,
 Where the Etrurian Athens claims and keeps
 A softer feeling for her fairy halls.
 Girt by her theatre of hills, she reaps
 Her corn, and wine, and oil, and Plenty leaps
 To laughing life, with her redundant horn.
 Along the banks where smiling Arno sweeps,
 Was modern Luxury of Commerce born,
 And buried Learning rose, redeemed to a new morn.
Childe Harold, Canto iv. St. 48.

BOCCACCIO AND PETRARCH.

FACES of Paradise I see,—

Petrarca's cloudless brow, and Thee,
 Upon whose calm Arcadian dream,
 Like some mild voice of love, thy stream
 Pour'd clearest music—CASTALY,
 And thy green Bowers—ACADEME !
 Thrice blest Magician ! at thy word,
 The dead heart of the world was stirr'd,
 Again the shrine of Fancy burn'd,
 The Spirit to the Lamp return'd ;
 And Maro's Shepherd-Star arose,
 And Homer's Orb of Fire appear'd,
 And Plato's spirit was unspher'd.*

* Lord Byron seems to have appreciated, with a poet's sensibility, the peculiar merits of Boccaccio ; in more than one place, he speaks of

The Bard of Prose ! creative spirit ! he
 Of the Hundred Tales of Love.

And of him

Who form'd the Tuscan's siren tongue.
Childe Harold, c. iv. st. 56—58.

Boccaccio is not to be viewed only as a writer depending upon his genius for reputation. " The man who exhausted his little patrimony in the acquirement of learning ; who was among the first, if not the first, to allure the science and the poetry of Greece to the bosom of Italy ; who not only invented a new style, but founded, or certainly fixed, a new language ; who, besides the esteem of every polite court of Europe, was thought worthy of employment by the predominant republic of his own country, and what is more, of the friendship of Petrarch ; who lived the life of a philosopher, and a freeman ; and died in the pursuit of knowledge." This man has other claims upon admiration and respect. It is in the character of a restorer of literature that we delight to contemplate Boccaccio. He studied Greek under Leontius Pilatus, who composed for his use a prose translation of Homer. At that period, as we learn from Petrarch, Italy contained only ten persons acquainted with the Father of Poetry. From the resemblance subsisting between the genius of Chaucer and Boccaccio, Dryden was induced to join them in his Fables. In the serious beauty, he thought the advantage wholly on the side of Chaucer, who has refined on his original, and embellished the stories he borrowed. Our countryman, is the characteristic remark of Dryden, carries weight, and yet wins the race at a disadvantage. The reader who is familiar with Dryden's admirable versions from Boccaccio, of Sigismonda and Guiscardo, and Theodore and Honoria, knows how happily the harmonious fancy of the south has been infused into our less flexible language. The latter poem was numbered by Gray
among

Soft warbler of poetic prose,
Gliding along with pleasant chime,
More sweet than "honied lies of rhyme."

Thine, too, with reverent feet to roam
Through every Attic Muse's home,
Hailing with fixed and rapturous eye
The Grecian sun-rise in the sky.
Priest of Cythera's marble Fane!
Sweetest of Poets! come again!
The Graces' tuneful lips rehearse
Thy LAURA's beauty; thro' thy verse
Her soul of heavenly meekness shines,
Milder than dew upon the vines;
Softer than April moonlight falls
Upon Etruria's myrtle walls.
Time harms thee not, thou verdant Tree,*
Water'd by Petrarch's melody;
The rainbow-hues of fancy shed
Bloom and fragrance on thy head.

O dear Italian Lady, never
Ruinous age, or storm, shall sever
Thy name from that enamour'd Lute,
Till Juliet's burning lips be mute.
Though Raleigh's haunted fancy dream'd †
The Vestal Flame no longer gleamed
Upon thy tomb, or Graces kept
Vigils o'er the Maid who slept;

among the most excellent ornaments of our literature. It contains the famous appearance of the spectral-hunt to Theodore, while wandering in a forest near his country-seat.

Listening to the murmur'ing leaves he stood,
More than a mile immersed within the wood;
At once the wind was laid; the whispering sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground,
With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horror seized his giddy head,
And his ears tinkled, as his colour flew—
Nature was in alarm.

* Petrarch. This play upon the name of Laura is familiar to every reader of the Sonnets. It was one of the many beautiful dreams of Athenian fancy, that the tree, upon which a rainbow shone, became immediately fragrant. This fact is mentioned by Aristotle.

† I refer to that noble sonnet, in which Raleigh compliments Spenser with such inimitable art:—

Methought I saw the tomb where Laura lay,
Within that temple where the vestal flame
Was wont to burn; and passing by that way,
To see that buried dust of living fame,
Whose tomb fair Love and fairer Virtue kept.
All suddenly, I saw the Fairy Queen,
At whose approach the soul of Petrarch wept;
And from thenceforth those graces were not seen,
For they this Queen attended; in whose stead,
O'Minion laid him down on Laura's bier.

But pale OBLIVION, heavy-eyed,
Lay down and slumber'd by thy side.
Not thus we laud thy gentle mien,
Thy winning softness—Fairy Queen !
Thou, on whose untroubled breast
The Muse of Beauty loved to rest ;
By thee in mystic learning taught,
Fed with Elysian milk of Thought.
There Milton's meek companion hung,*
And Cowley's guileless childhood clung ;
And Nature's fond disciple—He †
Who kept the green fields company,
And far from wordly strife, or men,
With the small song-lark, or the wren,
Took glimpses of the moonlight ; soaring
With crown and singing robes on high,
Into the Heaven of Poesy ;
Or from the grassy dingle pouring
His merry wood-notes round,
Cheered sad Echo with the jocund sound.
And he, from sorrow quickly freed, ‡
Who loved upon his oaten reed
To sing of glimmering field and lawn,
Or sylvan paths with moonlight pale,
Or evening's gradual dusky veil,
Over the fading hamlet drawn !

PULCI.

And who art thou, whom laughing Pleasure
Welcomes with a livelier measure, §

* Henry More.

† Thomson.

‡ Collins. See particularly his Ode to Evening.

§ Opinions have differed as to the character of the *Morgante Maggiore*. Tiraboschi and Ginguené discover its spirit to be essentially humorous, while Foscolo advocated its serious character. One of his observations merits quotation. The comic humour of the romantic narrative poems of the Italians, he says, arises from the contrast between the constant endeavours of the writers to adhere to the forms and subjects of the popular story-tellers, and the efforts made at the same time by the genius of these writers to render the materials interesting and sublime. Sismondi is hardly fair to the talents of Pulci ; he speaks of *la bassesse habituelle* of his language, and remarks that his alleged purity of style, so much commended by Italian critics, "*consiste seulement dans sa fidélité au langage Toscan, dont il a adopté les proverbes, et toutes les locutions vulgaires.*" (*De la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe*, tom. ii. p. 55, troisième édit.) Pulci certainly indulged in a frequent coarseness of familiarity, and his negligent and disrespectful introduction of religious topics calls for severe censure ; but he undoubtedly possessed very considerable powers of fancy and pathos—the episode of Oliver and Florisene, in particular, is told with a touching simplicity and elegance. The concluding lines will afford a specimen of his manner ; and for a more full and interesting criticism, the reader is referred to the Essay of Panizzi, prefixed to his edition of Boiardo.

Ever hand in hand with Glee,
 And reeling Fun, and Jollity;
 Crushing the Muses' melting vine
 Into thy brisk poetic wine?
 Thy daring mirth, thy wanton ease,
 Careless, and yet secure to please,
 Frolick lightly round our heart,
 With many a gay theatric start,
 Tuscan Aristophanes!
 But sometimes o'er thy magic glass,
 PULCI! shadows seem to pass;
 Sighs with hopes, and smiles with fears;
 Humour melting into tears;
 And pathos, with its light serene,
 Gilding thy sad fate,—FLORISENE!

ARIOSTO.

Brighter flowers we strew for thee,
 Minstrel of Love and Chivalry!
 Still, as we read, the Past returns,
 The heaving bosom swells and burns;
 The martial tramp and shout we hear,
 We see the blazing of the spear;
 And, like the bursting thunder-cloud,
 The war steed plunges in the crowd;
 A thousand battle-torrents flow,
 Flashing and thundering on the foe.
 But, brightening o'er the cloud of war,
 One fair Star dawneth from afar;
 And through thy sweet transparent lay
 Shines out the Lady of Cathay!*

La qual veggendo partire Ulivieri
 Avea più volte con suo disposto
 Di seguirlo, e fatti stran pensieri,
 Ne pote più il suo amor tener nascosto,
 El la condusse quel bandato Arcieri,
 Per veder quanto Ulivier pò discosto
 A un baloone e l'arco pol diserra,
 Tanto che questa si gittava a terra.
 Il Padre suo che la novella sente
 Corse a veder la, e guinse era morta.

The *Morgante*, in the opinion of Mr. Hallam, was to the poetical romances of chivalry what *Don Quixote* was to their brethren in prose,—and he thinks that Mr. Frere, a name not unknown to some of my readers, has come nearer, in the *War of the Giants*, than any other writer, to the burlesque extravagance of Pulci.

* Angelica, daughter of Galaphron, king of Cathay. Milton introduced her name into one of the most melodious passages of *Paradise Regained*.

Fortunately for Ariosto, he neglected the advice of Bembo, to compose his Poem in Latin, the only language, the Cardinal affirmed, worthy of a serious poem. Posterity has rewarded him for his courage. The sixteenth century alone beheld more than
 sixty

Loves and Ladies, Knights and Arms,
And Courtesies, and magic Charms,
Unto thy wanton lyre were dear,
And cloudless sunshine glistens here.
No dream of horror glazed thine eye,
No portents dimmed thine aureate sky.
Unto thy wild enamour'd glance,
The gorgeous treasures of Romance,
The East, from liberal horn out-pour'd;
The Orient Muses hail'd their Lord.
Bowers beneath thy hand unfold;
And green arcades, and gates of gold;
Trees, to no earthly forest given,
And castles beaming into heaven.

Musing oft in chamber dim,
When the last notes of sylvan hymn
Upon the summer breezes die,
The Student sees a sun-lit plume
Of Peri, lighting up the room,
While banner and flashing crest go by.
Perchance, on wintry evening sitting,
He eyes the parlour-twilight flitting
Round and round, from roof to floor;
When suddenly, like balmy dream
Wafted upon the wings of Sleep,
Comes gliding softly through the door,*
With voice that makes his spirit leap,
Some face in thy fair colours living;

sixty editions of the *Orlando Furioso*. Every age, sex, and rank was alike spell-bound by its charms. A want of sufficient seriousness has been objected to the poet, but Sismondi remarks, that notwithstanding what he calls "*la petite raillerie*," with which he appears to accompany the description of his numerous combats, the heart is insensibly stirred up to a love of valour, and every reader longs to be a knight. Mr. Hallam, always a judicious critic, observes that the poets of knight-errantry might in this respect be ranged in a scale, at which Pulci and Spenser would stand at extreme points;—the one mocking the absurdities he coolly invents; the other, by intense strength of conception, full of love and faith in his own creations. Between these Boiardo, Berni, and Ariosto, take successively their places; none so deeply serious as Spenser, none so ironical as Pulci. It was not easy, he adds, in Italy, especially after the *Morgante Maggiore* had roused the sense of ridicule, to keep up at every moment the solemn tone which Spain endured in the romances of the sixteenth century; nor was this consonant to the gaiety of Ariosto. It is the playful negligence, the poetical carelessness, of his manner, which delights us.

* I know not if this picture of the imaginative student, feeding his solitude with the recollections of poetry, will remind the reader of a passage in Mr. Wordsworth's *Vaudracour and Julia*, which, however, was not in my remembrance when I composed the preceding lines. He is portraying the charms with which a young and ardent lover invests every object:—

He

Flowers for Poets' Graves.

He knows each blooming feature well,
 Angelica and Isabel;
 And others from thy Story giving
 Words meet for Southern lips to tell.

Flowers of every gorgeous hue,
 That erst in Latin Gardens grew,
 Or in Arcadian vallies green,
 By eyes of early shepherd seen,
 Pour the rich colours of their clime,
 And breathe their perfume through thy rhyme.
 Whether the lip of maiden glows
 With the faint crimson of the rose,
 Or the white bloom, the shell within,
 Shines on her alabaster skin.*

The flowing brooks, the hum of bees,
 The heavy glistening boughs of trees,
 Drooping upon the sunny grass,
 Flora's emerald looking-glass;
 The drowsy sounds of summer noon,
 The nightingale in thick festoon
 Hailing from leafy home the moon;
 The purple rays of Cupid's wing,
 The motion of a silken swing—
 Such pleasant things we find in thee,
 Bard of Love and Chivalry.

He beheld
 A vision, and adored the thing he saw.
 Arabian fiction never filled the world
 With half the wonders that were wrought for him
 Earth breathed in one great presence of the Spring;
 Life turned the meanest of her implements,
 Before his eyes, to pile above all gold:
 The house she dwelt in was a sacred shrine;
 Her chamber-window did surpass in glory
 The portals of the dawn: *all Paradise*
Could, by the simple opening of a door,
Let itself in upon him.

Ariosto, in his highly-coloured portrait of Alcina, in *The Orlando Furioso*, cant. vii.
 mentions her gentle smile

Which opens at will a Paradise on earth.

* Ariosto is celebrated for the number and excellence of his similes; it will be sufficient to remind the reader of his picture of a young maiden, so charmingly imitated from the *Epithalamium* of Catullus upon Manlius and Julia; and the picturesque image of water quivering with sudden gleams of light, taken by Virgil from Apollonius Rhodius, and by Ariosto from Virgil. The Italian poet beats Dryden immeasurably in the felicity of his version; and, in the words of Stewart Rose, seems to play with the thought as an Indian juggler with his balls.

DANTE.

But, hark ! upon the rushing blast,
 A strain of higher mood rolls past.
 Was it the Sea, with giant-mouth,
 Pealing the Trumpet of Despair
 Through the shuddering waste of air ?
 O mighty Milton of the South !
 Building, with many a golden line,
 Thy deathless COMEDY DIVINE !
 Dark and perilous thy way,
 With scarce a feeble dawn of day
 To guide thy footsteps—FLORENTINE !
 Along the Valley, lone and drear,
 Thy solemn feet we seem to hear,
 While on our lifted eyes, the ray
 From the Hill-top begins to shine.
 Poet of Death, and Hell, and Heaven !
 Worthy to dwell apart with him
 Who heard the living Chariots driven,
 And saw the ALMIGHTY VENGEANCE ride
 Over the fury of Angelic Pride,—
 Daring with dauntless eye to gaze
 On Hell's "dread Emperor," 'mid the blaze
 Of helms, and shields, and swords, and fiery Seraphim!*

* Italy, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, was overclouded by the deepest night of mental ignorance, and degraded by an almost universal licentiousness of morals. Hence we perceive a peculiar force in the image with which Dante opens his *Inferno* :—

In the midway of this our life below,
 I found myself within a gloomy wood—
 No traces left the path direct to show.
 Alas, how painful is it to declare
 The savage wildness of that forest rude !

On arriving at the end of the valley, he beholds an illuminated Mountain, but is driven back from the ascent by a panther, a lion, and a she-wolf. In this forlorn situation, the Shade of Virgil appears, and offers to be his guide.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE CASE OF COLONEL VANS KENNEDY.

HOWEVER reluctant we are, at all times, to touch upon questions of military discipline, and to animadvert upon the proceedings of Indian Courts Martial, the case of Colonel Vans Kennedy appears to us, in several respects, one which deserves to be made an exception to a general rule. This gentleman, who has been thirty-six years in the Company's service, during eighteen of which he held the office of Judge-Advocate-General of the Bombay army, who enjoys, moreover, a high reputation as a profound Oriental scholar, has been brought to a court-martial by his immediate superior for imputed disobedience to his orders, and declining to comply therewith till a reference could be made to division head-quarters, and for reflecting upon his conduct: the first part of the first charge being negatived, and the rest affirmed by the finding of the court.

It is very far from our intention to question the justice of the sentence.* But in looking through the voluminous proceedings of the court, an authenticated copy of which is before us, we see enough to make us sympathize with the wounded feelings of Colonel Kennedy, and entertain grave doubts of the imperious necessity of the measure dealt out to him.

Taking the documents adduced on the trial as our only guide (for we know nothing of the case *aliunde*), it appears that Colonel Kennedy had the misfortune to give umbrage to the Commander-in-chief at Bombay, in the preliminary arrangements respecting the trial of Colonel Valiant, on which occasion he officiated as judge-advocate. This circumstance probably ruffled Colonel Kennedy, whose conduct, whilst officiating at the court which tried Colonel Valiant was so displeasing to the Commander-in-chief, that a severe censure of it was conveyed in the remarks of Sir John Keane upon the sentence, in General Orders.† Colonel Kennedy immediately‡ addressed to the Governor-in-Council at Bombay a letter, for the purpose of "evincing that no conduct on his part had merited his Excellency's animadversions, and soliciting that, should he succeed in vindicating himself, his lordship (Lord Clare) would be pleased to prevent an officer holding a situation of so much importance as that of judge-advocate-general, from being, in future, exposed to similar censures." In this letter he alleges behaviour towards him on the part of the Commander-in-chief, with regard to Colonel Valiant's court-martial, which, assuming it to be correctly and fairly stated, to a certain extent at least would explain and account for much of what gave offence in his own conduct; and he observed in the course of this justification that, with respect to the embarrassment occasioned, and time lost, in consequence of the opinions he (Col. K.) had given, that "had not the Commander-in-chief interfered with the proceedings of that court-martial, and the court submitted to such interference, his Excellency would not have known that such opinions had been given until the proceedings had been closed and delivered to him, and that the trial would then have finished ten or eleven days sooner than it was." He concluded with urging that, if a judge-advocate cannot, at a general court-martial, express

* It is worthy of a passing remark, that the court consisted of four lieutenant-colonels, five majors, and five captains, and that Colonel Kennedy very fairly objected to its constitution, on the ground that, considering the nature of the question,—namely, whether the brigadier acted correctly in giving a certain order, and whether he (Col. K.) acted incorrectly in declining immediate compliance,—a court-martial for the trial of an officer of his rank should have been composed of officers of higher grade, especially when the vicinity of Bombay and Ahmednuggur easily admitted of the majority at least being officers of rank, standing, and experience.

† Dated 21st February 1835. See our Register vol. xviii, p. 125.

‡ 27th February 1835.

an opinion different from that entertained by the Commander-in-chief, without exposing himself to be censured in General Orders, it can scarcely be expected that he will perform the duties of that invidious office with the requisite independency of spirit.

The answer of the Government* was to the effect, that it must be an extreme case which would call for the interference of Government with the remarks which, in the undoubted exercise of his prerogative, the Commander-in-chief had felt it his duty to make, from whose censure Colonel Kennedy had, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, totally failed to exonerate himself. This reply was accompanied by an extract from General Orders of the same date, by which Colonel Vans Kennedy was deprived of his staff-appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Still smarting under this double punishment and mortification, Colonel Kennedy was ordered from the presidency to take charge of the 26th Regt. N.I. (183 rank and file), at Malligaum, and required to attend in person all parades, whether for muster, drill, inspection, or marching exercise, though it was well-known that he had been twenty-eight years absent from regimental duty.

These, however, were not the only punishments and mortifications Colonel Kennedy had to endure. In his communications with the local government, on the subject of his removal, he underwent the most severe and pointed reflections upon his public character and conduct; and the loss† and further disgrace of being superseded in two successive instances in the command of a brigade, two vacancies having occurred soon after (and he being the senior colonel without a brigade), which offered an easy and a graceful mode of soothing the irritated feelings of Colonel Kennedy without receding from what was deemed a just infliction for *infirmity of temper*, which seems to be the whole essence of the charge against him.

Under these circumstances, it may surely be doubted (at least by those who, like ourselves, know no more of the case than appears in the recorded proceedings of the court), whether it was indispensable to the due support of military discipline, that an officer of the age, rank, and *temper* of Colonel Kennedy, and who had recently endured a series of punishments which could have had anything but a mollifying influence upon that temper, should have been publicly tried for having declined, while as he supposed temporarily in command of a regiment, pending the decision of the Supreme Government on his claims to restoration to the staff, or appointment to a brigade, immediate compliance with the orders of his brigadier (his junior in service in that country); and for having suggested whether some severe comments by the latter on his conduct, "were dictated solely by a regard for the good of the service:" the only part of the charge which was of a serious complexion being negated.

• In his memorial to the Court of Directors,‡ Colonel Kennedy alleges, very fairly, we think, that even if the Bombay government should not have resolved to appoint him to a brigade, it would only have been shewing the consideration due to an officer of his rank, length of service, and long employment on the staff, had he been allowed to remain at Bombay on the pay and allowances of his rank, till the Court's decision was received.

The grounds stated by the local government, upon which Colonel Vans Kennedy was removed from the staff, are contained in the following paragraphs of a letter|| from the Government military secretary, in reply to the representa-

* Dated 11th March.

† Dated 3d November 1835.

‡ Seven hundred rupees a-month.

|| Dated 20th April 1835.

tions of the former officer. After commenting upon the improper conduct of Colonel Kennedy at the trial of Colonel Valiant,* the letter proceeds:—

“ I have been directed to go through these details, in order to shew the incorrectness of your assumption, that it was merely your differing in opinion from the Commander-in-chief, which caused the displeasure of Government at your conduct on the trial of Colonel Valiant; but I have now to repeat, that your conduct on that trial formed only a part of the grounds on which the late Government proceeded on removing you from office.

“ The Government thought, and the present Board entirely concurs in the opinion, that it was their duty, on their own judgment and responsibility, to estimate the qualifications of an individual exercising the high office of Judge-Advocate-General, or the defects which unfitted him for that post; that for the due fulfilment of judicial functions of great importance, and sometimes of great delicacy, knowledge, ability, and industry, were not the only, nor even the principal requisites; that there might be in such an officer peculiarities of temper, judgment or manner, as contrary to the calm and firm impartiality required in judicial investigation, and tending as effectually, though not as conspicuously, to the obstruction and even to the perversion of justice, as faults of a more glaring character. The late Government would probably have allowed all the praise which you could claim for talent, learning, and diligence, and even for the good opinion of former Commanders-in-chief; but they had reason to know, and to regret, that of late years the qualifications alluded to had not been exerted in a manner conducive to the satisfactory administration of justice. Your official duties have been too much performed in that tone and spirit in which they were discharged during the trial of Colonel Valiant. There has been the same unhappy tendency to captiousness and want of temper, the same overweening estimate of the importance of your office (great as it undoubtedly is), the same perverted application of legal learning and ingenuity; and, although it is probable, that you are unconscious of having laid yourself open to animadversions like these on the occasions alluded to, as you are unconvinced of the objections to which your conduct on the late trial was so manifestly liable, yet such unconsciousness, whatever apology it may be thought to afford for the defects referred to, only proves how deeply they are rooted in the mind and habits of the individual to whom they belong.

“ The Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that every Government is bound, according to its own judgment and conscience, to appreciate the fitness of its officers for places of high trust, and that in executing this duty, there may be many considerations which Government is obliged to include among the elements out of which it forms its judgment, but of which no tribunal of a judicial nature can take cognizance.”

The Government likewise vindicates the Commander-in-chief from the imputation of improper interference with the Court-martial on Colonel Valiant, and declares that nothing could be more invidious or unjust than to arraign it, as an attempt to control the consciences of the court.

The answer† returned by Colonel Kennedy to this letter set forth that, from what appeared there, he had been condemned on *ex-parte* statements, which he could have refuted had his request for a Court-martial been acceded to; that with the exception of the opinions he gave at Colonel Valiant's trial, and recorded on its proceedings, the other circumstances were either perfectly unknown to him, or presented in a completely novel point of view; that the description given of the mode in which, of late years, he had performed the

* In January and February 1835.

† Dated 22d April 1835.

duties of judge-advocate, without any facts to support it, could scarcely be true of one who had performed that office for twenty-eight years, and consequently at a time when age must have matured his judgment and repressed any warmth of temper evinced in early years; that it was not explained whether the defects in his character were brought to the notice of Government *after* Colonel Valiant's trial took place, or were *previously* recorded on the Minutes of Council; in the former case, they obviously deserved no attention, as they were so evidently adduced to support the Commander-in-chief's recommendation for his removal, and could not have escaped former Commanders-in-chief;* that Sir John Keane could have only formed his opinion on this subject from the information of others; "and common justice, therefore, required," observes Colonel Kennedy, "that he should have ascertained its correctness by communicating with me before he made use of it, unknown to me, for the purpose of depriving me of that situation."

The reasons assigned for passing over Colonel Kennedy in the brigade appointments, are founded upon his want of conversancy with regimental duty, and his backwardness in acquiring it; to which was subsequently added, "the indecent and disrespectful language" employed by Col. K. in one of his letters towards the Commander-in-chief,† and his "highly improper insinuation as to the motives which influenced Government" in the appointment to the second brigade command.

It is impossible, within the space we could allot to the subject, to enter into the minute details which would be necessary to lay the whole of this case before our readers, in all its parts.‡ We give to the authorities, who originated the proceedings against Colonel Vans Kennedy, the benefit of the concession that they are strictly within the letter of the law; but we still think that a less pertinacious exhibition of military discipline would, under the peculiar circumstances, have been no violation of its spirit.

Whilst writing these observations, we observed a letter of Col. Kennedy, in one of the *Calcutta* papers, which contains the following paragraph:

"But even had I, in declining to comply with the order given to Brig. Kinnersley till a reference was made to higher authority, deviated from the line of strict obedience, it was perfectly evident from the papers transmitted to the Head Quarters of the Army, that I had acted under an erroneous impression; and there was, consequently, no necessity for bringing an officer of my rank, length of service, and long employment on the staff, to a general court-martial on a complaint which might have been equally well disposed of without having recourse to such a measure. The preceding extract, also, will show, that the grievances stated in my defence, were real and not imaginary; and to those grievances I have now to add, that on my trial being concluded, I applied for four months' leave of absence, on the ground that, during an actual service in this country of thirty-six years, I had never been absent from my duty on leave for a longer period than *thirteen months*; but this application was refused, and no reasons assigned for such refusal."

* Colonel Vans Kennedy states, that he performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of no less than five successive Commanders-in-chief.

† "Nor can I avoid taking the liberty of adding that, if I am to be again passed over, and that principle to be again disregarded, it will most probably be expected that the qualifications of the officers by whom I am superseded, should be so unquestionably superior in all respects to mine, as to leave no doubt that this second supersession has been resolved upon by the Government on public grounds, and not in consequence of the personal dislike which is so evidently borne to me, but for what cause I am not aware, by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief."

‡ The proceedings of the court-martial are published, at length, in the *Bombay Courier* of 30th July and 2d August last.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

To the Editor.

SIR;—The letter in your number for this month, signed “A Commandant Retired,” on the state of our army in India, consequent on the abrupt abolition of corporal punishment therein, has afforded to me, in common with many brother officers here for a while located, extreme satisfaction.

The importance of the matters therein discussed, no less than the able manner in which they are treated by your correspondent, renders it a communication worthy your pages; and it is the sincere hope of myself and very many others deeply interested in the continued honour and well-doing of our gallant Eastern legions, that the subject should obtain your notice and be made one of monthly discussion in your influential journal, until the attention of the Court of Directors be seriously drawn to it, and some plan entered on, other than dependence upon the local legislation of India, for a decided arrest of the evil consequences and dangers resulting from that premature act of the late Governor-general.

All private letters from regimental men in India, from each presidency, declare the native army to be proceeding headlong to ruin, from the effects of the invidious superiority given them by that order over their European brethren, and by their entire exemption from the only punishment the dread of which kept insubordinate and disorderly spirits in subjection. Every letter I have seen states the order to be complained of also as loudly by the native commissioned and non-commissioned as by the European officers; and affirms that some means or other must be promptly adopted by the HOME AUTHORITIES, to restore parity in this respect between the articles of war for Europeans and natives.

Among other reasons advanced by several writers, now serving with native regiments, why the HOME Powers should without delay act in this matter, is the startling fact, that the Indo-Britons serving with the native army as bandmen, drummers, fifers, hospital assistants, farriers, &c. who have hitherto professed Christianity, are now declaring themselves Mussulmans, to avoid the severer penalties of the English articles of war, and to claim the benefit of Lord Wm. Bentinck's order of exemption from corporal punishment.

After such a debate as your last number gives us against idol-worship in India, can the Court of Directors refrain from giving their prompt consideration to some remedy for this injudicious act of their late Governor-general, seeing that it is the means of causing the sons of Englishmen to fly from the faith of their fathers to embrace that of Mahomed?

How the evil is to be corrected, it is for graver heads to consider. All with whom I have conferred on the subject think, however, that it must be by restoring to the army of India the penalty of corporal punishment.

That this will require great delicacy, there can be no doubt. But, Sir, I have no fear that a safer mode could be devised if the Court of Directors would appoint to meet in London, before the passing of the next King's Mutiny Act, a committee of officers of rank of their army, now at home, giving them power, as in the King's commission on corporal punishment, to examine witnesses touching the present position of things, and the state of Indian military law generally, and to make report thereon.

To such a Committee, your correspondent, “A Commandant Retired,” and fifty others, experienced like himself, would doubtless give valuable information and suggestions; and as the expense of such a Committee would be nothing, I see not a single good objection against it. It might be composed of three

men of each Presidency, two of field rank and one Captain ; the senior officer to preside.

That there is information enough on the subject to be obtained at home, is shewn by the letter to which your correspondent refers, of April last, from Mr. Sprye, a late Judge Advocate of the Coast Army, to the Court of Directors, a printed copy of which letter is before me.

In referring to this paper, your correspondent must, I conceive, misunderstand the writer of it, when he states that he differs from him in thinking " that, by mere assimilation of the English and Native military codes, the punishment of flogging might be quietly re-introduced into the native ranks ;" and " that the European troops do not concern themselves with the discipline and punishments of the Native regiments."

In reference to the first point, Mr. Sprye, like your able correspondent under reply, states an uniform system of *adequate rewards* to be among the leading wants of the native ranks of the army of India : and in reference to the second point, he expresses himself still more explicitly, as entertaining opinions similar to those of " A Commandant Retired ;" his words being as follows :—

" In touching upon the delicate question, *Whether it is safe and expedient to relieve the Native portion of the Indian army from liability to this punishment, while the British portion of the same army is continued subject to it*, I cannot but be mindful, Sirs, of those parts of the evidence of his grace the Duke of Wellington, and of the right hon. the late Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of India, which express their belief that the European troops in India now feel and will continue to feel indifference to the matter. With the most profound deference for the opinions of these pre-eminent authorities, I must confess that my individual experience in India, extending from the years 1823 to 1834, and all that I have collected as the result of the observation of others who have recently returned from the armies of either Presidency, prepare me to apprehend a very different and serious result in so peculiar an empire of military opinion. And although it would not be consistent with the object of this paper to argue in opposition to the reasoning and conclusions of those high military characters, I may state that, having closely observed the combined duties and conduct of the European and Native soldiery, in garrisons, in field-cantonments, and in warfare, I consider that there now exists an intimacy between the two classes, which quickly communicates and explains to the one, whatever occurs affecting the other ; especially as regards the European troops of India, both artillery and line : and notwithstanding I may doubt the reports lately circulated in Indian and military circles about town, and to which I before referred as having appeared in some of the journals of the day, that demonstrations on this subject had already taken place in India, and had actually stayed the infliction of corporal punishments ; yet I must candidly express my belief that, if the degrading distinction be maintained, occurrences of more marked danger to our eastern supremacy must be naturally expected."

But by the assembly of a committee of inquiry, such as I venture to suggest, and as was proposed to the Court last year, in the conclusion of Mr. Sprye's letter, the home powers would have the benefit of the information and opinions of *dozens*, instead of individuals, and be thus enabled the better to judge for themselves the most prudent and eligible mode of correcting the evil, which has been already permitted, I fear, too lengthened an existence ; and if such a committee be " forthwith " convened, their report might be had before the King's Mutiny Act for the year is brought under the consideration of Parliament.

Hoping that we shall be favoured through your pages with some further addresses on the subject, from " A Commandant Retired," and others competent like him to debate it, I remain, Sir, your faithful reader,

Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1837.

QUIHI-MULL-DUCK.

APPEALS FROM THE MOFUSSIL TO THE SUPREME COURTS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : I observe in your Journal for December, that a meeting was convened by the sheriff at Calcutta, on the 18th of June last, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to grant British subjects, residing in the interior of our Indian possessions, the right of appealing to the Supreme Court at the presidency against the decisions of the provincial tribunals established by government; and also to give to all natives of India, subjects of the Crown, an equal right with Europeans, of appeal to the Supreme Court, from the same tribunals. This meeting is said to have consisted of about 600 persons, Europeans and East-Indians in about equal numbers, with about twenty Armenians, and *a very few, not a dozen, natives.*

On a cursory view of the resolutions passed at the above meeting, those unacquainted with the local interests of a large and influential class of the community at Calcutta, might be led to suppose, that British subjects residing in the interior were subjected to the most degrading and manifest injustice, by being made amenable to the jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts, in cases of civil process with the natives, without the right of appeal from their decisions to that of the Supreme Court at the presidency; and that the natives of our vast possessions are equally victims of tyranny and oppression, by being debarred the like privilege which, it is stated, would place them on an equal footing with Europeans. The resolutions are evidently prepared with the view of awakening the sympathies of Englishmen, in the hope that the Commons of England, who granted freedom to the slave in the West-Indies, would, without hesitation, agree to give our countrymen in the East all the privileges, whilst residing in the interior, far removed from our courts, which they could claim as Englishmen, if living within their immediate jurisdiction.

On a more serious investigation of these resolutions, I trust it will be evident that the rendering of the Supreme Court, at our different presidencies, a court of appeal from our provincial courts, would, by giving them the power of setting aside the regulations of the government, weaken, and ultimately destroy, its authority, which the natives would soon be taught to despise; and that it would be giving a most unjust preference to the European over the native, to whom it would prove oppressive and ruinous, in the same ratio that it would become a source of profit and emolument to the gentlemen of the Supreme Court and their dependents.

Previous to examining the merits of the resolutions, and the consequences to be apprehended from their receiving the sanction of the Legislature, I will quote the opinion of the late Sir Thomas Munro (a high authority on every thing that relates to India), as delivered by him in consultation at Madras, on the 15th March 1822, on the Supreme Court at Madras assuming jurisdiction over a jagheer situated 100 miles beyond its limits, and reducing to beggary Kullum Oolla Khan, the chief of the first private family in the Carnatic. The minute will be found at length, marked X, in the Appendix to his Life :*

* The case is a remarkable one, and at the present moment deserving of particular attention. Kullum Oolla Khan had received from the Madras Government the jagheer which had formerly been granted to his father, Asim Khan, dewan of the Nabob Wallajah, prince of the Carnatic, and this grant was confirmed to him by the Court of Directors. The possession of this jagheer his brothers disputed with him; and, at the instigation of certain Europeans, they filed a bill against him and the Company in the Supreme Court at Madras, in which they prayed that Kullum Oolla Khan might be compelled to account for the revenue of the jagheer, amounting to eleven lacs of pagodas £440,000, and that the Company should

"Although government, at the commencement of the trial in the Supreme Court, were not fully aware of the important political considerations which it involved, they soon saw them; and, on the 8th of January 1819, they tell the Advocate-general, 'that they attach a high degree of importance to the principles in dispute,—the right of the Supreme Court to take cognizance of the matter; and, secondly, the denial of the authority of Government to revoke grants of the nature of that now called in question.' It is absolutely necessary, both for the good government of the country, and the security of the revenue, that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be more strictly limited and more clearly defined; and that it should be completely debarred from all cognizance, in any shape, of the acts of Government. If the Supreme Court are permitted to set aside, by their decrees, the orders of government, we shall weaken, and at last perhaps destroy, that authority, which our own safety demands should in this country be strengthened by every possible means. The proceedings of the court, on the present occasion, have ruined the first private family in the Carnatic, and lowered the Government in the eyes of the people; and if measures of prevention be not adopted, the evil will increase every day. Most of the old wealthy families of Madras have already been impoverished by their litigations in the court. The attorneys and law dubashes now look to the provinces; and if the doctrine maintained by the Court continues to be acted upon, its jurisdiction will in time reach to every zemindar, jagheerdar, and official landholder, under this presidency. The powers of the Supreme Court and of the Government should never be suffered to come into collision; and both the Court and the government will thus be enabled the more efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and to command the respect of the natives. But, in order to attain these objects, it will be necessary to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court all lands situated beyond the limits of the court; and to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court all acts done by the Government, as a Government, and making such acts cognizable only by the superior authorities in England."

Such were the opinions of the late Sir Thomas Munro, regarding the extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and, fortified by them, we will now proceed to examine some of the resolutions agreed to at the meeting.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Turton,* an advocate in the Supreme Court, who very properly began his address by endeavouring to remove the objection to his supporting the object for which they were assembled, on the ground that he was an advocate in the Supreme Court, and had, therefore, an interest in maintaining its appellate jurisdiction. He then states that the number of Englishmen in India might be computed at 500,000.† He observed that this question was not a mere contest between the Supreme and the Mofussil Courts; the right of appeal having only been exercised in two instances since 1813; but it was not the exercise but the existence of the power that was useful. And then, in a strain of lofty independence, he declares that he considers English law to be his birthright; and that he would not consent to live under a despotism whatever were the emoluments, or whatever advantage a residence under it could hold forth. With this preamble, Mr. Turton proposed the first resolution: "That, in consequence of the passing of Act XI.

should be compelled to issue a new grant of the jagheer to all the brothers and sisters jointly; on which judgment was passed by the Supreme Court against the defendants, whereby they involved Kullum Oolla Khan in utter ruin, and obliged him to fly for refuge to Pondicherry.

* It ought to be particularly noticed, that of the principal speakers in favour of the right of appeal, four are advocates in the Supreme Court; viz. Messrs. Turton, Clarke, Dickens, and W. P. Grant.

† A number much, very much, over-rated.

of 1836, the Government has declared an intention of abolishing all appeal to the only courts of justice in India, independent of the executive Government, whereby the rights and property of British subjects resident in the interior are rendered insecure, and the application of British skill and capital will be checked; and it is, therefore, expedient to memorialize the Court of Directors and Board of Control to repeal or disallow this act."

This resolution was seconded by Dwarkanauth Tagore, one of the very few natives present at the meeting, who declared that he lived within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where his life was secure: his property in the Mofussil the judges there might take away if they chose; his life they could not injure *

Let us dispassionately examine this resolution, and the consequences to be apprehended from abolishing the right of appeal, to the European and to the native. I believe it is an acknowledged principle in all countries, that every person residing in a state is amenable to its laws; and that a stranger can only, under the most favourable circumstances, expect equal justice with the natives of the country, with an equal right of appeal to the superior courts. Mr. Turton contends that, besides this, the British inhabitants residing in the interior of India, ought, as Englishmen, having English law as their birth-right, to have a right of appeal from the decisions of the provincial courts, to the Supreme Court at the presidency, where the judges (as stated by Sir Thomas Munro, in the minute already quoted), "acting under the influence of English analogies, endeavour to find a resemblance in things that have not the remotest connexion." The consequences of this to the native would be, that, whenever engaged in a law-suit with an European, who appealed to the Supreme Court, he would be obliged to repair to the presidency, at, perhaps, 1,000 miles distance, to defend his cause, leaving his family and his property to go to wreck and ruin during his absence; or to give up his suit, and make the best compromise he could with his adversary. To bring the case more home, it would be as if an Englishman, having permission to establish himself in trade in France, the Low Countries, or Prussia, should insist that it was his birth-right, as an Englishman, to have the privilege of appeal from the legal decisions of the country in which he resided, to that of the Supreme Court in England, and to oblige those engaged with him in the suit to repair to England, to have their cause decided there, by English law.

Mr. Turton has declared that the right of appeal has only been exercised in two instances since 1813, and that it was not the exercise but the existence of the power that was useful. It is rather a singular circumstance that any law should be anxiously desired by a community merely for its existence, without the wish of putting it into practice; and it is but fair to suppose that there must be some cogent secret motive for this solicitude. As there were only two appeals since 1813, and the decisions of the Supreme Court on these two *are not given*, either the judgments of the Mofussil Courts, with these two exceptions, must have been satisfactory, or, as above stated, the oppressed natives were glad to come to a compromise, to avoid being dragged into the Supreme Court; in either case, the right of appeal should be discontinued; in the first, as unnecessary for the protection of the European, and in the

* I think it right to notice this extraordinary declaration. The utterer of it may, like great men in other countries, prefer living at the presidency to looking after his estates; but I appeal to every one who has been in India, whether the life of every individual living under the protection of the provincial courts, is not as safe as it could be in England; and if, on the contrary, it is not a general complaint, that atrocious criminals sometimes escape, when tried before those courts, from the number of witnesses required for their conviction.

second, as tyrannical and ruinous to the native. Mr. Turton, towards the end of his resolution, states that, by the abolition of the right of appeal, the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India would be checked. On the contrary, I maintain that, by its continuance, the natives will be deterred from having any dealings with Europeans, who will have the power of dragging them before the Supreme Court, whenever they may have a law-suit with them: the Hindoos, as Dwarkanauth Tagore states, being a wary race, who, if they have lost one eye, will take care of the other. Even this sad alternative is to be denied them by the next resolution.

Mr. Longueville Clarke, also an advocate in the Supreme Court, proposed the next resolution, to which I beg to call public attention. After a rather intemperate speech, in which the Fourth in Council was threatened with being put into a sack, and thrown into the sea (and the lie was plainly given by Mr. Clarke to his opponent in argument); the resolution proposed by this gentleman is: "That the native subjects of the Crown ought to be placed on an equal footing with the British subjects, in respect to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court." Here the real cause of the meeting is at once divulged. The existence and not the exercise of the power of appeal from Europeans in the interior, was merely a secondary consideration; the gaining of this point, from the Court of Directors, or from Parliament, was the principal object. This, if once obtained, would be for the advocates and attorneys of the Supreme Court, and their dependents, the opening of a mine of gold. It would be the renewal, with a much more extended field of action, of the good old times, when a barrister, after a few years' practice, could retire to Europe with an enormous fortune. The attorneys and their dependents would be looking to the provinces for fresh sources of litigation; and, on every succession in a wealthy family, would be on the watch for some one of them who, discontented with his lot, would be willing to dispute the succession; and thereby bring the whole property into court: the consequences of which would be, as in the case of the unfortunate Kullum Oolla Khan, that the family would be reduced to beggary; whilst the fortunes of the gentlemen of the court would be rapidly accumulating. This will, in some measure, account for the turbulent conduct of Mr. Clarke at this meeting, where, totally regardless of our political situation, he audaciously,—I was going to say seditiously,—calls upon every European and every native in the country to unite, one and all, in opposing by every means in their power the orders of Government, assuring them that though "individually they may be lighter than the grains of dust in the desert; the wave of the sand-storm is not more overwhelming than the concentrated power of the multitude."

The consequences that would result to the natives, from the passing of the above resolutions into laws, have been already described. The certain consequences to the Government would be,—1st. Getting the English daily more detested in the interior; 2dly. Bringing the Government into contempt, by its being unable to protect the natives, who would daily see its decrees and regulations set aside by the Supreme Court; and, 3dly. Obstructing the officers of the Government in the collection of the revenue, and paralyzing their efforts to do so, by bringing them into collision with the Supreme Court.

The third and last resolution, to which I would wish to advert, is that proposed by Mr. Stocqueler, editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, who, thinking it probable that the Court of Directors would reject their memorial, moved, "That it is also expedient to provide for the chance of the failure of such memorial, and to petition Parliament to repeal the said act."

I trust that, whenever these resolutions are submitted to Parliament, the members of that honourable assembly will be aware of the nature of the requests so anxiously preferred to them, under the specious pretext of extending the liberty of the subject to both Europeans and natives under the Company's government; and that, instead of granting the prayer of the petition, they will at once reject it, as giving an unjust preference to the European over the native; and as likely to be the means (judging from what has already taken place) of involving the rich natives in the provinces in ruin and beggary, and of subjecting the poor to tyranny and oppression.

Let it always be borne in mind, that rendering to the natives of India impartial justice, and the amplest security and protection from foreign aggression and from *internal foes*, is a sacred duty imposed on us by our political situation. If we attend to this, and establish schools in the interior, for the dissemination of knowledge among the natives, and the improvement of their minds, so as to qualify them to fill higher and more responsible situations under government; and, above all, to give them the means of a ready access to our sacred volume, whereby they will be able to appreciate the purity of its precepts; and if, along with this, we grant to India an unrestricted export of her produce to England, on paying equal duties to those charged when the produce of England is exported to India, we shall be acting the part intended for us by Providence, when we were raised from being a Company of merchants to be the rulers of an empire. It is then that we will make India a prosperous and a happy country, having its interests so closely interwoven and blended with our own, that whatever conduces to the prosperity and happiness of the one, will be sensibly felt by the other.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A COMMANDANT RETIRED.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

A Correspondent (Mr. Inman) writes:—"I know not whether it has ever been remarked, that, in the story of Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Pari Banou, in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, one of the magical curiosities procured by the three princes on their travels, is, what the English translator renders, an "ivory perspective glass," and describes it as "a tube of ivory, with a glass at each end." If this be not a forced adaptation of the original, does it not go far to add to the many discoveries in science and art which we owe to the East—that of the Telescope?"

MIRIANI.*

A GEORGIAN ROMANCE.

When he approached the capital, Zooloomat, in the disguise of a merchant, entered a caravanserai, and watched his opportunity to reconnoitre the castle in which Nomi-Awthab was confined. He perceived a part where it appeared easy to ascend and descend; and as soon as it was night, he flung a rope, which took hold of the battlements of the tower, and he thus scaled the wall. He glided into the citadel, and, finding the door of a chamber open, entered. Nomi-Awthab, being unable to sleep, had quitted Zora, and gone to walk in the garden, where she wept over the image of Miri, which her fancy presented to her. Zooloomat, being now in the chamber of the princess, and concluding that a young damsel, who was asleep on an elevated couch, was the person of whom he was in search, blew into her nostrils a powder which rendered her motionless, and placing her in an empty box, conveyed her to the sea-shore. There he liberated his fair prisoner from her confinement, and telling her he was transporting her to the son of the king of the Franks, left her to repose.

In the mean time, there was a div in these parts, named Boolghamoon-jadoo† ('cameleon magician'), who ruled over a numerous people. He had one son and one daughter, and was constantly walking on the sea-shore. Mookhthal (wicked), the son of the div, having come to the place where Zooloomat slept, saw Zora, was smitten with her charms, and conveyed her quietly away into his castle. Zooloomat, when he awoke, was chagrined to find that his prize had escaped, and that he should be obliged, after all, to return with empty hands to Frankistan. On his way, he encountered the army of Miri, and asked who they were. He was told that it was the king of Egypt proceeding to Maghrib in search of a wife. "No doubt," thought Zooloomat, "these are they who have robbed me of my prize;" and he returned in a state of great dejection to his own country. Prince Sahib, who reckoned upon acquiring Nomi-Awthab, sunk into despair when he heard the news. He tore his collar, heaped ashes on his head, and uttered frightful cries. His father endeavoured to console him, by telling him that the king of Egypt should not rob him of his betrothed. He collected a large army, and placing Sahib at its head, said, "If you wish to be a son worthy of me, bring hither Miri, not alive, but dead; kill him, and rescue the young princess."

Meanwhile, Miri advanced, by forced marches, against Maghrib. Arriving at a mountain, which was a place of resort for multitudes of serpents, he filled a coffer with these reptiles, and carried it with him. When he reached the sea-shore, he wrote to king Ilayl, offering him the alternative of consenting to his marriage with his daughter, or war. In a letter to Nomi-Awthab, he painted the severity of his torments, and entrusting it to Nasib, desired him to bring her reply, whilst he prepared his vessels.

Sahib, in the mean time, came up with the army of Miri, and wrote to him thus: "You have carried off my cousin, Nomi-Awthab, and doubtless retain her in your power. I respect your noble birth; but either deliver up the damsel, or dread the consequences of refusal." This letter was like a thunder-bolt to Miri. "What!" he exclaimed, "has she been put out of the way? Then farewell life!" His vizirs, however, prevailed upon him to consent to live till Nasib returned.

* Continued from page 323, vol. xxii.

† More properly "*Bookalamoon-jadoo*,"—a kind of Proteus.

When Nomi-Awthab found that, whilst she was weeping in the garden, Zora had been carried off, she was distressed at the thought that she had been the cause. The vizir, Otarid, hearing that his beloved daughter had disappeared, uncovered his head, tore off his collar, and vented his grief to the king. At this juncture, Nasib brought the letter from Miri, which threw Ilayl into a rage, and cursing the writer, he vowed he would not give him his daughter, defying him to do his worst. Nasib, then, attaching the bone of the *babagout* to his arm, proceeded to the fortress of Nomi-Awthab, whom he found in mourning. Laying down the letter, the princess opened it, and reading the writing of Miri, broke into sobs. Then, wondering how the letter came, she bethought herself: "Miri is the son of a fay; a fay must have been his messenger." She took paper and reed, and wrote, in turn, a description of the sufferings she experienced, and the dream she had had, and, sealing the letter, put it before her. Nasib bore it instantly to Miri, together with the reply of king Ilayl. The latter fired him with rage; the former infused softer emotions into his breast.

The trumpet sounded to battle with the army of the Franks. For three days and as many nights did they fight, the victory remaining uncertain. At length, Nasib, with the bone on his arm, penetrated to the tent of Sahib. He was struck with the majestic stature of the prince, who was surrounded by his vizirs and generals. "What a fine army is that of the Egyptians!" said they; "how they excel in military science!" "If Miri would release Nomi-Awthab," observed Sahib, "I would not molest him further. Wretch!" said he, "addressing Zooloomat, "the sole author of this mischief; if you had not carried her away, she could not have fallen into their hands." "Speak the word," said Zooloomat, "and I will bring her to you from the midst of the Egyptian army." "Go, then," replied the prince.

Zooloomat directed his course towards the camp of the Egyptians. Nasib followed him, and said, in the language of the Franks, "Sahib has sent me to assist you, as I know where the princess is kept, and being familiar to the Egyptians, I shall meet with no obstacle. Wait, therefore, for me here, and I will bring you the princess." Nasib immediately went to Miri, told him the case, and prevailed upon him to let him carry the box of serpents to Zooloomat, who bore off his prize in ecstasy. When Sahib saw Zooloomat approach, "Well," said he; "how have you succeeded?" "The man you sent me," he replied, "has been of essential service." "What man?" asked the prince; "bring him hither:" but Nasib was nowhere to be found. The prince, however, prepared to make a grand entertainment to celebrate the event, and commanded his attendants to liberate the princess, and conduct her to him. They opened the chest, when the serpents, famished with hunger, flew at all who came near: "it was, as it were, the day of judgment." Nasib, who was at hand, cried out, "All is lost! The Egyptians are upon us! Printe Sahib is killed!" At these words, the soldiers fell into confusion, and killed each other without knowing what they did: at break of day, the army of the Franks was almost extinct. Sahib found that not more than a thousand men had escaped the general slaughter. Miri put his army in motion, and, pursuing his rival, slew him and all his remaining troops, leaving not a soul to carry the news of the disaster.

Ilayl fell into such a rage when he learned this event, that he was almost beside himself. Miri wrote to the princess by Nasib, who, by virtue of his talisman, could obtain easy access to the harem. He found Nomi-Awthab in the garden, weeping for Miri and Zora. He placed the letter before her; she

seized it with avidity, devoured it with her eyes; a smile of joy came over her features, and she instantly prepared a reply, which Nasib conveyed to Miri: it drew a shower of pearls from his eyes.

During these transactions, Mookhtal, son of Boolghamoon, the div, who had carried off Zora, offered her marriage, but she rejected his proposal. In vain did he proffer the richest presents; Zora was firm in her refusal; whereupon, the young div, exasperated at the disappointment, resolved to kill her. But, bethinking himself, he determined, first, to write to her father. He accordingly cast the unhappy Zora into a dungeon, and wrote a letter to Otarid, in these terms: "Give me the hand of your daughter, or I will put her to death." The bearer of this letter was a div, who placed it by the side of the vizir whilst he was asleep. Otarid, when he awoke, and learned from this epistle the fate of his child, went in tears to the king. "Sire," said he, "if you do not help me, the div Boolghamoon will have my daughter; rescue her, or I shall die before your face." The king, distressed at the news, observed, "What can be done? Who can resist Boolghamoon div? To make head against him, a hundred thousand kings would be barely sufficient. On one hand, I am menaced by Miri, who has killed Sahib, and is about to invade my territories. What then can I do for you?" "Prince," replied Otarid, "craft is more potent than force. Instead of opposing the king of Egypt, offer him your daughter, on condition that he recovers mine. If he destroys the div, we shall be rid of one enemy; and if the div destroys him, we shall escape another." King Ilayl, delighted at this suggestion, dictated a letter to his secretary, which he addressed to Miri, wherein, after compliments and expressions of friendship, he said, "Boolghamoon-jadoo has carried off a young lady from our harem; attack him, kill him, take his castle, and restore the lady, and all your wishes shall be fulfilled." This letter, which was accompanied by rich presents, threw Miri into great perplexity. His faithful counsellors, Mooshtar and Nikakhtar, advised him to undertake the adventure. "Do not be dispirited," said they; "with the favour of heaven, every thing is practicable. Let us march against the div, vanquish him, and there will be an end of our trouble."

Miri ordered his troops to march, and when they approached the territory of Boolghamoon-jadoo, Mookhtal hastened to acquaint his father that the king of Egypt was about to attack him. "What a rash fool must he be," exclaimed the div, with a scornful smile, "who esteems his life so little as to think of fighting with me!" By the force of magic, he instantly filled the atmosphere around the Egyptian army with snow and hoar-frost, to such a degree, that men and horses perished with cold. Miri, convinced that this supernatural occurrence was the effect of the jadoo's sorcery, prayed to Aramia,* and recommended his troops to do the same. The Almighty ordained that the charm should then dissolve, and joy appeared throughout the Egyptian army with the rays of the sun. They advanced against the citadel, defended by the sea on one side, and on the other by a vast ditch. During the night, they incessantly invoked Aramia, and, at break of day, Boolghamoon made a sortie at the head of his troops, when, on a sudden, monstrous serpents, more numerous than drops of rain, issued from the waters, flames darting from their eyes, nostrils, and throats. When the protection of Aramia had caused these monsters to vanish at the approach of the Egyptians, Boolghamoon, astonished, exclaimed, "Were there ever such children of Adam! What race are they, who thus set my arts at defiance?" "If magic is vain," remarked his son

* Aramia is the Arabian name of the prophet Jeremiah.

Mookhthal, "the sword is still a resource." Boolghamoon had a large drum, made by Skandar-zelghoo ("the Two-horned Alexander"*) , the sound of which instilled fear into the heart at the distance of a thousand miles. The sounds it emitted this very night, as a signal of the next day's battle, almost extinguished the courage of the Egyptians; but prayer to God and invocation of Aramia restored their confidence.

In the morning, Mookhthal marched out at the head of his wild and horrid-looking legions, and drew them up in order of battle. With a loud voice he defied Miri, exclaiming, "Son of Adam, as thy faith forbids the massacre of so many human beings, let us decide our quarrel by single combat: if I am victor, I will retain my prize; if vanquished, I will yield her to thee." At these words, Miri encouraged his troops, telling them that God was his protector, and Aramia would be on their side. Advancing with bow and arrow, he approached the div, who was on foot, and in stature like a mountain, armed with an enormous club, and vomiting flames from his mouth: he seemed the very personification of hell. When Mookhthal beheld Miri, he stepped forward a few paces, brandishing his club. The king of Egypt, adjusting his bow and addressing a prayer to Aramia, leaped from his courser; he had scarcely touched the ground, before the div's club had crushed the noble animal. The Egyptian soldiers, thinking Miri had fallen, uttered loud and plaintive cries; but the king promptly drew his bow, and his shaft pierced the side of the div, who, feeling a mortal wound, roared horribly, whilst Miri, with his scimitar, cut him in two. Whilst the Egyptians raised shouts of triumph, and poured forth thanks to heaven, the soldiers of the div dispersed, and announced to Boolghamoon-jadoo the fate of his son: the unhappy father groaned in agony, tore his collar, and covered his head with ashes.

Miri forthwith sent Nasib to seek Zora. With his talisman, he traversed securely the castle, and beheld a throne, and crowds of divs mourning for Mookhthal. He heard Boolghamoon tell his daughter Shamgoon ("black colour") that he intended to set off next day, and cut off the head of every mortal he encountered, in revenge of his son. Shamgoon warned her father, that the Egyptians were not ordinary men; that as they had destroyed Mookhthal, they might prevail over him; and "what then," said she, "will become of me?" "Dismiss all uneasiness on that score, daughter," replied the div; "they have no power over my life, because my soul is lodged in the body of a black fish, and so long as that fish swims on a certain lake, my life is secure from harm. The girl who was the cause of Mookhthal's fate shall die tomorrow."

Nasib hastened to Miri with this intelligence. The king marched his army to the lake, and employed some fishermen to catch the black fish, which he kept alive till he encountered Boolghamoon, when he threw it violently to the ground. As the fish underwent the agonies of death, so did the div, and when Miri crushed it with a blow, Boolghamoon breathed his last. The troops of the magician were easily routed; the citadel was taken, and an immense booty fell into the hands of the victors.

For six days was their search for Zora ineffectual, and Miri began to think that the jadoo had destroyed her in his rage. Nikakhtar, in traversing the apartments, perceived a large stone; he shook it, and plaintive moans were heard. He fastened a rope to his girdle, and the other end to the stone, and let himself down an aperture, where he beheld a female of great beauty fastened with silken cords, and bathed in tears. "Zora!" he exclaimed, and immediately broke her bonds, and told her that heaven had sent her a liberator. If

* Such is the designation given to Alexander the Great by all the Asiatic nations.

the beauty of the lovely captive made an impression on the heart of Nikakhtar, her deliverer appeared in her eyes invested with countless graces; they stood for a moment in a state of entrancement; then, intoxicated with delight, they fell into each other's arms.

Nikakhtar hastened to Miri with the news of his success. Zora was conveyed to the harem of the king, before whom she prostrated herself, kissing his feet and congratulating him on his triumph. Nasib raised her, placed her in a carriage, and sent her, under the charge of Nasib, to King Ilayl, with an account of his victory; he followed closely after.

On his departure, Shamgoon re-entered the castle, and seeing its desolation smote her head, and vowed to revenge the death of her father and brother. She assumed the form of Nomi-Awthab, and with her divs, followed the steps of Miri. One of the genii, in the costume of an eunuch, applied for permission to speak to King Miri. He was admitted. "I am," said he, "Nomi-Awthab's eunuch, who has sent me to say that, having heard of your success, and being impatient to felicitate you, she has secretly withdrawn herself from her father's palace, and awaits you at the sea-shore; she will die if you come not." Miri hesitated. At length he said, "I will come;" and sent an express to Nasib and Zora, desiring them to turn back.

When Miri met the daughter of the div, he felt, he knew not why, sad and discontented. "You do not love me, I see it," said she. "After so long a trial, I did not expect so sudden a revulsion," was his reply. The daughter of the div, on this, arose and withdrew. On the arrival of Nasib and Zora, the king imparted his doubts as to the reality of the Nomi-Awthab he had just seen; "neither her aspect nor her behaviour pleases me," said he; "try to unravel the mystery, Nasib." The general promised to do so, and making himself invisible, he approached the person of Shamgoon, whom he heard lament that all her deceit was ineffectual, and declare that she would sacrifice Miri that very night. "It was the daughter of the jadoo," said Nasib, on returning to the king; "she repents not having assassinated you." Miri ordered his troops to bring her to him by force, with all her attendants. The false Nomi-Awthab upbraided him for using his mistress like a slave. The king having addressed a prayer to Aramia, the divs returned to their own infernal forms, too horrible to behold. "Let them die!" said Miri; and his command was forthwith obeyed. After this dangerous adventure, the king renewed his thanks to heaven, and again marched towards the territory of king Ilayl.

The arrival of Zora was the source of great satisfaction to this prince; but her father, Otarid, was extravagant in his joy. He declared that her deliverer must be a messenger from heaven, superior to weak humanity. Ilayl directed Otarid to select the richest jewels in his treasury, as a present to Miri, and his generals at the head of their troops to welcome him to the city. Upon his entry, the people hailed with acclamations the conqueror of the divs, and showered gold and jewels upon his head. The city, illuminated, resembled a paradise. King Ilayl met Miri, embraced him tenderly, complimented him upon his success, and placed a rich diadem upon his head. Feasts and banquets succeeded each other without interruption; and the largesses exceeded even the hopes of the troops.

All the varieties of enjoyment, however, did not mitigate the affliction of Miri at the absence of Nomi-Awthab; on the contrary, they augmented it. At length he despatched Nasib with a letter to her, wherein he declared that his life had become weary to him; that, without her, it were better he should perish in the deeps of the sea.

Entering invisibly the apartment of Nomi-Awthab, Nasib saw her and Zora together, and overheard them relate their respective adventures during their separation. Zora, amongst other incidents, described the trick played by Shamgoon, by which Miri was for a time deceived. At this, a secret flame was lighted in the breast of Nomi-Awthab, who broke out into such bitter invectives against her lover, that Zora repented her words. "No," said the princess; "since he is so easily duped, he shall be no husband of mine: what resemblance could there be between Shamgoon and me?" Nasib, not discontented by this incident, delivered his message; but Nomi-Awthab, though she saw the letter, would not touch it. The tender Zora threw herself on her knees, and telling her that Miri had soon detected the artifice, protested that, if the princess did not read the letter, she would put herself to death. Nomi, thereupon, called for ink and reed, and traced this answer: "To him that rules my heart, Miri, king, adorned with the diadem. I have heard that it has happened to you to mistake the features of a sorceress for mine; though my mother has not made me capable of deceiving a man. Could you offer such an affront to the king my father, and after so many efforts for me, place me in comparison with a cursed div? Zora has related to me your adventures, and her eulogy of you has augmented my love; but what she said of the sorceress has so dejected me, that I would not have written had she not urged me."

Miri was much distressed at this letter, and at the thought that the princess should imagine he could feel a passion for any object but herself. "Lead me to her," said he; "I cannot endure the cold intercourse of letters; in her presence I am confident I could subdue her anger and regain her heart."

Accordingly, Miri and Nasib set off secretly at night to the castle of Nomi-Awthab, and attaching a rope to the ramparts, scaled the wall. Miri, with the talisman of Nasib on his arm, entered the apartment of the princess, who, seated upon a throne, was accompanying with her melodious voice the lute of Zora. Miri was so ravished at her beauty, that he sunk senseless on the floor. The princess, hearing the noise, uttered a shriek, and Zora, clapping her hands,* threw down her lute, and hastened to her friend and mistress. "By your sun,"† she exclaimed, "Miri hears us." Looking around, she beheld only Nasib. "Whence came you?" said she; "we heard a voice like that of Miri" "True," said Nasib; "impatient to see Nomi-Awthab, the unhappy Miri has accompanied me hither; he sees you, he hears your sweet voices; but, unable to endure the spectacle, he has fainted, though I see him not." The princess, though covered with confusion, felt a secret sentiment of delight at the presence of the prince; though, assuming a tone of severity, she said, "Whence comes it, that strangers presume to enter my dwelling without announcement? Do they think that they are in the house of Saresca or Shabrang? My august father and mother are the only visitors I have hitherto had; since my house seems to be regarded as a caravanserai, I shall dwell here no longer." She then arose, as if to seek the queen; but Zora held her by the robe, saying, "it is a great sovereign, the son of a potent emperor, who has suffered much for you; stay and seat yourself on the throne, that a single glance may reward his woes." She did so for a moment; but Miri, feeling his heart palpitate violently, said to Nasib, "let us be gone; I can endure it no longer," and went away. Awthab, hearing this, desired Zora to prevail upon the prince to return, which he consented to do, and Awthab received him kindly at the door. After the salute of peace, their hands joined; each seated on a throne,

* The mode of summoning domestics in Georgia and the East.

† A common Georgian adjuration.

they seemed like two suns illuminating the world. Assuredly, they were formed for each other. Miri dared scarcely look upon the dazzling beauty of the princess; hanging upon her vermil lips, and tasting their balmy spoils, he exclaimed, "how far does such a moment of delight overpay ages of misery!" Thus passed the whole night. When they fainted through excess of emotion, they were revived by Zora besprinkling them with rose-water. When break of day forced them to separate, they knew not what they did.

Miri sent Nikakhtar and Nasib to king Ilayl, to claim the fulfilment of his promise. The king of Maghrib was perplexed, and said he must consult his vizirs. Queen Khoosthid and the vizirs declared that none but a prince of extraordinary merit could have accomplished what Miri had done, and the queen insisted that no one should have her daughter's hand but the conqueror of Bhoolghamoon-jadoo; she had made this vow to heaven. The king acknowledged the merit of Miri, and that he could not refuse his application without a breach of faith; but, said he, "I shall blush in the face of my people if I give my daughter to a king who has been bought with money." Miri having heard this from Nasib, who was invisibly present, thought it time to send him the letter of Aramia, which the king had no sooner read, than all doubt of Miri's royal descent vanished from his mind.

The marriage of the king of Egypt with the beautiful Nomi-Awthab took place with the utmost splendour. Ilayl invited all the grandees of his empire: "I have but one daughter," said he, in his proclamation, "and I wish that her nuptials may be magnificently celebrated before she departs to a distant land." The guests arrived in crowds; the city seemed on fire with the illuminations; not an unhappy soul could be found in it. The dowry of the princess was 2,000 camels, precious stones, pearls, silk stuffs, slaves of both sexes, and horses,—who knows their number?

The queen and the vizir Otarid accompanied Nomi-Awthab and her constant friend Zora. When they reached the sea-shore, Miri chased a deer, which led him amongst the rocks, where he was forced to remain during the night, with Nasib and Nikakhtar. In the morning, they found that they were on a mountain belonging to king Milatan, an impious prince, who boasted that he was a god, and acknowledged no superior. Woojna, his general, was a man of prodigious strength. A mortal feud existed between Ilayl and Milatan, and they were constantly making inroads on each other's territory. Every night, Woojna prowled over the mountain, to surprise and plunder travellers, and discovering Miri and his companions, he asked who they were, and whence they came? The aspect of the giant filled them with wonder and alarm. Knowing not the people with whom he had to do, Miri replied, "we come from the country of Ilayl." At these words, Woojna put all three in fetters, and dragged them before his master, who treated them as spies from his enemy, in spite of the protestations of Miri, that he was on his march to Egypt, and had lost his way. Milatan directed his general to inquire into the truth of this story, and Woojna cast them into a large cavern, which he closed up with an enormous stone.

Meanwhile, whilst the people of Miri, led by Mooshtar, were seeking him, they fell in with a body of men who said they were the soldiers of king Abroo; "Miri having killed his son Sahib, the king is on his way to Egypt to demand vengeance for his blood." Aghast at this intelligence, Mooshtar hastened to disclose to Nomi-Awthab the appalling news of the disappearance of Miri and the expedition of the king of the Franks.

The lovely queen of Egypt uncovered her head, tore her hair, broke her collar, and lacerated her bosom, whiter than alabaster. Zora, thinking of her

Nikakhtar, was equally distracted. "To lose time in lamentation, when the enemy is at our gates," said Queen Khoodshid, "is folly. Let us return to Yemen; my husband is a great sovereign, from whom nothing can be hidden. God will have pity on us." The king of the Franks, however, hearing that the Egyptian army had retreated, pursued them at the head of his troops, overtook, and exterminated them, taking prisoners Khoodshid, her daughter, Zora, and Mooshthar. He would have put them to death, but his vizirs advised him to spare them till Miri was found. Binding Mooshthar on the back of a camel, and securing the females in chains, Abroo returned to his own territories, where he sentenced Mooshthar to be shot to death with arrows, on the king's "grand day" (his birth-day), and the females to be slowly tortured to death. They were confined in a private house, and Mooshthar was placed under the particular care of the vizir. He had a daughter, named Asra* (Virgin), who loved Mooshthar at first sight, and who supplied him with food, and comforted him with hopes of freedom. Her kindness and her beauty won the love of Mooshthar.

Miri and his companions passed a month in their cavern. One day, the king, when on his knees at prayer, his aspirations ascending to heaven, whilst the earth was wet with his tears, sunk to sleep, and in a dream beheld a delicious garden. The trees were of gold, the leaves of emerald, and the fruit was gems. In the middle, was a magnificent basin, on the edge of which appeared a youth, with a crown on his head, and clothed in the insignia of royalty. "Miri," he cried, "arise; your prayers have been heard; no mortal has hitherto escaped from the prison in which you are, but God has pronounced your deliverance. You will find here a companion in misfortune, on whose account your freedom is granted." "My Lord," said Miri, his face to the ground, "who are you, and what place is this?" "Ask me no questions," replied the vision; "this is paradise, and this water is the Tigris."

Miri awoke in trepidation; Nikakhtar inquired the cause. Miri disclosed to him his dream, and desired his companions to search the cave. Their long and heavy chain rendered this a work of toil; but Nasib remarked a passage whence issued sobs and groans. He followed it, and entered a chamber, where he beheld a young damsel, a star of beauty, dazzling as the sun. "Wonder of the world," exclaimed he, "who are you?" "Brother," replied the beauty, "I am the daughter of a fay, a descendant of the king of the East; my name is Goolazar; Andalib, my cousin, and I were mutually attached, and vowed eternal fidelity. A beautiful spring was the scene of our interviews. The son of a sister of my mother, my mortal enemy, surprised me one day alone, carried me off, and loading me with chains, flung me into this pit. For fourteen years have I suffered what you behold." Her parched lips rendered her words scarcely intelligible.

Nasib reported his discovery to the king, who started at the name of Andalib, recollecting that this young man, after relating to him the history of Goolazar, had given him five feathers, charging him to burn them when he was wanted, and he would instantly come to his succour. In an hour, Andalib was at the mouth of the cavern; the stone was rolled away, and he stood before Miri, who was in tears. He embraced him, and his chains fell off. "Attend not to me, my brother," said the king; "one who has been a captive here for fourteen years deserves more your care and compassion." "What captive?" asked Andalib, whose attention was awakened by the mention of fourteen years. The king desired Nasib to conduct the youth to the chamber,

* A name given in the East to the Virgin Mary.

when he and Goolazar recognized each other, and sunk to the ground. Recovering themselves, all the captives were liberated by Andalib, and being seated on the throne of the fays, brought by him, they were conveyed to the sea-shore, where they expected to find the Egyptian army; but it was deserted. Thinking that his people had proceeded to Egypt, they mounted the throne borne by the fays, and were soon in the capital of that country. A few of his troops, who had escaped the carnage of the Franks, were met with by Miri, who informed him of the state of affairs. The king was plunged into despair; he wished to live no longer. "Do nothing rashly," said Andalib. "If they are alive, they cannot be concealed from me; if they are dead, you cannot revive them. You shall hear of them ere night." They sat on the throne, and were soon in the kingdom of the Franks, just at the moment when Mooshtar, fastened to a tree, and offering up prayers, was about to be transfixed with arrows. Andalib conveyed him to Miri. "Where are they?" asked the king. Mooshtar replied, that Zora was alive; that Nomi-Awthab and Khoorshid were in the king's harem. Andalib hastens thither, discovers them in a dungeon, invoking death to end their woes. In a moment they were placed on the throne, and conveyed by the genii into the presence of Miri. Zora was discovered bathed in tears at the door of the prison where Mookhtar had been immured. She also was wafted on the throne to Miri. The whole party, including Goolazar, queen of the fays, were then transported, at the command of Andalib, on the enchanted throne, to the spot where he had lost his mistress, whence he wrote to his uncle an account of the recovery of Goolazar, and invited him to join them at the spring. The letter was carried by a fay, and the father of Goolazar soon appeared, with an escort, almost beside himself with joy. Andalib prevailed upon Miri to wait and grace his nuptials with his presence. The father of Andalib, delighted at seeing their son after fourteen years' separation, invited their friends, the fays, and the city was filled with potent princes and legions of genii. Amongst the amusements contrived to delight the guests, was a banquet for the ladies, who congregated in their most gorgeous apparel; amongst whom Nomi-Awthab shone in the richest array. A female clad in black took her seat next to her. "Sister," said the princess, "what can be the reason that even this happy hymeneal feast cannot induce you to lay aside your mourning?" The female in black replied, "I am Khoram-phor; a son of my sister, named Miri, whilst hunting, met with a man who shewed him the portrait of a beauty, which fired him with unquenchable love. He embarked on the sea; his vessel was wrecked; we know not whether he is alive or dead. By order of his father, the emperor Khosrow Shah, the genii have traversed land and sea without finding him. The shah is dying with grief; the capital is full of mourning; Roozam-phor, my sister, has built a mosque, where she has shut herself up and weeps day and night. I have no capacity for happiness; but the mother of Andalib, who is my friend, compelled me against my will to join in the festivities with which she intended to celebrate the nuptials of her only son.

The recital of this tale drew tears from Nomi-Awthab. "Remain with me this night," she said, "and I will introduce you to one who will give you some news of Miri." The unhappy Khoram-phor accordingly passed the night with the princess, who, in the morning led her to the spring, in approaching which she heard the voices of Andalib and Miri, singing to the lyre touched by the fingers of Nikakhtar. Khoram-phor recognised the voice of her nephew, and uttering a shriek, fell senseless on the ground. Nasib and Zora ran to learn the cause of the cry, when Nomi-Awthab informed them that the stranger

in black was the aunt of Miri. The prince, on hearing this, ran to the spot, strained his aunt in his embrace, and overwhelmed her with inquiries. When he had heard all, he wept bitterly, and was impatient to return to his native country. Khoram-phor urged his departure, that he might see his mother ere she expired with the grief she had struggled with for so many years. Andalib caused the enchanted throne to be brought, which transported the party to the vicinity of the mosque built by Roozam-phor. The aunt of Miri went in to her sister and said, "Here is a man who can tell you news of your son." "He is dead!" exclaimed Roozam-phor, and fell without sense. Miri rushed forward, bathed his mother with essence of roses, and recalled her to life with his kisses. She knew him not at first, but when assured that she beheld her son, she gave a loose to joy.

A letter to Khosrow Shah announced the arrival of his son and his beautiful wife. It stated that "the prince, ashamed of his fault, dared not appear before him." The emperor, stupified with the news, asked whether he was not dreaming. "Nothing can be more real," said the messenger; "if Miri had not respectfully awaited your commands, he would have been here." The emperor gave the messenger a whole year's revenue of his states and set off to meet his son in great pomp. The meeting was a day of felicity to both, and they proceeded to the capital of China. The emperor refused to re-celebrate the nuptials of his son, till he had given an entertainment to Andalib, his deliverer, whom he termed his "eldest son."

The preparations for the nuptials of Miri and Nomi-Awthab were so sumptuous and the joy was so universal, that it was the common saying, that "the inhabitants of heaven had descended on earth, for the like was never seen before:" and in fact, the sick were cured by looking on Miri. The king and queen of the genii were seated on a throne of gold; Khosrow-Shah and Roozam-phor on an inferior throne; at the side of the sovereign of the genii were Miri and Nomi-Awthab; in front of Khosrow-Shah were Andalib and Goolazar; on one side Nikakhtar and Zora; on the other, Mooshtar and Asra. The grandees, looking on Nomi-Awthab, said to the prince, "had your sufferings been a thousand times greater, the reward would be too much." The delicious strains of music made the place a paradise. For a whole year did these festivities continue, when the guests departed. Andalib was loaded with rich presents, as well as each of the genii. The separation was painful.

China now, instead of a veil of mourning, exhibits all the outward signs of joy, and heaven has always regarded it since with an eye of favour.

Although this tale, in respect to invention and the higher qualities of composition, is almost below criticism, as a specimen of the literature of a people with whom we are but little acquainted, it is by no means destitute of interest. The translator has pointed out many passages which seem to imply that the origin of this tale is common with that of *Kamrûp*, an Hindustani romance, which has recently been translated into French, by M. Garcin de Tassy. The mixture of Pagan, Mahomedan, and Christian allusions, proves that the texture has been wrought out of heterogeneous materials.

THE WELLESLEY PAPERS.*

THE contents of the third volume of these valuable documents include some which, in our estimation, are of great interest and importance. The first letter in the series of despatches states the reasons of Lord Wellesley's remaining in India beyond the period fixed by his original letter of resignation, namely, the state of affairs in the Mahratta empire; and the succeeding documents detail the transactions with those states, and the causes, progress, and issue of the war, down to the peace with Scindiah and the Berar Rajah.

To these documents, Mr. Martin has prefixed an Introduction, containing an extract from a letter to the Prime Minister (Mr. Addington), dated 10th January 1802, explaining the motives of his resignation;—the letter of the Court of Directors, requesting his lordship to continue in the government of India till January 1804, and extracts from Lord Wellesley's notes relative to the transactions with the Mahrattas. These are documents which, it will be perceived, are of great importance.

The first, namely, the extract from the Marquess's letter to Mr. Addington, will be read with much interest: it is a dignified exposition of the causes of dissatisfaction, which induced him to tender his resignation, for which he had assigned to the Court of Directors no other reason than the successful accomplishment of his most essential plans of policy. His Lordship observes:

For some time past I have perceived the symptoms of an unfavourable disposition arising in the Court of Directors towards the general system of my administration; and private reports and rumours, through authentic channels, have confirmed the opinions which I had formed. But a strong sense of public duty and of gratitude has induced me to remain at my post under much vexation and disgust, until the most recent despatches from the Court to this government, added to those proceedings which have compelled Lord Clive to resign his charge, convinced me, that I could not retain mine with any prospect of private honour, or of public advantage, unless the Court should be pleased to restore to me the advantage of its confidence and support in the most formal, unequivocal terms, and in the most public manner; and unless the Court should also afford me a satisfactory assurance of its intention to receive and confirm in my hands the exercise of those powers which are indispensably requisite to enable me to conduct this arduous government.

The causes of offence he reduces to three general points; first, that the Court had manifested a want of confidence in his administration; secondly, that the Court had interfered directly in the most important details of the local executive government, by the dismissal of some persons and the appointment of others, and had disclosed an intention of pursuing a similar system of direct interposition; lastly, that the Court had positively disapproved of, or withheld its sanction from, measures which his lordship conceived to be of essential importance to the British interests in India. The Marquess enters very minutely into all these several causes of offence, detailing the circumstances of each case, and, in conclusion, he calls upon the minister to fortify the hands of the local administration.

* The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K. G., during his administration in India. Edited by MONTGOMERY MARTIN. Vol. III. London, 1837. W. H. Allen and Co.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 7th of January: Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., V.P. in the chair.

The following donations were among those laid upon the table:—

From the British and Foreign Bible Society,—the New Testament in Mandchou; Gospels in Syrio-Chaldaic; New Testament in Piedmontese; ditto in New Zealand; Gospels in French and Vandois; ditto in Malayalim; part of St. Luke in Berber; St. John in Maltese and Italian; Greek Pentateuch; Rarotonga Testament; Latin Bible; St. John in Chippeway and English; Malagasse Testament; St. Luke in Mexican; St. Matthew in Bullom and English; Enghadine Testament; Catalonian Testament. From the Rev. J. Stevenson, of Bombay, his *Principles of Murathee Grammar*, and his Translation of part of the Sanhita of the *Rig veda*. From the Geological Society, its *Transactions*, vol. iv. part 2. From Mr. S. Bennett, his "Specimen of a New Version of the Hebrew Bible." From Professor Adelung, his "*Literatur der Sanskrit-Sprache*." From the Institute of British Architects, its *Transactions*, vol. i. part 1.

Ardaseer Cursetjee, Ardaseer Hormarjee, Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Aga Mahomed Rahem Sherazee, Esqrs. of Bombay, and Chocapah Chetty, Esq. of Madras, were elected hon. resident members. James Henderson, G. R. Porter, John Grant Malcolmson, and James Malcolmson, Esquires, were elected resident members.

The paper read was one communicated by the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, and written by the late T. M. Dickenson, Esq. on the subject of the Ancient History of Assyria and Persia, with reference to the destruction of the Kingdom of Israel. The writer, in this learned memoir, endeavours to reconcile the conflicting statements of Herodotus and Ctesias on the subject of the Median dynasties, by considering the one spoken of by Ctesias to be a succession of kings, of Median origin, the first of whom, named Arbaces, vanquished Sardanapalus the Assyrian, in the year 821 B.C., captured Nineveh, and established his own family on the throne; and that spoken of by Herodotus to be a separate dynasty, reigning over Media only, and which had revolted from the supreme monarchy in the eighth century before Christ. The two dynasties coincide in the last two reigns, which is accounted for by the circumstance that the first of those two last kings drove out the then reigning monarch of the dynasty of Ctesias, and established himself on the throne of Assyria, thereby gaining a place in the list given by both historians. Mr. Dickenson notices, in the conclusion of his paper, a striking agreement between the accounts of the Greeks and the Persians, in regard to the period to which they refer the establishment of the Persian and Assyrian kingdoms; and remarks, that when the infant colonies of the descendants of Noah spread themselves abroad in separate parties, to seek for a place wherein to dwell, it is reasonable to suppose that the same causes, whatever may have been their nature, which led to the institution of a sovereign authority in any one tribe, would have led to a similar result in another similarly situated, at no very different period of time. When, therefore, we find accounts in two different and distinct histories, which fixed the establishment of the sovereign authority in two neighbouring kingdoms of the highest antiquity, at nearly the same period of time, it must be admitted that the conformity of the two is an argument in favour of the truth of both. According to Ctesias, the empire of Assyria was

founded by Ninus, more than 1,300 years before the revolt of Arbaces the Mede, which occurred B.C. 821, thus placing the establishment of the Assyrian monarchy in the twenty-second century before Christ. According to Firdûsi, the Peshdâdian dynasty had been on the throne 800 years before the invasion of Tazîs under Zohâk: Mr. Dickenson refers this to the year B.C. 1341, giving for the establishment of the Persian monarchy the year B.C. 2141, twenty years only before the era assigned by the Greeks to Ninus, which accounts are strikingly borne out by the Hebrew history. Mr. Dickenson considers Ninus to have been cotemporary with Kaiomars, to whom Assyria was allotted in the division of the earth; and supposes it probable that he was the grandson of Ashur, the son of Shem, and that the kingdom of Assyria took its name from him. The second part of the paper, investigating the fate of the Ten Tribes of Israel, after the fall of Samaria, was reserved for the next meeting.

The second Meeting was on 21st of January: Richard Clarke, Esq., in the chair.

Amongst the donations to the Library presented, were, from Dr. C. Lessen, his Translation into Latin of the *Gita Govinda*. From the Royal Society of Edinburgh, its *Transactions*, Vol. VIII. Part 2. From Solomon Bennett, Esq. several of his works on Biblical Criticism.

Mr. Dickenson's enquiry into the location of the Ten Tribes of Israel, after the fall of Samaria, was read. The writer refutes the opinion of Bochart that the Israelite captives were carried to Calcehæna, a town in the N. E. of the Assyrian empire; to Chaboras, a mountain, and Ganzania, a town still further to the north, in the direction of the Caspian Sea, and to Aria, which Bochart supposes to be put for Media. The writer finds, in the geographical work of Edrisi, the names of certain places in Mesopotamia, in accordance with those in the Scriptures. He considers the opinions of Sir William Jones, that the Afghans are descended from the captives of Samaria, to be without foundation, as in the histories and traditions of the Afghans, no mention whatever is made of Samaria, or of the Assyrians; but, on the contrary, they consider themselves descended from the captives of Jerusalem. After referring to other opinions, as to the location of the Ten Tribes, Mr. Dickenson mentions the idea once warmly advocated by the early settlers in the New World, that the North American Indians are of Hebrew origin; and considers that their opinion is deserving more countenance than has been given to it of late. In concluding his Essay, however, the writer thinks it must be admitted that the foundations on which the several opinions are based, are too slight to satisfy us that the children of Israel have been preserved as a separate body; and that, therefore, it is in vain to seek for their descendants either in the present day, or anywhere within the reach of historical record. It was probable that many of them adhered to the faith of their fathers till the capture of Jerusalem, and the fall of Judah; and that then, when the Jews were scattered throughout Persia, and were, by the toleration of the Persian, princes allowed to form themselves into separate communities, or to return, if they preferred it, to their native land, we may suppose that the hopeless exile of Israel would endeavour to avail himself of the indulgence thus granted to his brethren of Judah; and, as national animosity would be buried, for the time, beneath the weight of general calamity, they would gradually be incorporated in the tribe of Judah, and consequently fall under the general denomination of "Jews."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. M.P., President of the India Board, &c., on Steam Navigation with [to] India, and suggesting the best mode of carrying it into effect via the Red Sea. By Captain JAMES BARBER, H. C. S. London, 1837. Richardson.

WE have entered very fully into the subject of Steam Communication with India this month. Captain Barber urges the same or similar topics as Captain Grindlay, and calls Sir John Hobhouse's attention to the plan, now before Government, of carrying this international communication into effect by a chartered company.

History of the Reformation. By the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M.A. Vol. II. Being Vol. LXXXVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. Longman and Co. Taylor.

MR. STEBBING has in this volume brought to a close his able, temperate, and interesting work. In a truly Christian spirit, with the fidelity of an impartial historian, and in a pure and elegant style, he conducts his reader through the "alternate light and darkness" which diversify the struggle between the Christian church and its various enemies. In the present volume, the most important events of the Reformation are discussed; the transactions in Germany and Switzerland; the progress of the Reformed doctrines under Henry VIII. in England; the Council of Trent, with its endless theological debates respecting doctrine and discipline. The characters of the eminent men connected with the Reformation are sketched with impartiality and force,—Wolsey, Erasmus, Luther, &c. We join in the concluding ejaculation of Mr. Stebbing: "Happy will be that generation, in which the labours of the wise, the love of the good, and the united prayers of all classes of believers, shall be seen to clear away the stumbling-blocks and the barriers which have been piled up before the portals of the church, in old times by the corruption, in later ages by the neglect, of truth: in the Roman church by pride; in the church of the Reformation by disunion of purpose, and worldliness of spirit."

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. A Romaunt. By LORD BYRON. London, 1837. Murray.

THIS is one of the most elegant little books, externally and internally, we ever met with, and as cheap as it is elegant. The text, which is beautifully printed, is copiously illustrated with notes; and the engravings are worthy of a work of twice its cost.

The Student of Padua. A Domestic Tragedy, in Five Acts. 1836.

WE suspect that this is a first attempt in dramatic composition. The author's next, we have no doubt, will be more successful. The dialogue has some bold passages. The play is printed for private circulation merely.

Oliver and Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository, for the Year 1837.

WE are astonished at the mass of matter comprised in this volume, which, besides the Kalendar, embraces useful tables, and a variety of information commercial, agricultural, legal, statistical, &c. &c., which must have cost a prodigious labour to compile and compress into 500 pages.

The Lady's Cabinet Lawyer; being a familiar summary of the exclusive rights and liabilities, legal and equitable, of women, as infants, unmarried; as single women of full age; as wives; and as widows. By a Barrister of the Middle Temple. London, 1836. Van Voorst.

A very useful little *vade-mecum*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. B. E. POTE announces "Remarks on Egyptian Antiquity," in which he claims to demonstrate the *Shepherd Kings*, their language and descendants.

Capt. James Fawcckner's *Travels, with Narrative of his Wanderings and Sufferings on the Western Coast of Africa*, are in the press.

Rambles in Egypt and Candia, with Details of the Military Power and Resources of those Countries, and Observations on the Government, Policy, and Commercial System of Mohammed Ali, by Capt. C. Rochfort Scott—preparing for publication.

Capt. J. E. Alexander, author of "Travels in the East," announces an *Exploratory Voyage along the West Coast of Africa, and Narrative of a Campaign in Kafferland* in 1835.

Modern India, or Illustrations of the Resources and Capabilities of Hindoostan, by Henry H. Spry, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Staff, is in preparation.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE

PROVED by the ANALYSIS of that and the HEBREW, in an INTRODUCTORY Essay ;

By DR. L. LOEWE,

Member of the Société Asiatique of Paris.

The learned have ventured* to decypher those Egyptian writings, which have transmitted to our days convincing evidence of the power and magnificence of a civilized and ancient people, by reference to agriculture, astronomy, and the extraordinary precepts of Egyptian deities ; but how grievous has their error been in decyphering the alphabet of a great language, which contained definite and indefinite, masculine and feminine articles with different symbols, must be easily discerned by all who are willing to sacrifice their prejudices at the shrine of truth.

Some writers have asserted, that a reference was necessary to a Chinese dictionary, and others have alleged, that all the different images of animals, plants, and furniture, which are termed Hieroglyphics, are merely ornaments instead of writing.

What a deplorable loss would it have been to every branch of literature and science, if, in a country which has been the cradle of the arts, and whose inhabitants erected such time-conquering monuments of glory, skill and power, we had no traces of their history or a capacity for understanding words which they placed before us, not with the feeble traces of a pen on paper (which might have suffered from fire or water), but with iron chisels upon primitive and everlasting rocks !

The fortunate discovery of the Rosetta stone, which is now in the British Museum, and the vast erudition of Dr. Young, Akerblad, Sylvestre de Sacy, and Champollion, to whom the literary world are so much indebted, have lifted the thick veil which had so long shut out the tide of light.

It has been proved that images of plants, animals, furniture, &c., are real characters, and have reference to the Coptic language, which is the same as the ancient Egyptian. Those images have, with a very few exceptions, been transmuted into Greek characters, that the Ptolemies might learn the Egyptian language, by putting down the sounds in their Greek characters, just as they had heard them from the natives. They were then preserved in a Greek dress for the promulgation of new laws and dogmas.

The subject to which I now invite attention from the learned, has by some public writers been understood but superficially, and others of eccentric dispositions have entirely misconceived it ; I mean the nature of the Egyptian language and its etymology, which unfortunately has not sufficiently engaged the mind of those great antiquaries, who acquired such reputation by the decyphering of the Rosetta stone.

Since the time of Scaliger, the first who gave attention to the Egyptian,* Leonard Abela the Maltese, was sent by Pope Gregory XIII. to Egypt, and was supposed to have acquired some knowledge of the language.† Jean Baptiste Remondi proposed to publish a Bible in the Egyptian and

* Sibrand Lubbert, apud Colomes, *Gallia Orientalis*, p. 116, ed. Fabricio.† Colomesii *Italia Orientalis*, ed. Wolf, p. 123 et 124.

nine other languages, but was unsuccessful.* The learned Peiresk paid a great deal of attention to this subject,† and engaged Samuel Petit and Saumaise to cultivate a full acquaintance with it. He committed to their care the manuscripts which he possessed; but Saumaise alone acquired a knowledge of the language.‡ About this time Pietro de la Valle returned from the East, with numerous Egyptian manuscripts, an Egyptian-Arabic lexicon, and a grammar.§ He, unfortunately, gave his books and papers to P. Thomas de Navarre (or Thomas Obicinus, as he was sometimes called), with a view to their translation; the latter, however soon expired,|| and in a letter which Peiresk received, it was asserted, that no other Coptic books or manuscripts were found amongst the papers of the deceased. Peiresk, being anxious to bring the manuscripts of Pietro de la Valle before the public, had asked them from the latter, but he met with a refusal, and they were given to Kircher, who, with their assistance and that of others, which he found in the great library of the Vatican, was enabled to publish his *Prodromus Ægyptiacus* (Roma, 1636), and *La Lingua Ægyptica Restituta*, in 1643, which latter was well received by all the literary world,¶ although it contained numerous mistakes, which, with the exception of his introducing words not found in the original, might be deemed excusable, when we consider that it was a subject presenting many difficulties to the author. Kircher's opinion was, that the Greek was derived from the Egyptian. Gessner in his *Mithridates*,** collected some Egyptian words, which are transmitted to us by the ancients. Hottinger†† gives several details of the Egyptian language. Theodore Petrus, during his sojourn in Egypt, studied the language with great application, and collected many manuscripts. Unfortunately, his circumstances did not enable him to lay them before the public;‡‡ and he only published the first psalm in the Egyptian language, with an Arabic translation and a Latin version, under the title of "*Psalterium Davidis in Lingua Coptica seu Ægyptiaca, una cum versione Arabica, nunc primum in Latinam versum et in lucem editum, a M. Theodoro Petro; Lugd. Batav. sumptibus auctoris*," 1663, in 4to.

There is in Sion College, London, the first verse of the first chapter of the Psalms, and a few words of the second verse, in the Egyptian language, with its pronunciation as he heard it when in Egypt. The page is very scarce, and so little known, that I shall give it in the same shape and characters at the termination of this essay, just as I found it in a book which contains many portions of the Bible in Ethiopic. The imprint of the page is *Londini, Types Thomæ Roycroft*, clc loc. lix. A learned person, who evidently had not seen the work, supposed that Leyden was the

* Lelong, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, t. i. p. 3.

† Peireskii Vita, auctore Gassendo; ed. 3. Hagæ Comitum, 1635 in 4to. p. 152, 186.

‡ Salmasii *Epistolæ*, p. 164 &c.

§ *Antiquitates ecclesiæ Orientalis*, p. 167.

|| Leo Allatino. *Apes Urbane*, Hamburgi 1711, p. 348 et 349.

¶ *Mém. sur le dict. Copt.* *Journal des Savans*, 1774, Juin.

** Es. Wasero. Tiguri, 1610.

†† *Smegma Orientale*. Heidelbergæ, 1658 p. 38, 67, 69, 90.

‡‡ Woide, *Journal des Savans*, 1774. Wilkin's *Præfat. in nov. test. Copt.* p. iv. Tromler. *Specimen bibliothecæ Copt.*—Jacob. p. 26 et 27.

place of publication, and that London had been subscribed through mistake; he also thought this page contained the whole chapter.

Petræus translated into Latin from the Egyptian text, Paul's epistle to the Ephesians.* This is to be found in the library at Berlin, to which his MSS. were all presented after his death. In the Bodleian library at Oxford, are some Egyptian MSS., which Huntington collected when in Egypt and Syria.† Marshall, the Rector of Lincoln College, intended to have published the New Testament in the Egyptian language, which was announced in the Preface to the History of the Copts;‡ but unfortunately death prevented the accomplishment of his object. Thomas Edwards devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of this language with success; but, finding not so much patronage as he expected, he would have thrown his manuscripts into the fire, had not Picques and other friends dissuaded him from destroying them. His Coptic Dictionary is preserved in the University of Oxford.§ Ed. Bernard was considered a good Egyptian scholar. His copy of Kircher, containing numerous corrections in its margins, is preserved in the Bodleian library, and Witsen, the famous burgomaster of Amsterdam, presented through him the punches of Coptic and Ethiopic to the Oxford Press.|| P. Bonjour had great success in his attentions to the language of Egypt, and left many manuscripts, which are in the Augustinian Convent at Rome, and they include a Coptic-Arabic psalter, an Egyptian lexicon, and a literal translation of the prophet Hosea. He proposed to publish the Pentateuch in Coptic, but unfortunately had not leisure to complete his task.¶

In 1715, Pope Clement XI. sent the learned Jos. Sim. Assemani to Egypt, for the elucidation of its language.** Pfeiffer devoted himself to its study in Germany, and wrote some verses on the birthday of an elector, which are published in Blumberg's *Fundamenta Linguae Copticae*, p. 99. André Muller studied the same language, but without much success, and two days after his decease, his MSS. were burned.†† André Acolothus, a clergyman at Breslau, devoted some attention to the language, but with what advantage to the learned public will appear by a brief outline of his system. He supposed the old Egyptian language had no connexion with the present Coptic; but that the modern Armenian would furnish us with the means of understanding the language of the Pharaohs. The modern Armenian, he says, offers an etymology, sure as well as natural, of all the Egyptian words which have been transmitted to us by Greek and Latin authors, and the usage by the Armenians of their capital characters, by figures of human beings or animals, is the emphatical proof or sign that it is

* *Thesaurus epistolicus*, Lacroz. t. III. p. 241.

† Woide, *Journal des Savans*, 1774, p. 373. Huntingtoni Vita ed. Thomas Smith p. xvii. Millius, *Prolegomen. in Nov. Test.* Oxon. 1707 p. clii. Wilkin's *Prefatio in Nov. Test. Copt.* p. iii. Masch. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, p. 187. P. Georg. *Praef. in fragm. Evangel. Joh.* p. v. et vi.

‡ Josephi Abudacni *Hist. Jacob. seu Coptorum*, Oxon. 1675.

§ Woide, *Commercium litterarium*, Lud. Picques, p. 334.

|| Ed. Bernardi Vita, p. 44.

¶ P. Georg. *Eplistol. ad Hivod.* p. ix. Id. *Praefat. in fragm. Evang. S. Johan.* p. iv. *De miracul. S. Caluthi*, 1783; praef. p. ccxvii.

** *Praefat. in Biblioth. Orient. Steph. Evod. Assemani. Praefat. in acta marty. Oriental.* p. xxxi. et xxxii.

†† Leibniz Opera, t. vi. p. 124.




the Egyptian language : and "surely," says he, "it would provide us with a key for the comprehension of hieroglyphical writing." The reader, who is only slightly acquainted with both languages, must see at what a low state the knowledge of the Egyptian was in the time of the reverend writer, who intended to develop such ideas in a great work to be called *Lingua Ægyptiaca Restituta*,* had not death preserved the literary world from his curious speculations.

In the year 1716, Blumberg published a small Egyptian grammar, under the title of *Fundamenta Linguae Copticae*, and intended to have given a lexicon, had not death prevented its completion.

A large collection of Egyptian books and manuscripts have been deposited in the King's Library at Paris. Louis Picque, doctor of Sorbonne, devoted himself with considerable ardour to this great pursuit, and was the first who found that there were different provincial dialects. "To him," says the learned M. Quatremère, we owe some ingenious etymologies of Joseph's name :"

"Ce nom, que les septante écrivent $\Psi\iota\theta\omicron\mu\ \phi\alpha\nu\chi$, est composé, suivant Picques, des mots Coptes $\Pi\text{COT}\ \text{A}\Phi\text{E}\text{NEP}$, *salus mundi* (v. *Commerc. littérar.* p. 296.; it. Lettre à Jacquetot, dans la vie de Lacroze, p. 290 et 298.) Cette étymologie, qui a été également proposée par Jablonski (*Glossar. Ægyptiac.* ed. Te Water, p. 213; it ap. Michaelis, *Supplem. ad Lexica Hebraica*, p. 2129), me paraît la seule véritable, et vaut beaucoup mieux que toutes celles qui ont été indiquées par différens savans, et même par le P. Bonjour, et par le savant M. Forster (*de Byssu Antiquorum*, p. 101 et suiv.)"

This is the testimony of M. Quatremère, in his *Recherches sur l'Égypte*, p. 16, which was published so late as 1808, and I know no work which gives a further illustration of that name; but, with great deference to all my predecessors, I fearlessly assert, that it had a very different meaning in the mind of Pharaoh. I read the name as it is in Hebrew, צפנת פננה . According to the Bible, Joseph saved the lives of the Egyptians; for they said חַדִּיתָנוּ , 'thou hast kept us alive.' Now the words צפנת פננה put into hieroglyphics will stand thus :

 פננה פ' אנה or פ ענה	 חדיתנו פ' נש' or פ נת	 צ שי or צ
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Below the Hieroglyphics I have put the Coptic characters, and under the

* Picquesii *Commerc. littérar.* p. 300. Blumberg. *Fundamenta ling. Copt.* p. 30. Tromler. *Specimen Biblioth. Copt. Jacob.* p. 17 & 24. Leibnitzii *Opera* t. v. p. 494; t. vi. part II. p. 130, 136, 140, 193.

latter, the characters of the same value in the Hebrew; so that the Egyptian, after reading the Hieroglyphics, and the Israelite, after reading the Hebrew, would by the same sound convey the same idea to all those who understood his language.



CI 'ש' is in Hebrew a *present*, 'לך יובילו מלכים ש', 'To thee shall kings bring presents:' hence in the Egyptian language ט, 'to receive,' ט 'a child,' particularly a son, being considered a *present* from God.

When Joseph interpreted the first dream of Pharaoh, he said, את אשר הוא הדבר אשר דברתי אל פרעה, 'What God is about to do, he has made known to Pharaoh;' then he repeated it, saying, אשר האלהים עשה הנני לפרעה, 'This is the thing which I have spoken, what *this God* (which I mentioned before) is about to do, he shewed unto Pharaoh.' He said it a third time, ועל השנות החלום אל, 'פרעה פעמים כי נכון הדבר מעם אלהים וממהר לעשותו' 'It is because the thing is established *by God*, and *God* will shortly fulfil it.' It is thus emphatically proved, that Pharaoh must have entirely imbibed the words of Joseph, and spoken with a similar expression to his ministers, who were with him: הנמצא כזה איש אשר רוח אלהים בו, 'Can we find such a one as this? a man in whom the *spirit of God* is?' The same expression he made use of in speaking with Joseph, אחרי הודיע אלהים אותך את כל זאת, 'As it is, according to thy saying;' which is expressed by the word אחרי, 'that *God* acquainted thee with all that; there is none so wise and discreet as thou.' He told him what his future situation would be, and called him SON OF THE GOD OF LIFE.

<p>פאנח 6 7 8 9 פנח 9 8 7 6</p>	<p>דאח 3 4 5 פנט 5 4 3</p>	<p>CI 1 2 שי 2 1</p>
<p>פאנח 9 8 7 6 (of) the life or (of) the breath</p>	<p>פנט 5 4 3 (of) the watcher or (of) the God</p>	<p>3 1 and No. 2 is quiescent the present, the gift or Son</p>
<p>כי למחיה שלחני אלהים לפניכם</p>		

I hope the learned will not object that, in the Egyptian, it is C instead of 3, as that is a case which occurs an hundred times in the language.



ⲡⲓ ⲡⲁ denotes the article. The reader, who is anxious to know what relation the Egyptian article has with the Hebrew word פה, may refer to p. 171, where it is treated of exclusively.



ⲛⲧ is an abbreviation of ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲣ, and is exactly the Hebrew word נוטר 'a watcher,' שמוני נוטרה לכרמים 'they made me watcher of the vineyards' (*Song of S.* 1, v. 6.); the source of all nature's power is the most watchful eye, God.



ⲡⲓ ⲡⲁ here is the article repeated instead of the genitive sign; that cannot be so often met with in a language in which the writer did not care much about the additional affixes or suffixes: he only put down the principal idea, and surrounded it by signs for numbers and genders, according to convenience.



ⲁⲛⲁ or ⲁⲛⲁ, in Hebrew, denotes 'to sigh,' or 'to breathe;' hence 'to live' or 'the life.'

Let us now return to the merits of Picques. He made a great many corrections in the Lexicon of Kircher, which was seen by Scerbisch, at the Dominicans of Rue St. Honoré, Paris.*

In the year 1716, the Abbé Renaudot published a collection of oriental liturgies,† three of them (S. Basil, S. Gregory, S. Cyrill) have been translated from the Coptic; to that translation was added a commentary and many dissertations; the title of one is *De Copticarum Alexandrianorum Liturgiis*.

Clodius also took up the study of that language, and is said (by himself) to have corrected a great many mistakes of Kircher.‡

By the toil of these learned men the Egyptian language did not make any progress; their successors were still obliged to undergo immense labour, by studying without lexicons or any other guide which might have assisted them. If, therefore, we do not find amongst them a perfect treatise on the etymology of that language, or on its origin, we must not be surprised. But even among all the bright stars, such as Wilkins, Lacroze, Jablonski, Raphael Tuki, M. Scholtz, Woide, the Cardinal Borgio in Rom., P. Georgi, M. T. Bernard de Rossi, Thomas Valperga, the Baron Sylvestre de Sacy, M. Schow, Tattam, Peyron, &c., some of whom provided us with good grammars and lexicons, others with translations, so that we might say the Egyptian language *was* well known to them, still we only discover *slight* traces of their etymological investigations. The learned Quatremère, who gives a full description of all the authors, and whom I have followed in the preceding pages, says in his *Recherches sur l'Égypte*, p. 16:

* Thesaurus epistolicus, Lacroz, t. 1. p. 82.

† Liturgiar. Oriental collectio. Parisiis, 1716, 2 vols. in 4to.


‡ Thesaurus epistolicus, Lacroz, t. 1. p. 82.

"La langue Egyptienne est une langue mere, qui n'a de rapport avec aucune autre, ainsi qu'il est aisé de s'en convaincre. L'Abbé Renaudot (*Dissertat. de Ling. Copt.* p. cxvi.) avoit déjà reconnu que le copte n'avoit aucun rapport avec l'hebreu ni avec ses dialectes. Ceux qui, comme Blumberg (*Fundament. Ling. Copt.* p. 17 et suiv.), l'Abbé Barthélémy (*Académie des Inscriptions*, tome xxxii. p. 222 et suiv.), le P. Georgi (*Fragm. Evangel. S. Johan.* p. xlii. et xliii; it. p. 298, 299, 320, 336, 446) ont cru y trouver de l'analogie avec l'hebreu, n'ont pu apporter pour preuve qu'un petit nombre de mots, dont la ressemblance peut être attribuée au hazard."

I have therefore considered it a most important task to investigate that branch of Egyptian etymology. I know that etymology is a dangerous field for enquiry, as a great many are misled even by etymologizing their own mother tongue, much more easy is it to be misled in a language so old as that which we now treat of, and which has been for so many thousand years almost forgotten. My discovery has not been accidental, nor have I been indebted to the similarity between the Egyptian and another powerful language. I investigated the nature of each word, divided it into monosyllables, compared it according to the sound which it might have had in its original writing, compared the same word to another of the same contents, so that it sometimes required an hour or two for acquiring the real etymology of that word. True grammatical traces were my chief stimulants to pursue a study in which I had such difficulties to encounter. I now beg the reader's kind attention to the grammatical consideration of the language.

Before proceeding to the analysis of the Article, I think it necessary to acquaint the reader, that my intention was not at all to follow the traces of some grammarians (who described the Article first, for its necessary precedence of the noun, which they thought the basis of the language), as I am of quite a different opinion, for a most important reason, which I shall explain in the following investigation of the Article :

The Egyptian Article

is expressed by the monosyllable  Π. ΠΙ, which has a striking similarity to the Hebrew word פה 'here,' or 'this here.' By examining its different significations, we shall easily discover the reason why it has been named thus.

Let us suppose a person surrounded by a people to whom his language would be unintelligible, and he still wishing to point out a certain thing which he might have a desire for, he would be obliged to communicate his wish by signs, to shew with his finger, פה, 'here,' 'this here' (I am desiring); but as it might happen that those who were with him were not just looking at him, he then, to attract their attention, would be obliged to accompany his signs with a natural sound, brought forth solely by his breath, which is the sound of an aspirated *h* ה, and passing through the pressure of his lips, would produce the sound of a *p* פ, ΠΙ (פה).

It would thus be evident, that the Hebrew word פה 'mouth,' is composed of two sounds; one the ה *h*, signifying 'the breath,' and the other

the פ p, signifying 'lips,' and the whole word, being the first natural production of the mouth, denotes it, פה 'mouth.'

The expression of the word *here* is also given by that word פה, only with a difference in its diacritical points, which, in etymological researches, is of very little consequence, as it only requires to make use of such a sound when we would attract the hearer's attention to that spot, *here*.

Consequently, the Egyptian article נִי or פִּי, 'the,' or 'this,' the demonstrative pronoun, is exactly the Hebrew word פה 'this,' or 'that.'

There is another discovery, which may be considered as not unimportant. Grammarians have always been inclined to derive the Hebrew article ה, with a dagesh in the next character, from the Arabic ا, but I cannot perceive any necessity for it; as soon as it is evident that the aspirated sound h ה has been the original one for expressing the word *this*, why should we not rather think that the Hebrew ה, with a dagesh in the following letter, is of the very same nature? The dagesh might as well replace the aspirate sound of another ה h, as it does according to the grammarians for a ו.



I cannot therefore agree with any grammarian who should consider either the noun or the verb as the original basis of language. I should think there has always been the greatest necessity to shew what we were desiring; hence the article נִי *the*, or the demonstrative pronoun *this*, has been the *true basis* of all languages.

The Article, feminine gender,

is expressed by א; ט, Θ, †, the very character corresponding to the Hebrew ת, forms the feminine gender, like נכרי, by the addition of the ט or ת, becomes feminine, נכרית, כושית, כושי, &c.

The feminine article ט is also used in Egyptian, in the same way, to change the masculine into feminine as in the Hebrew; for instance:


In Hierogl.  or in Hierat.  CON denotes 'a brother,' in Hebrew אח 'a brother.'

In Hierogl.  or in Hierat.  TCONE denotes 'a sister,' in Hebrew אחות 'a sister.'

Thus it is evident that CON 'a brother,' becomes feminine, denoting a *sister*, by adding a ט. TCONE, just as in Hebrew אח 'a brother,' by the addition of a ת becomes אחות 'a sister.'

The ט, or ת, also signifies the feminine gender in the future tense, תאמר 'she will say,' תלך 'she will go.'

MMM

The plural of the Egyptian article is denoted by  נ n or נen, similar to the termination of all the masculine nouns ים. The permutation of

proved by the Analysis of that and the Hebrew.

176

the π for a δ . I need not speak about, as it is well known how frequently it changes in almost all the languages.

The nouns form their plural by changing ϵ into $\epsilon\sigma\tau$, the same termination relates to the formation of the plural in Hebrew verbs, as from הלך 'to walk,' הלכו 'they walked,' שמר 'to keep,' שמרו 'they kept.'

The nominative case is expressed by the words $\pi\alpha\epsilon$, $\pi\pi$ or π , permuting the σ for χ , which is the case in Sahidic, in the same word; here we recognise the Hebrew word נושא 'subject,' which is the noun when placed in the nominative case.

The genitive case is denoted by the word $\pi\tau\epsilon$, which is a composition of $\pi\tau$ and ϵ ; the genitive has then the same power as in other languages, of *di* or *du*; thus, מאת הדבר 'of the word,' instead of מן את. Reading that word in Hieroglyphics, we only discover the π and the τ , which might prove that it was alluding to a word terminating in π and τ , as is to be seen in the following passage, which is read on the tomb of Ménephthah the 3d, first corridor:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
$\pi\alpha\epsilon$	$\pi\pi$	$\pi\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\tau\epsilon$
region of menti.	in	of the Sun, God	adoration	מן את of the	Book	of the	Beginn

The dative case takes the $\pi\pi$, or $\pi\tau$, and sometimes ϵ , signifying a certain place, where a thing should be brought to or given, either in reality or identically. The $\pi\pi$ might stand for the word $\pi\pi$, or מקום 'place,' and the dative sign ϵ might be an abbreviation of אל 'to.' The celebrated Champollion le jeune observes, that there is to be found in the dative case the character which is an λ or an p , analogous to the Hebrew word ל 'to.'

The accusative case, which is sometimes expressed by ϵ , might be an abbreviation of את, a word which always rules the accusative case in Hebrew, as בראשית ברא אלחים את השמים ואת הארץ.

The ablative case takes $\pi\pi$ or $\pi\tau$, corresponding to the Hebrew word מן 'of,' or 'from.'

Of Adjectives and their gradations.

The article is united to the substantive, or to the adjective, and sometimes added to both; the same takes place in Hebrew המלך הגדול. The *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 22. No. 87.

plural of some adjectives is denominated by the termination analogous to the Hebrew **הַבָּנִים, הַקָּטָנִים, הַגְּדוֹלִים**.

The comparative is formed by the word **ḗḡṣṭe** 'above' or 'more than'; the **ḗ** with the accent, we know, denotes a deficient character, which might be **π**; thus **επ** would probably have been introduced by a rapid pronunciation, instead of **מן**; the following syllable **ḡṣṭ** is undoubtedly the word **את**; consequently **ḗḡṣṭe** would be composed of **מן** and **את** which is the real comparative sign in the Hebrew **גָּדוֹל מֵאָחִיו** 'taller than his brother,' or **גָּדוֹל מֵאָחִיו**.

The superlative degree is sometimes formed by adding **ḗ** to the positive, with **ṭḥp** 'all'; the syllable **ḗ** is like the above-mentioned **מן** and **ṭep** 'is perfectly,' changing the **ṭ** into an **σ**, the Hebrew word **שֶׁאֵר** 'all the others;' thus we recognise the superlative degree of the Hebrew **גָּדוֹל מִשְׁאֵר** 'taller than all the others;' instead of **מִן שֶׁאֵר**. In Sahidic and Bashmuric, the superlative is sometimes formed by **εμετε**; here the Hebrew word **מֵאֵד** is to be seen as plain as possible, which is in fact a principal sign for expressing the superlative in Hebrew.

The Pronouns.

The affinity of Egyptian pronouns with the Hebrew is too clear to require any preliminary observation; it is only to be remarked, that the principal sound of the first person singular is kept throughout all the different pronouns, which contradicts those grammarians who suppose that **אֲנִי** has been the original root of that pronoun, and it is a striking argument in favour of my view, which the reader will be furnished with by the Egyptian word **ωφε**, 'to live,' or 'to breathe.'

The personal Pronouns.

Mas. Sing.

ḏḥok **אֲנִי** I.

ḥṭok **אַתָּה** instead of **אַתָּה** 'thou.'

The principal sound of **אֲנִי** or **אֲנִי** is here discoverable, and the sign for the second person has been given by the **ṭ**, the Hebrew **ת**.

2.p. f.

ḥṭok **אַתָּה** instead of **אַתָּה** 'thou,' the same sound as in the second person singular, but it has been shortened like the same pronoun in the Hebrew.

ḥṭok 'he.' The principal sound of the root, and the affixed **ḥ** similar to the Hebrew **וְהוּא**, which, though quiescent in **וְהוּא**, yet is mobile in **אֵלָיו**.

ḥṭok 'she.' The termination of **ת** gives to that pronoun the qualification of a feminine gender. I need not speak about that sign, as it has been sufficiently explained when speaking of the feminine article **ṭ, ṭ, ṭ**.

Plural, Mas. and Fem.

ἄνωπ 'we,' exactly the Hebrew pronoun אנחנו; there is only the ה, which the Hebrews pronounce guttural, and which might have been pronounced as the חה, the same as פעה, instead of פחם.

ἡωπεν 'ye' The Hebrew אתם or אתן. The Dagesh in ת shewing the deficient character הן.



ἡωσϝ 'they.' Here we perceive the principal root united with the plural termination ו like באו, 'they came,' ראו, 'they saw.'

The possessive pronouns are composed of the radical sound of the personal pronoun ו of אנכי, and the possessive sign ' like the Hebrew. The Egyptians always made use of the personal pronoun instead of a ל 'to.'

Personal Pronouns.			Possessive Pronouns.	
π	Η	' to me.	ἦτη	mine.
π	Δκ	ך to thee.	ἦτΔκ	thine.
π	Δϙ	י' to him.	ἦτΔϙ	his.
π	Δπ	נו to us.	ἦτΔπ	ours.
π	ωπεν	תם to you.	ἦτωπεν	yours.
π	ωσϝ	ו to them.	ἦτωσϝ	theirs.

The demonstrative and relative pronouns are sometimes prefixed to the possessive, as ετε φΔ 'mine,' analogous to the Hebrew את אשר לי, which is abridged by the word שלי 'mine,' 'belongs to me,' or שול, שלך, שלהם, &c.

The definite pronouns are φΔ or θΔ; here the same is to be observed as that which has been explained in speaking of the definite article.

The interrogative pronoun ηω, 'who,' or 'what,' is exactly the Hebrew word מי or מה? מן, only it is transcribed from Hieroglyphics, where it is expressed by  or , which might have been read מה, or מן, or מי, as well as נם, or נים. I shall have an ample opportunity of explaining this, when analysing the word τωωΔ 'woman.'

In the Sahidic, the interrogative pronoun is expressed by the word Δεπο? Here I am inclined to recognise the words מה לו 'what is to him?' The sounds Δε and Δεε, are frequently changed one into another; the same we know is the case with p and λ; consequently, in the question Δεποκ? 'what is to you?' we discover מה לך?

[The conclusion in our next.]

LIFE IN INDIA.

No. I.—THE GAMESTER.

I was pacing listlessly down Waterloo Place, a few days since, in all the sublimity of that solitude, which a December in London so amply affords; and which, in my case, was increased by a long absence from my native country, during which many fountains of affection have been dried up, or, at best, remain transmitted through the conduits of another generation, remembered only as the companions of the desert in by-gone days,—the petted consumers of oranges and sweetmeats; when a well-remembered voice addressed me by name, and a few minutes served to reunite those whom long years had sundered. Alike solitaries, we clubbed our independence, and in one of our most charitable institutions, in which a trifling payment secures to the houseless and homeless the luxuries of a princely dwelling and every attendant comfort, we opened, over some most inviting Chateau Margaux, the annals of our mutual histories. Of these there is no occasion to speak, as the public would be little the better for a share in our confidence. They may be sure that if we had any evil to relate of ourselves, the narrative might be safely entrusted to our friends; and as to our good works, they would infallibly find a place in the same records; although, perhaps, the motives might be represented more in accordance with the received theory of human weakness, than is consistent with the independent dignity of virtue.

We had sat some time, exhausted by a rapid skirmish of interrogatories, varied occasionally by a charge of anecdotes, when it occurred to me to inquire after some of those who had shared our early dangers and sympathies during a long and perilous voyage out to India. Lewis had remained in India, while I, from the nature of the service to which I belong, had returned after a few years duty, and been ever since nearly in the position of Noah's dove on her first outset, finding no resting-place for my feet. We both turned, therefore, to this period with the keenest interest. It was the beginning of an acquaintance with several whom time could not efface from our memory, and the renewal of our own school-boy regard and intercourse. The man must possess more of the material of the *Stoa* than of the Stoic, who did not kindle on such a topic. Morning, the young morning, I admit, found us still together, and we parted with an engagement for the following day, to prevent all mistakes, at the same time and place.

The cloth being drawn and every arrangement made, as they can be made at a club only, I called upon Lewis to proceed with his records—I wish I could have prevailed upon him to write them down, in his own clear and forcible manner; but as I could not, and as I thought one or two of his narratives worthy of preserving, as possessing an interest beyond that of our own feelings, I undertook the task myself, and glad shall I be, if I succeed in awakening in my readers the same attention which I myself felt called forth:—

“Of the twenty who surrounded our table on that eventful voyage, we two alone survive. The sword, the pestilence, the sea, have each claimed their victims—and not these alone; but fierce passions and broken hearts, the consuming of the one, and the withering of the other, have borne away their portion of the spoil. It was mine to witness much of this rapid ruin; to share much of its peril, and to endeavour, at least, to subdue some of its ravages.

“Of all our party, none came so constantly under my observation as Edward Malcolm,—and no brother could have maintained a deeper interest in my affections. You must well remember the liveliness of his character, and the cap-

tivating charm of his address. Although considerably our junior, he preserved an equality with us without offending those acute perceptions of dignity which mark the early æra of manhood. You saw less of him than myself; as your attentions to a very delicate duty which you had imposed upon yourself, called you from table sooner than the rest of us. But it was here that, by the playfulness of his wit and gentleness of his demeanour, he won upon us all. He possessed, however, a pertinacity of design, which nothing, alas! could frustrate. Had he been of a quarrelsome or morose disposition, this tendency would have rendered him at once hateful to all around him, and involved him in eternal broils; but from this he was secured by his sweetness of disposition. He was, moreover, represented by some, who knew more of him, as it afterwards appeared, to have claims upon the consideration of society, arising from some secret grounds of sympathy. I learned, subsequently, that he was the only son of Frank Malcolm, who died of fever ensuing upon wounds in action, at Cintra; and that the widow and her child were disowned by old Malcolm, from motives which it is to be hoped satisfy those who entertain them, a sense of the dignity of the family. Fortunately for Edward, the brother of his paternal grandmother, an East-Indian Director, was more accessible to the claims of the widow and the fatherless—and to the goodness of Mr. Bensley he owed every thing which a child could receive at the hands of a father. But of this state of the case we were all entirely ignorant, and young Malcolm joined in the play that in general closed the evening. It was then that the perseverance to which I have alluded displayed itself. His whole being became absorbed in the game; not his mind only, but his very body, was swayed by the impulses of his hopes and his fears. Night after night was the play prolonged, at his request, far beyond the usual hour, and resumed the next day earlier from his importunity. Yet he had no success to lure him on: he won, but not often, or to anything near the amount of his losses. I played but little, being naturally irritable; I shrank from the excitement, and used every argument to recall young Malcolm. In vain—reckless, although not ungrateful for advice, he rushed on; and, as his infatuation increased, his judgment declined, for he played solely from the impulse of passion, not from any calculation—in fact, he had surrendered himself to his appetite and became its very slave.

“It is useless to dwell upon this painful progress. It is enough to tell you that, on landing at Calcutta, he was indebted to the different members of the mess above £2,000. For this amount he gave his note, payable in three months. This was suggested to him as the usual course, and as such adopted; not one thought being bestowed upon the means of payment, and as little upon the consequences of his inability. This was all unknown to me at the time, and, perhaps, under the circumstances, I could have done nothing to prevent the unhappy step.

• “We were separated by our engagements, and our intercourse terminated with a pledge to maintain a correspondence. The value of this pledge is usually not very great, nor is the redeeming it reckoned among the cardinal virtues. Business, pleasure, or *ennui*, are alike available excuses. The details of the two former can seldom interest the two parties in an equal degree; and as for a moiety of the latter, a man earns little thanks by communicating it to his ‘heart’s own brother.’ So five years passed without any important intercourse between us. I saw so many living happily, at least externally so, under the heavy burdens of their play-debts, that, if ever the subject occurred to me, it failed to create any great anxiety in my mind for Edward Malcolm. Why

should he be weighed down by that, which scarcely checked for a moment the merriment of a hundred, similarly situated, as I deemed? He, I remembered, had higher spirits and more firmness of character than generally fall to the lot of the same individual.

"About this time I returned to Calcutta, and my first task was to seek Edward—my kind, generous, noble-souled, Edward. I found him, at least so much of him as constant and consuming care had left. A cold reserved manner usurped the place of the ardent greeting of but five years back. A nervous quivering of the face and eyelids betrayed the shattered constitution, which, so short a time since, seemed framed to encounter the inroads of toil and years without impression from their attacks. The light of the eye was gone—the arch of the brow was pointed—its brave and noble space furrowed by a ridge of wrinkles; the tone of the voice changed from the music of the heart, to the broken whispering of a care-worn wretch. Such was the friend I found; and his frank and generous bearing was shrouded from the eye under a cold, suspicious glance, which seemed afraid of all encounter with mine. To the appeal of remembrance, he was all but dead—the rites of hospitality were grudgingly afforded—our conversation languished—and, finally, after a short interview, we parted; and the only gleam of pleasure that passed over his wan countenance, met my look as I extended my hand at bidding farewell. That evening, however, I learned the cause of this appalling change; but the whole truth did not come upon me at once.

"It appeared that as soon as the real nature of his embarrassments came to be understood, when he found that the notes he had given on board ship must be met with payment, his agony and distraction were beyond control or endurance. At last, some *friend* introduced him to a native usurer, who gladly found the money, although at a most ruinous rate, and to the absorption of about nine-tenths of his income. I do not attempt to account for the blindness and madness of the gamester, or of any other delivered over to the dominion of the passions: I have seen enough to know that extrication from the immediate pressure of present evils, seduces the unhappy individual to continue in his fatal course.

"Few, I believe, are aware of the suffering of those upon whom this vice has fastened itself. The bitter regrets—the solemn resolutions, framed only to yield to the next temptation; the hopes of recovery by some turn of luck, cherished only to sink in deeper despair. Fewer still reflect upon the gradual but sure growth of selfishness, which comes like a cloud of death over the noblest natures, as they become inured to the feelings of the gamester. None ever looked back with tenderer love to the ties which bind them to the absent than Edward; and yet, as you will find, none ever more effectually loosened those ties than this unhappy victim. But to proceed.

"You may suppose that my visits were not frequent, although the affection which held me to him would not allow me wholly to desert him. I called, yet no return of my visits, even in the most formal manner, was ever made. I wrote, when I heard of his accumulating difficulties, making him the offer of whatever assistance I could render; yet there came no reply. Time passed on, and my return to the scene of my duties was at hand. I wrote again, adjuring him by our friendship to listen to me, and allow me to aid him and announcing my departure. To this letter he replied. There was a show of regret at his estrangement, and a cold, although not an offensive, rejection of my offer. I was now entering upon my last week of absence, and, consequently, much engaged; so that no occasion of our meeting presented

itself. He was still attentive to his duties, although every moment, which could be snatched from them or from rest, was devoted to play—the same wild reckless play.

“One evening, the last but one of my stay, I was at dinner with some officers, several of whom had recently arrived from Europe, when the subject of inveterate gaming was discussed. One of them seemed to have collected all the narratives which have ever been handed down upon the subject; and, among the rest, mentioned a case which had made some stir in London a short time before his departure. A woman, whose appearance was far superior to her wretched condition, had been brought before some magistrate for attempting suicide. It appeared from her broken statement, that she was highly connected, although dependent upon a son in India for her support; that he had long since discontinued his remittances, and it was but too certain that the cause of his neglect was a ruinous devotion to the gaming-table; that all remonstrances from her and his kindest friends were disregarded, and finally her letters unanswered. I leave you to guess my dreadful suspicion of the author of this misery. I could entertain no doubt of the truth of the statement, and but little of the parties to whom it related. I had seen enough, in Edward’s altered manner towards me, to lead me readily to admit the extension of that alteration towards even a mother. I was depressed and abstracted all the evening, and retired as soon as I well could from table. About 11 o’clock, as I was preparing to go to bed, my servant came hastily and said some one wished to see me upon urgent business. He proved to be the bearer of a note, evidently written under great excitement, entreating me to come back with the bearer, and signed “E. M.” I was so absorbed in the consideration of Malcolm’s case, that I was hardly surprized at the coincidence. I followed the messenger, and soon reached the house. I was shewn in and left alone some short time,—agitated, as you may conceive, beyond all power of concealment. When the servant returned, he asked me to accompany him quietly to an adjoining room. The dimness prevented me from noticing more than that some one lay on a couch, surrounded by attendants, and, as it proved, a surgeon. Upon my approach, the patient endeavoured to rise, and extending his hand, called me faintly by name. I could, with difficulty, gather composure to reply. He returned my hand-pressure feebly, and looking towards the surgeon, implored him to leave us alone together. After some demur and professional exhortation to remain tranquil, he and the natives withdrew. I, by this time, perceived that my poor friend was bandaged round the head, and that his dress was still wet with his blood. After a pause of some minutes, during which he appeared to be gathering his energies and struggling with his feelings, he exclaimed, with a burst of tears: ‘Lewis, forgive me; and aid me to implore it of those who still more need to bestow it upon me. O my mother! my mother! You know not what a devil you hold by the hand, or you would shrink from the touch. Read—read that paper.’ He pointed to an European paper, which lay on the floor. I stooped to take it up, but it was so soaked with blood that I could not fix my eyes upon it. He saw my emotion, and continued: ‘Just God! so should it be! O that these veins could wash out the record for ever! Lewis, I have starved her who fed me with her own life! I am my mother’s murderer—but I must be calm—not for his bidding, but because the proclaiming of my guilt must be my own act. I have been spared one sin, if it could be a sin, to cut off all hope from one, who had ceased to deserve any. I sat at that table with a pistol, waiting until all should be still, that I might pass away—I cared not whither—secure from

all interruption—I am not mad—do not believe it—you are a witness that I am not—yet I was nearer to madness an hour ago—my nerves were shaken, and wine only could string them for what I had to do. I drank deeply, and cast the bottle heedlessly from me—that act has saved me—but for what?—saved me from suicide. Hear me—a thought came over me that I should die more happily, if my mother's image was before me, looking upon me as she was wont to look, ere I wrung her heart and murdered her! I rose and swerved from my balance, fell, and with the fragments of the wine-bottle severed the temporal artery; and I, who had sat waiting for death at my own hands, cried aloud for help, when it seemed rushing upon me from another source. Can you explain this, Lewis?—Can you forbear to smile at my cowardice? You know the rest; you see me to-night, but where shall you look for me to-morrow? I sent for you, my friend, that I might see one face I loved before I died—I cared not for the curse that I knew would arise in your heart upon me. It is my recompense for long years of toil, and should not be withheld. But, Lewis, I adjure you by all you love and I have to dread, to renew that offer of your aid, which you so lately, so devotedly, through slight and coldness past all human endurance, so earnestly made. It may be that others have preserved that life, which I would have destroyed by a most cruel means. My mother may live,—be to her all she hoped for in him, who left her to perish. She will not need your aid long. Give me her picture from that lowest drawer; look well upon it; now your hand. Farewell, farewell—leave me, for God's sake leave me, and curse me—Lewis, farewell!

“Exhausted with speaking, he turned from me; but, just as I was leaving the room, thinking it better that he should have the repose which nature seemed to court, he partly turned, and in a much feebler tone again called me to him, gazed earnestly in my face, implored my forgiveness; and, lastly, entreated me not to let any one disturb him. I complied, and silently left him. About half an hour afterwards, it occurred to me that I might have left him exposed to all the dangers of his excited feelings, and determined to steal back as softly as possible to watch his slumbers. I was too late. The bandages were torn from his head, and life had evidently long ceased.

“I lost no time in forwarding to England such instructions as were necessary for the fulfilment of his wishes, but the object of my anxiety could never be discovered.”

J. H.

A HINDU COLONY IN ANCIENT ARMENIA.*

BY JOHANNES AVDALL, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA.

A SINGULAR account of a certain colony of Hindus, that emigrated from India into Armenia, is recorded in the historical work of Zenobius, a Syrian bishop and primate of the convent called Innaknian,† who flourished in Armenia in the beginning of the third century. The narrative was evidently written in Syriac, and intended for the Syrian nation, though the writer seems to have subsequently re-written the same in the Armenian language, but with Syrian characters; the letters of our alphabet having been invented a century posterior to that period. By a very long residence in Armenia, Zenobius was successfully enabled to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Armenian language, in which his history has been handed down to us. This interesting work was published in Venice, in the year 1832, being carefully collated with five manuscript copies, written in different periods.

I shall, in the present memoir, first give a description of this Hindu colony, the narrative of Zenobius, and then an account of the religious wars waged between them and the first propagators of Christianity in Armenia.

"This people had a most extraordinary appearance. They were black, long-haired, ugly and unpleasant to the sight. They claimed their origin from the Hindus. The story of the idols, worshipped by them in this place, is simply this: Demetr‡ and Keisaney§ were brothers, and both Indian princes. They were found guilty of a plot formed against their king, Dinaskey,|| who sent troops after them, with instructions either to put them to death or to banish them from the country. The felons, having narrowly escaped the pursuit, took a shelter in the dominions of the king Valarsaces, who bestowed on them the principality of the country of Taron. Here a city was founded by the emigrants, who called it Vishap or Dragon. Having come to Ashtishat,¶ they raised idols there in the name of those they worshipped in India. Fifteen years after their settlement in the country, both of the brothers were put to death by the king, for what fault I do not know. He conferred the principality on their three sons, named Kuar, Meghti, and Horain. The first built a village,* and called it after his own name *Kuars*. The second founded a village on the plain, and called it after his own name *Meghti*. The third also built a village in the province of Palunies, and gave it the appellation of *Horains*.

After a certain space of time, Kuar, Meghti, and Horain, of one accord, resolved on changing their abode. They sojourned on the mountain called Kârki, which to a delightful temperature added a fine and picturesque appearance. It abounded in game, herbs, wood, and all that is adapted for the comfort and convenience of man. Here they raised edifices, where they set up two idols, respectively dedicated to Keisaney and Demetr, in honour of whom attendants were appointed out of their own race. Keisaney had long flowing

* From the Journ. of the As. Soc. of Bengal, for June.

† Innaknian, literally meaning, nine springs or fountains, which existed in the place.

‡ Demetr is a Greek name, probably borrowed by the Hindus from the Bactrians or the descendants of the troops of Alexander the Great.

§ Keisaney is derived from كيسان *Keis*, which, both in Armenian and Persian, signifies a ringlet or

a curling forelock. Thus we have in Richardson کيسوي عنبر آميز "locks fragrant as amber."

|| Dinaskey is the name of the Indian king mentioned in the Armenian text, for which I have in vain searched in all old historical records and chronological tables of the dynasties of ancient India.

¶ Ashtishat was a city in Armenia major. It was so called from two Armenian words signifying "sacrifice," and "many;" for innumerable sacrifices were offered there to the gods and goddesses of Armenia. It might, perhaps, be well compared to Jagannâth or Kâli Ghât of this country.

hairs, in imitation of which his priests allowed the hairs of their heads to grow, which custom was afterwards prohibited by authority. This class of people, on being converted to Christianity, were not deeply rooted in their faith. They durst not, however, openly profess the religion of their pagan ancestors. They continued, therefore, dissemblingly to allow their children to wear plaited hairs on the crown of their heads, in remembrance of their idolatrous abominations."

The description of this idolatrous colony is entirely accordant with the colour, appearance, manners and religion of the present Hindus. The cause of their emigration from India is distinctly stated by Zenobius, but through what route or in what period they found their way into Armenia, it is very difficult to determine. It is, however, clearly evident that they had formed a permanent settlement in our country prior to the commencement of the Christian era. Valarsaces, under whose government they found protection, was grandson of Arsaces, the Parthian, and brother of Arsaces the Great, by whom he was appointed king over Armenia, *Anno Mundi* 3852, or a century and a-half before Christ. I shall now proceed to give a translation of Zenobius's narrative of the religious wars of this Hindu people with the first Christian converts of Armenia.

"Having taken our departure from Thordan, we intended to proceed to Carin and Harc. St. Gregory was informed by some of the princes of the existence of two idolatrous temples in the province of Taron, the inhabitants of which offered sacrifices to the devil. Hereupon, our course was changed to the place where these temples stood, with a view to effect their demolition. Having arrived in the country of Palunies, in the extensive village called Keisaney, near the town of Kuars, we met there some of the heathen priests. Having ascertained from the prince of Hashtens that, on the following day, the great images of Keisaney and Demetr were to be levelled to the ground, they repaired to the temples in the dead of the night, and removed from thence all the treasure into subterraneous places. Intimation of the impending danger was forthwith sent to the heathen priests in Ashtishat, who were earnestly urged to collect warriors, and quietly join them on the morrow, in order to take an active part in the battle, which was to be fought by the great Keisaney with the apostate princes. In like manner, the inhabitants of Kuars were also instigated to lie in ambush in the hedges of gardens, and ruffians were sent to waylay the Christians in the forests. The head priest, called Arzan,* and his son Demetr, took the command of the troops stationed at Kuarstan, and halted there, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from other quarters. On the following day, they made a descent to the skirts of the mountain, in order to indulge in marauding and pillage. St. Gregory, accompanied by the prince of Arzrunies,† the prince of Anzevazies, and the prince of the house of Angl,‡ and followed by a small number of troops amounting to about 300, ascended the mountain in the third§ hour of the day, when Arzan lay in ambush. They had not the least knowledge of the position of the enemy, and never expected to meet him there. On a near approach to the acclivity of the mountain,

* *Arzan*, literally means in Armenian, 'statue,' 'image,' or 'idol.'

† *Arzrunies* was the title of a satrapy in Armenia, and signifies 'eagle-bearers.' The Satraps known by this appellation, used to carry eagles before the Arsacian king Valarsaces and his successors.

‡ *Anglitan*, the genitive of which is *Anglian*, means the house of *Angl*, or 'vulture.' This was a title of distinction, conferred on a noble family in Armenia, compared to that bird of prey, on account of the ugliness and deformity of their features.

§ This is to be understood according to the mode of the computation of time, obtaining in eastern countries. The hour mentioned here, corresponds with nine o'clock in the morning. Thus we have in the Acts: "For these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day."

Arzan and Demetr rushed out from the ambuscade, and on a signal being given, the trumpets of war were sounded, and a furious attack was instantly commenced. This was enough to alarm the Christian princes, whose horses took fright from the sound of the trumpets, and began to neigh and plunge, and create the greatest confusion. Hereupon, the prince of the house of Angl raised his voice and cried, 'Prince of the Seunies, step forward and see whether these are the troops of the prince of the north.' The necessary inquiries were made, but no satisfactory information was obtained. The prince of the Seunies returned and insisted on the removal of St. Gregory and his companions to a secure place, lest, he feared, they might be made prisoners by the enemy, which event would surely excite the anger of the king, and bring the Christian princes into disgrace. 'Send then,' added he, 'a trusty person to recall our troops, for the number of the enemy is alarmingly great, and innumerable flags are seen waving in the air.'

"No sooner was the warning given, than the prince of the house of Angl gave charge of St. Gregory to the prince of the Mocks, with instructions to convey him to the castle of Olkan, and there to await the issue of the battle. Information of this was immediately sent to the troops. The prince of the Mocks, accompanied by St. Gregory, descended the declivity of the mountain, wishing to repair to Kuars. They met with great resistance on the way from a party of the enemy, but by the help of Providence, at last succeeded in effecting their escape. We were, however, pursued by a number of villagers, but being mounted on swift horses, took refuge in the castle of Olkan, where we met with a timely assistance and protection. The villagers having proceeded to the town of Kuars, informed its people of the place of our retreat. The castle of Olkan was, therefore, instantly besieged. We were thus seized with apprehensions for our safety, and forthwith despatched a messenger with letters to the prince of the house of Angl, conveying him information of the perilous situation in which we were then placed. He immediately sent us 4,000 troops, all selected from the army, and furnished with swords, who crossed the river and reached their destination on the following day. After a siege of three days, they took possession of the town of Kuars, and reduced its walls to ruins, and razed all its houses to the ground. The people of the place, that had escaped the stroke of the sword, were conducted to Meghti.

"The Christian princes, being apprised of this, ascended the mountain, and descried Arzan in ambuscade with four hundred men, more or less. They immediately made a sortie on the enemy, and put Arzan to flight. The Armenian troops having heard the din of battle, immediately crowded to the mountain. Upon this, Arzan began to rally, and heap on the Armenian princes torrents of abuse. 'Step forward,' said he, 'ye base apostates, who disbelieve the gods of your ancestors, and are opposed to the glorious Keisaney. Do you not know that it is Keisaney that wages war with you this day, and will subdue you under our hands, and inflict you with blindness and death?' The prince of Arzrunies, having rushed forward, said, 'Thou worthless bully, if you fight on behalf of your gods, you deceive yourselves; if you fight on behalf of your country, you only display your own folly. Behold the prince of the house of Angl, and the prince of the house of Seunies, and the other nobles, whom you know too well.' To which Demetr, the son of Arzan, thus replied:— 'Listen unto us, ye Armenian princes! it is now nearly forty years since we are engaged in the service of the mighty gods. We have an experience of their powers, and are assured that they fight with the enemies of their servants. We are not, however, able to cope with you in battle. This is the habitation

of the king of Armenia, and ye are his nobles. But, be it known to you all, that though it is out of our power to conquer you, yet we prefer to die a glorious death to-day in upholding the honour of our gods, than to live and see their temples polluted by you. Death is, therefore, more welcome to us than life !' Having spoken this, Demetr challenged the prince of the house of Angl to a single battle.

" The prince of the house of Angl, having accepted the challenge, made an instantaneous attack on Arzan, who inflicted a wound with his spear on one of the thighs of his antagonist, and was on the point of levelling him to the ground. The prince of the house of Angl having, by an adroit movement, regained his position, thus addressed the enemy : " Know thou this, Arzan ! that this spot must receive the appellation, by which you are called ; for here thou art destined to fall, and be fixed like a statue ! " No sooner was this spoken, than he lifted up his arm, and aimed a stroke of his sword on his right shoulder, by which his head, together with his left shoulder and leg, was instantly severed from the body. Thus fell Arzan, and was fixed like a statue on the ground. He was buried on the very spot, which to this day is called, after his name, *Arzan*.

" Hereupon the heathen army was immediately swelled by re-inforcements sent by the priests from the city of Vishap. The people of Partukh, and Meghti, and Astaghon, also crowded to the spot of battle, and the number of the army was thus increased to 5,450.

" Their arrival on the summit of the mountain created great noise and confusion in the ranks of the two armies. The heathen priests made a simultaneous attack on the Armenian troops, and by a vigorous pursuit after them made them descend the declivity of the mountain and fly towards the village. The villagers, who lay in ambush, having encountered our troops, stopped their progress, and these being thus hemmed in on both sides, were put to the sword. But the prince of the house of Angl, having passed through the ranks of the heathen priests, directed his course towards the mountain, where several men were kept in reserve, and caused great mischief by flinging stones at our horses. Demetr having observed the prince of the house of Angl ascend the mountain, left the rest below and pursued his steps. He was immediately followed by his troops, all mounted on horses.

" The battle was resumed on the top of the mountain. Our army waited in expectation of further re-inforcements. The whole of our troops had not yet assembled on the spot, of whom 4,000 remained in charge of the prisoners in Meghti, and 3,000 proceeded to Basain and Harc. The rest were given to pillage and marauding in the field. Ere decisive blows were exchanged, the approach of night put a stop to further operations. Both armies were, therefore, obliged to encamp on the spot and wait the dawn of the morn. On the following day the expected Armenian troops made their appearance ; and a re-inforcement of about 500 men, from the city of Tirakatar, came to the assistance of the heathen priests. The numbers of both armies were swelled in this manner. The heathens amounted to 6,946 men, while the Armenians were only 5,080 in all. The trumpets were sounded, and the battle commenced on both sides. In the beginning the Armenians proved victorious over the heathens. But the prince of Hashtens, formerly attached to the party of Demetr, but now commanding the Armenian army, deserted his post, and joined the ranks of the heathen priests with 700 men. The Armenians met with a formidable antagonist in this deserter. Our troops were seized with fear and dismay at the desertion of this brave warrior, whose superiority in

military operations was generally acknowledged, and whose extraordinary prowess had rendered him an object of respect and admiration with all the Armenian princes. The rebel attacked our army with the greatest fury, and was flushed with the success of his arms. Hereupon the prince of the Seunies cried to him in a contemptuous voice: 'Thou whelp of a wolf!* thou beganst to display the disposition of thy father, and feel a delight in feasting upon carrion.' The rebel replied in a bold and reproachful manner, 'Thou vain-glorious eagle!† thou only piquest thyself on the power of thy wings; but if thou ever fallest in one of my traps, thou shalt soon feel the weight of my arms.' The prince of the Seunies could not brook this taunt, but furiously rushing on him, directed the axe which he held in his hand to his helmet, and having driven him to some distance from his troops, pursued him to the eastward of the mountain. Here, opposite to the convent of Innaknian, he brought him to the ground by a violent shove from the horse; and having himself alighted, instantly severed his head from the body, which he precipitated headlong from the mountain. 'Now,' said he, 'let vultures behold you, and know that the eagle has killed the hare.' Immediately after this, the prince of the Seunies returned to the army; and the place where the prince of Hashtens fell, is to this day called by the appellation of the *Eagles*.

"The Armenians were emboldened by this success, and the prince of Arzunies attacked the head priest of Ashtishat, called Metakes, whom he dragged to the summit of the mountain, commanding a view of the battle. Metakes here made a violent resistance, and inflicted a wound on one of the thighs of his pursuer. The latter, burning with rage and a spirit of revenge, levelled a stroke of his scymetar on his neck, which he cut off from the body. He threw down the headless trunk, and the spot where the deed was committed, received the appellation of *Metsakol*.

"The prince of Arges‡ seeing this, consulted his safety in flight, and secured himself in a place of concealment. The prince of Arzunies, seemingly not noticing this, gently approached the fugitive, and made a sudden and unexpected attack on him. The wretch fled into the forest, where the sharp point of one of the branches of a tree, having passed through his breast, hastened his fall and dissolution. The conqueror returned with the horse of the dead, and the spot was called the vale of *Arges*.

"Immediately after his return, he found Demetr and the prince of the house of Angl wrestling together with the greatest fury. Having made a violent rush, he chopped off the right shoulder of the former, and threw it on the ground. The severed head he carried away in his knapsack. The victorious Armenians put the heathen army to the sword, and the number of the killed amounted to 1,038. The rest were made prisoners, and stripped of all they were possessed of. The son of the prince of the Mocks fell in the battle by the hand of Demetr, and this melancholy event spread universal sorrow among the Armenian troops.

"The fall of Demetr was made a signal of cessation from slaughter, and the trumpet of peace was sounded by order of the prince of the Seunies. The two armies immediately desisted from the continuance of carnage. The surviving heathen priests gladly availed themselves of the occasion, by soliciting the Armenian princes to sanction the interment of their dead. Their request was readily granted. The killed on both sides were collected in heaps, and buried

* *Gollakoredn*, literally means a young wolf, or the cub of a wolf.

† An abusive mode of expression in Armenian, similar to that of 'thou son of a dog.'

‡ Prince of *Arges* was another title of nobility in Armenia, literally signifying the prince of the bears.

in pits dug for the purpose. Monuments were raised on their graves, bearing the following inscription, in Syrian, Hellenic, and Ismaelitish characters.

" THE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT VERY FIERCELY,
THE CHIEF COMMANDER IN THE BATTLE WAS ARZAN THE HEAD PRIEST,
WHO LIES HERE INTERRED,
AND WITH HIM ONE THOUSAND AND THIRTY-EIGHT MEN.
WE WAGED THIS WAR FOR THE IDOL KEISANEY
AND ON BEHALF OF CHRIST."

Here concludes the narrative of the religious war. Our historian, it appears, was an eye-witness to the scene he describes. This victory was celebrated by the Armenians with the greatest pomp and merriment. The heathen temples were razed to the ground, and the images of Keisaney and Demetr were broken to pieces. They were both made of brass. The length of the former was fifteen feet, and that of the latter twelve feet. The priests of the idols, with tears in their eyes, entreated the victors to put themselves to death, rather than destroy their mighty Keisaney. Six of the priests were killed on the spot, for the resistance they offered to the Armenians. On the restoration of peace, the prince of the Seunies proceeded to the village of Kuars, and succeeded in persuading its inhabitants to forsake idolatry and embrace the Christian religion. Being duly prepared for baptism, they were conducted to the valley of Ayzasan, where they were baptised by St. Gregory, and thus admitted into the fellowship of the Church of Christ. "The number of persons," says Zenobius, "christened on the first of Navasard,* including men and children, amounted to 5,050." Females, it appears, were excluded from this number, and baptised on another day, appointed for the occasion. Some of the heathen priests and their families, however, tenaciously adhered to the idolatrous practices of their forefathers. The paternal persuasions of St. Gregory had no effect upon their minds. "Remember this well," said they to the Armenian princes, "that if we live, we will make you a recompense for your treatment; but, if we die, the gods will wreak their vengeance on you all on our behalf!" Hereupon the prince of the house of Angl ordered them to be taken to the city of Phaitacaran,† where they were imprisoned and their heads shaved. The number of these prisoners amounted to 400.

It is impossible to know what was the number of this Hindu colony at the time of their emigration from India into Armenia. We are, however, certain, that from the date of their first settlement in the Armenian province of Taron to the day of the memorable battle, a period of about 450 years, they must have considerably increased and multiplied, and thus formed a part of the population of the country. No vestiges of this Hindu race can, at present, be traced in Armenia, save the record of their exploits, handed down to us in the narrative of Zenobius.‡

* *Navasard* is one of the ancient Armenian months, corresponding with the month of August. An account of these months is given by M. Brosset in the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique* for December 1832, page 536.

† *Phaitacaran* was the capital of an extensive province of that name, where Sanatruk, the great Armenian Satrap, proclaimed himself king immediately after the death of Tiridates. It is situated on the confluence of the rivers Araxes and Kur.

‡ Our historian was also called by the appellation of *Glak*, whom St. Gregory appointed primate of the convent of Innaknian, which afterwards received the appellation of *Glak*.

ROSE-MARIE.

Te souvient-il, ma sœur, du rempart solitaire,
Où nous cherchions, enfans, de l'ombrage et des fleurs ?
Et de cette autre enfant, qui passait sur la terre,
Pour sourire à nos yeux, pour y charmer nos pleurs ?
Son dixième printemps la couronnait de roses :
Marie était son nom, Rose y fut ajouté ;
Pourquoi ces tendres fleurs, dans leur Avril écloses,
Tombent-elles souvent sans atteindre l'été.

Falmore.

PLEASANT upon the glittering sea,
To watch the white ship, sleepily
Winning its idle way along,
To the silvery sound of flute and song ;
And pleasant, upon the wings of dreams,
To float o'er the clear poetic streams ;
Whether to thy green homes of glee,
And cool arcades, Parthenope ;
Or where the grass is bright with dews
In thy dark bowers, sweet Vaucluse !
And pleasant, too, at harvest time,
Oft as the shrill pipe's jocund chime
Echoes along the village green,
And Mirth, and Hope, with Love between,
Linked in the mazy dance are seen—
Oh ! pleasant then the rustic strain
To him along the glimmering lane,
Walking behind his shadow spread
Many a foot beyond his head.
But pleasanter far than summer bird,
Or lulling tune of a fountain, heard
In the depth of a haunted forest old,
Or the sighs that breathe from a harp of gold ;
Pleasanter, dearer, far to me,
Thy face of beauty—Rose-Marie !

A year had rolled away, since I
Unto that tender voice had listened,
Or looked into the hazel eye,
Whose dewy lustre softly glistened :
Yet she was ever standing by
In all the bloom of memory.
The pilgrim to his home returns,
Again the torch of gladness burns,
And Hope, and Fear, and Doubt, by turns,
Within the heaving bosom rise,
And all the soul is in the eyes !

With lingering steps her garden I tread ;*
 The sunset was lighting the flower of the bed.
 The paths were all trim ; on the emerald green,
 On the grass-plot no leaf of the autumn was seen ;
 The fair flower swung with the weight of the bee ;
 And my spirit leapt up in gladness to see
 The fostering care of my sweet Rose-Marie.
 I drew nigh the dwelling ; the rose on the door
 Was fragrant with beauty and bloom as of yore :
 I entered the parlour, with wandering look
 On things well remembered ; for there lay the book
 Full of flowers and herbs, and the rich mountain-heather ;
 And the sketch of the church we had painted together ;
 The spaniel was there, that came at her call,
 And her ivory lute was hung on the wall.
 I gazed, while the present was vanishing fast,
 And the thick shadow melting in the light of the past.
 A footstep—and lo ! a pale face in the room,
 With a smile shining tenderly over its gloom ;
 She gazed on the book, on the lute, and on me,
 And said not a word, but t'was easy to see
 Why tears filled thy mother's eyes—lost Rose-Marie !

Sleep, beloved, in thy tomb !
 A milder light, a softer bloom,
 Soon shall glow upon thy cheek,
 And sweeter, tenderer whispers speak
 Peace into thy heart, than ever
 From lips of fondest mother fell
 Over her pale child in the night,
 By the uplifted taper's light,
 Praying that she may slumber well !
 Soon the golden day will break,
 Soon the ambrosial wings appear
 Of those meek Spirits, who, unseen
 By mortal eyes, their watch serene
 Keep unwearied here !

* Let us quote a few lines from the poem of Madame Valmore, which seem to me very affecting and natural, and were in my own recollection :—

Mais je reviens, je vole, et je cherche Marie ;
 Je cours à son jardin, j'en reconnais les fleurs ;
 Rien n'y paraît changé. Cette belle chérie,
 Comme autrefois, sans doute, y sème leurs couleurs.
 Je l'appelle, j'attends,—sa chambre est entr'ouverte—
 Voilà sur son chapeau sa guirlande encore verte !
 Joyeuse, je palpite, et j'écoute un moment :
 Sa mère sur le seuil arrive lentement.
 Oh ! comme elle a vieilli ! Que deux ans ont courbée
 La vieillesse, vols-tu, traîne tant de regrets.
 Elle relève enfin sa paupière absorbée,
 Me regarde, et ne peut se rappeler mes traits.
 "Où donc," lui dis-je, "est Rose? où donc est votre fille ?
 A-t-elle aussi quitté sa maison, sa famille ?
 Elle se tût encore, et, se cachant les yeux,
 D'une main défaillante elle a montré les cieux.

O Virgin wise and pure !* no damp
 Of sin hath quenched thy burning Lamp,
 Fed with the precious Oil of Truth ;
 For in the flowery time of youth,
 The path of Mary and of Ruth
 Thy feet have trodden ; unto Him,
 Who cheers the weary, lights the dim,
 Looking up with sleepless eye,—
 Thy Heavenly Father in the sky !
 But like a stream, that lingering flows
 Along some odorous bower of rose,
 Glittering in the summer rays :
 So our fond memory loves to dwell†
 About thy childhood, and to tell
 Of all thy playful, winning ways,
 Binding its simple flowers of praise.

Nor doth it cheer the mourner's strain
 To know his mourning flows in vain !‡

* See Milton's Sonnet to a Virtuous young Lady.

† Gray, in his Ode for Music, represents the "willowy Camus lingering with delight ;" which all who are acquainted with Cambridge scenery will feel to be a very *daring* image indeed. A similar idea is contained in a poem by T. Heyrick, of Peterhouse, where it is embellished with much sweetness of fancy and elegance of expression :—

So some smooth river, loth to leave the plain,
 And those fresh fields where Health and Pleasure reign,
 In many-wandering turns, his passage takes,
 A thousand stops, a thousand windings makes ;
 Plays with his flowery banks, oft turns his head,
 And with full eyes o'erlooks his watery bed.

The last line, though approaching the forbidden bounds of a conceit, is highly poetical.

‡ When Solon was sorrowing for the loss of his son, some one sought to moderate his anguish by saying that weeping would not avail. "It is for that very reason that I weep," replied the father :—*Δι' αὐτοῦ δὲ τὸ τοῦ δακρυῶ, οὐκ ἔστιν αὐτῷ.*

SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. XI.—THE PINDARRIES.

IN every country, at whatever point of civilisation it may have arrived, some are found who, impelled either by want or depravity, seek a subsistence from sources less painful and less honourable than labour. In every country, at some period of its history, a vast number of persons have supported themselves by open plunder—have followed no other occupation, and have not even pretended to follow any other. The time during which this state of things prevails may be longer or shorter, and its duration will be determined by a great variety of circumstances; but, in a certain stage of society, it will as inevitably occur as storms or earthquakes under certain conditions of the natural elements. A great deal of very excellent wonder has been thrown away upon the character and conduct of the Pindaries: there seems, however, little ground for any very copious display of such a feeling, and a large portion of it is probably to be ascribed to the unusual name by which these adventurers were described. Much of the wonder commonly exhibited upon Indian subjects may be traced to our want of familiarity with the terms used in speaking of them. Those who would hear of the cultivators of the soil without any extraordinary sensation, imagine that there is something mysterious in the character of persons designated *Ryots*; and *Durbar* and *Musnud* seem to indicate something far more magnificent than is expressed by our humbler monosyllables *Court* and *Throne*. From the same cause, the Pindaries have, in the eyes of English readers, and perhaps sometimes of English statesmen, acquired a grandeur to which they had but slender claims. They were, in truth, except on account of their numbers, a very contemptible set of miscreants. Active and enterprising almost beyond belief, and wicked to the full measure which the most ardent lover of horror can desire, their adventures and their crimes were undignified by any of those nobler characteristics of our nature, which have sometimes shed a deceptive glory over the most atrocious actions, and averted from their perpetrators the penalty of unmitigated disgust. No redeeming virtue marked the character of the Pindarrie. Even animal courage, often the sole ennobling quality of his profession, he possessed not. The Pindarrie marched, or rather darted, upon his victims with a rapidity certainly never equalled by any regular force; but, unfortunately for the romantic colouring of his character, he manifested equal or even greater alacrity in flight. No troops in the history of the world ever displayed such proficiency in the art of running away; and to this, their strong point, they invariably resorted if attacked. Other combatants seek to overcome their adversary; the Pindaries were only anxious to get out of his way. Call these persons freebooters, banditti, or by any name to which the ear is accustomed, and the mystery which has been attached to them vanishes. They were mean and cowardly thieves, engendered by a vicious and diseased state of society. To repress them was a duty imperative upon the British Go-

vernment, and it was no less so to take effectual measures to guard against a new race of robbers being called forth.

The etymology of the term *Pindarrie* has given rise to much and fruitless discussion. By some it has been traced to an ancient Hindee word, meaning 'plunder;' and if this be not a just derivation, it is at least a very appropriate one. The first mention of these persons in history has been sometimes said to occur in the latter part of the seventeenth century; at others, in the beginning of the eighteenth:—a point of little moment, since it relates merely to a name, as it cannot be doubted that Hindostan contained within its ample boundaries a very plentiful supply of thieves even at periods much earlier than either of the dates which have been mentioned.

The mode of warfare adopted by these bandits, if warfare it might be called, was distinguished by the precision with which it was directed to one object,—plunder. They brought little with them, and their only object was to carry as much as possible away.

The native princes of India have never been very scrupulous as to the means of accomplishing their purposes, and though high feeling and even sound policy would have led to the rejection of the services of the Pindarries, they were, in various instances, retained by regular governments. These marauders received especial marks of favour and encouragement from Holkar and Scindia. Mulhar Row Holkar bestowed upon one of their chiefs a golden flag. This gave the Pindarries a sort of rank among the Mahrattas, but effected no change in their habits or character. Gurdee Khan, the fortunate receiver of this distinction, remained during his life attached to the armies of his patron; and though subsequently the command passed from his family, that body of Pindarries continued faithful to Holkar. But, though entertained and encouraged, they were regarded with contempt. They always encamped apart from the rest of the army, and their chiefs were never allowed to sit in the presence of the prince.

A younger brother of Gurdee Khan, named Shah Bay Khan, attached himself to the service of Scindia. He left two sons, Hera and Burrun, both of whom attained as much celebrity as can be supposed to surround the character of a robber chieftain. Quitting the service of Scindia, these adventurous persons proceeded to Malwa, and, having encamped at Berniah, with about five thousand followers, they made an overture to the government of Bhopal to invade and lay waste the territories of Nagpore, with which state it was at war. The offer was declined, an act of forbearance which Sir John Malcolm ascribes to fear. Nothing disheartened by the refusal, the Pindarrie leaders proceeded to Nagpore, where they were graciously received. Their visit was a matter of business. Their offer, to accommodate the state of Bhopal by the plunder of Nagpore, having been rejected, they now made to Nagpore a polite tender of their services for ravaging Bhopal. They found the ruler of Nagpore nothing loth; and, being able and experienced workmen, they executed his order so effectually that, at the distance of twenty-five years, Sir John Malcolm represents Bhopal as not then recovered from the effects of their visitation. Their zeal and

efficiency, however, met with a most ungrateful return. The Rajah of Nagpore, though glad of an opportunity of inflicting a vital injury upon an enemy, was too conscientious to allow such unprincipled persons as the Pindarries to retain the fruits of their labours. On the return of these faithful instruments of his will to his capital, he very unceremoniously surrounded their camp, plundered them of all the moveables of which *they* had plundered the unhappy inhabitants of Bhopal, and seized Burrun, one of their chiefs: Hera, the other commander, fled.

A noted leader among the Pindarries was Kurreem Khan. He was, at one period, an humble follower of Burrun and Hera, with a force of five or six hundred men. On the apprehension of Burrun, he fled from Nagpore, and joined Dowlut Row Scindia, who was then preparing to attack the Nizam. In the campaign which followed, he gained an immense booty, and his experience at Nagpore warned him to take care of it. To secure this end, a retreat appeared to him advisable; he, accordingly, abandoned Scindia's army in the Deccan, and went to Central India, to offer his services to Jeswunt Row Holkar. This prince showed no reluctance to receive and employ the fugitive, but the mind of the latter was still uneasy on account of his much-valued wealth; and not feeling it quite safe in the custody of Jeswunt Row, he at once withdrew his followers and himself, and opened a double negotiation with his former master, Scindia, and with an extraordinary person named Ameer Khan, whose character was about on a level with his own in point of respectability, and his place in society little less questionable. Both negotiations succeeded. Ameer Khan offered him an asylum, and when that adventurer was afterwards engaged in hostilities with Scindia, Kurreem Khan repaid the kindness by making himself master of certain districts at the expense of his benefactor, and obtaining a confirmation of his possession of them from Scindia. By that prince, Kurreem Khan was created a nawab, and his ambition was further gratified by a marriage with a lady of rank. The contemporaneous absence of Scindia and Holkar tempted this indefatigable person to make further additions to his territory. He now evidently contemplated the establishment of a regular state, and the jealousy of Scindia was excited. Scindia advanced from his capital, with the full determination of destroying a man who was becoming far too formidable for a dependant, but he was withheld by policy from resorting to force. Kurreem Khan, being invited to attend him, proceeded with a degree of ostentatious splendour scarcely inferior to that of the sovereign to whom he professed allegiance. On occasion of receiving a visit from Scindia, Kurreem Khan prepared a musnud of extraordinary materials. It was composed of one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, covered with a rich cloth. On this Scindia was seated, and the whole formed a present from the vassal to his liege lord. The success of Kurreem Khan seemed worthy of his munificence. Scindia expressed himself enchanted with the extraordinary talents of Kurreem, both as a soldier and a statesman. His compliments far exceeded the usual extent of eastern hyperbole, and Kurreem had reason to rejoice that the deep shade of his complexion rescued him

from betraying the infirmity of blushing. He had still further reason to be pleased that the flattering attentions of the Prince promised some better results than empty praise. The Pindarrie chief was emboldened to solicit the transfer of several valuable districts, and tendered security for an advance of four lacs and a-half of rupees, if his desire were granted. The sovereign seemed as ready to bestow as the dependant was bold to ask. Every boon was graciously accorded. No prince ever appeared more sensible of the merits of a servant; no servant more enthusiastically attached to his prince. The transfer of the districts was ordered to take place forthwith, and a rich dress of investiture to be prepared.

In the midst of this seeming cordiality, some of the elder and more wary of the Pindarrie followers entertained doubts. They had before witnessed scenes somewhat resembling that which they now beheld and they recollected how they had terminated. Kurreem himself was not a novice in these matters, and heretofore he had rather exceeded than fallen short of a due measure of caution. His temper, his experience, and the warnings of his followers, might have been deemed sufficient to excite some degree of suspicion as to the probable termination of the superabundant grace and condescension of Scindia; but such was not the case; Kurreem saw nothing but his own good fortune, and already in idea possessed all that was promised.

The interchange of compliments and presents having continued as long as was thought expedient, the day arrived for making the final arrangements for the transfer of the coveted districts, and formally installing Kurreem in the possession of them. He was then, after taking leave of his chieftain and benefactor, to proceed immediately to the exercise of his new authority. Every thing bore the most auspicious appearance. Kurreem advanced to receive his expected donation, with but a slender train of attendants, probably from a desire to shew respect to his superior, and in the belief that now his ends were gained, it was more politic to flatter the pride of his chief than to appeal to his fears. Scindia received his visitor with the same benignity which he had manifested throughout—to shew more was impossible. The sunnuds were called for; the dresses were produced, and Kurreem could see nothing between himself and the fulfilment of his hopes. Scindia, however, made some pretext for retiring, not thinking it proper to give his personal countenance to the scene which was to follow. This was an act of decorum very creditable to the taste of the prince, for his continued presence could hardly have been reconciled with his previous bearing, and his departure rendered explanation impracticable, though probably in the opinion of Kurreem not unnecessary. The expectant Pindarrie was not kept long in the pangs of anxious hope. Scindia had scarcely quitted the tent, when armed men rushed from the sides, and seized Kurreem, with some of his principal adherents. A cannon was now fired as a signal that this feat had been accomplished; and the troops which had been drawn out to do honour to Kurreem carried the compliment so far as to extend their care to all his followers, by advancing upon the Pindarrie camp. Suspicion is one of the strongest characteristics of the Pindarrie; this was soon excited in the camp, and as many as were

able, hastily declined the proffered attentions of Scindia's troops. A few only were killed, but though the loss of life was small, the loss of that which, in Shylock's estimation, is scarcely of less value, was considerable. The army of Scindia obtained an immense booty, an occurrence which never fails to put men in good humour. But the value of the triumph was greatly enhanced in the eyes of the soldiery by the means which had led to it. It was the result neither of valour, nor of military talent, nor of far-seeing wisdom; but solely of that sinister art, in which the natives of the East are generally such adepts, and which, in the eyes of a Mahratta especially, is the first and most venerated of all human accomplishments.

Kurreem was four years a captive. The treasure, which he had lost through the prudent arrangements of Scindia, though not inconsiderable, formed but a small part of what he could command, the mass of which was deposited at Shujahpore. On the news of his arrest reaching that place, his mother packed up all that was portable, and fled towards the jungles of Baglee, from which place the fear of Scindia drove her further to the westward.

In the mean time, Kurreem was not idle. He found opportunities of corresponding with his followers, and he enjoined them, with paternal authority, to plunder everywhere, but especially the territories of Scindia. These commands were too pleasant to be neglected, and Kurreem had the high satisfaction of knowing that he was implicitly obeyed. While the professional duties of the Pindarries were thus discharged, without suspension or impediment, some attempts were made to effect a negotiation for the release of Kurreem. These were long resisted by Scindia, but a door was at last opened for the exercise of his clemency, by an appeal to one of the passions most predominant in the heart of an Eastern potentate, that of avarice. Six lacs of rupees to the sovereign was regarded as a tempting offer, and the proposed distribution of one lac more among the officers of the court, by whom the treaty was negotiated, had a wonderful effect in facilitating their perception of the advantages of the plan to the interests of their master, and the claims of Kurreem to the indulgence which he sought. Security was given for the payment of these sums, and the prisoner was released. His former keepers were, however, not quite satisfied of the safety of the experiment, and endeavours were made to conciliate him by the accumulation of presents and marks of honour. But Kurreem had received such things before, and knew what had followed. He determined, therefore, to trust to his own resources, and assembling his Pindarries from every quarter, he was soon in possession of territories more extensive than he had enjoyed before his misfortune.

Under these circumstances, he was joined by another Pindarrie chief, named Cheetoo, who, it is said, had in early life been much indebted to him. This man was considered one of the ablest of the Pindarrie leaders, and his junction with Kurreem was therefore regarded with apprehension. It was, however, of brief duration. The excesses which revenge led Kurreem to perpetrate in the territories of Scindia caused that prince bitterly to repent the bargain which his avarice had led him to conclude; and he now

resolved to make every effort to annihilate the power of Kurreem. In this labour he found a willing ally in the faithful Cheetoo, whose obligations to Kurreem offered no obstacle to his engaging in the destruction of his friend and patron. The result was, that Kurreem's camp was attacked and dispersed, and himself obliged to seek safety in flight.

He now sought the protection of Ameer Khan, and this worthy person, under pretence of recommending him to the good graces of Toolsee Bhye, the profligate favourite of Jeswunt Row Holkar, transferred him to the care of Ghuffoor Khan, a near relation of Ameer Khan, and his representative and creature at the court of Holkar. By him Kurreem was placed under restraint. This duration lasted three years, during which his camp were actively and vigorously occupied. At last, he effected his escape, and joined his adherents at Berniah, encouraged to take this step, it has been said, by the overtures of Scindia to forgive the past and provide for the future. A man rarely needs much encouragement to escape from captivity, if he thinks the object can be effected; and Kurreem could hardly attach much value to the promises of Scindia. He did, however, escape, and prepared to act under Scindia's orders.

Cheetoo, who has already been honourably mentioned, first as the friend and secondly as the betrayer of Kurreem, profited by the captivity of the latter so far as to gain the rank of chief leader among the Pindarries. The value of this distinction may be differently estimated by different minds; but whatever it might be, Cheetoo sought and obtained it. He fixed his abode amid the hills and forests situated between the north bank of the Nerbudda and the Vindyha mountains. His cantonments were near the village of Nurie, and he resided either there or at Sattrass. During the latter part of his career, he seldom made long excursions, but his troops were dispersed on duty at various points, and patrolled the country in every direction. He acknowledged a sort of allegiance to Scindia, but this did not restrain his followers from occasional inroads upon the territories of that prince, as evidences of their independence and impartiality. Movements were sometimes made, with the ostensible purpose of putting the marauders down, but nothing was effected. A treaty was at length entered into, by which the Pindarries agreed to exempt the territories of Scindia from plunder, on condition of his bestowing on them certain lands. There were, however, some difficulties in the way of carrying this treaty into effect. Some of the lands conveyed belonged not to Scindia, but to other states, and though he had not the smallest objection to bestowing on the Pindarries the property of Holkar and the Peishwa, it was not perfectly convenient to assume the power of making such donations. The alleged necessity, however, of protecting his territories finally led him to comply. Sunnuds were granted to different chiefs, and Cheetoo received five districts. Here again was a foundation laid for the conversion of a robber confederacy into a regular state.

Such were the characters of some of the leaders of the Pindarrie hordes, and though it would be unjust to say that they were much worse than those of most of their neighbours, the unsettled and predatory habits of their followers

rendered it impossible for them to be recognised by any European government which had the slightest value for its reputation. The settlements of these persons being to the north of the Nerbudda, their practice was to cross the river, as soon as it was fordable, generally in November, and indiscriminately plunder friends and foes. Before the year 1812, though they continually visited our allies, they respected the British dominions. Subsequently, the latter partook of their visitations, and shared in all the horrors with which their progress was attended.

The Pindarries were not composed of any peculiar people or tribe, but of a variety—of the refuse of all tribes, denominations, and creeds. They were generally armed with a spear, in the use of which they were very expert; a proportion of them were provided with matchlocks; and all were mounted. A party generally consisted of two or three thousand. Each man provided himself with a few cakes for his subsistence, and a few seeds of grain for his horse, trusting much to the chance of plunder for the means of supplying the wants of both. They frequently marched thirty or forty miles a day, and, in cases of extraordinary emergency, they were capable of accomplishing fifty miles in that period. To effect these extraordinary exertions, they were accustomed to sustain the vigour of their horses by spices and stimulants. The celerity of their marches was not more remarkable than their secrecy. It was scarcely possible to gain information of their movements till they had completed them. They proceeded at once to the place of their destination, and, unencumbered with tents and baggage, they soon reached it. Here they divided into smaller parties, and commenced their career of plunder and devastation. Articles of the greatest value were disposed about their persons; cattle afforded the means of their own transport. But the atrocious propensities of these ruffians were not to be satisfied by what they could carry away. What was not removed they destroyed, and wherever they marched, villages were seen in flames, with the houseless and often wounded inhabitants flying in dismay to seek a shelter, which not unfrequently they were unable to attain. When they had laid the country completely waste, they approached a point of the frontier distant from that by which they had entered, and uniting again into a compact body, returned home.

The horrors attending these visitations were such as could not be credited, were the evidence less complete and conclusive. Despatch being indispensable, every variety of torture was resorted to for the purpose of extracting from the unhappy victims information of the treasures they were supposed to have concealed. Red-hot irons were applied to the soles of their feet; a bag filled with hot ashes was tied over the mouth and nostrils of the victim, who was then beaten on the back, to make him inhale the ingredients; large stones were placed on the head or chest, or the sufferer being laid on his back, a plank or beam was placed across his chest, on which two men pressed with their whole weight; oil was thrown on the clothes, which were then set on fire; these, with many other modes of torture equally frightful, were resorted to. Neither sex nor age afforded immunity. The hands of children would frequently be cut off, as the shortest way of

obtaining the bracelets which adorned them; while women were subjected to outrages, compared with which torture and death were mercy. To escape these, numbers rushed upon self-destruction. It is not one of the least revolting features in the economy of these murderous adventurers, that *their* women frequently accompanied their male associates in their excursions. They were mounted on small horses or camels, and are said to have exceeded the other sex in rapacity and cruelty. This may readily be believed, for when a woman has once overcome the restraints which nature and universal feeling have imposed upon her, her progress downward is made with fearful rapidity.

When the work of ruin was completed, the Pindarries withdrew, like wild beasts, to their lairs. Then a change of scene took place; the operation of plunder was exchanged for huckstering. The claim of the chief had first to be satisfied; but it is not very clear how far this claim extended. By some, his share has been fixed at a fourth part of the entire booty. By others, it has been alleged that the mode of apportionment was uncertain, but that elephants, palanquins, and umbrellas, were heriots appertaining to the lord. After his claim was satisfied, came that of the *Lubharee*, or actual leader of the expedition; then the payment of advances made by merchants, for, like more civilized nations, these people occasionally contracted a national debt: the fact of such a confederacy being able to borrow money is remarkable. These preliminaries being disposed of, the scene that followed resembled a fair. Every man's share of the plunder was exposed for sale; purchasers flocked from all quarters, proximate and remote, the business of sale being principally conducted by the women. Whether this arose from the indolence of the men, or that the women had the reputation of making better bargains, does not appear, but such was the custom. In the mean time, the men gave themselves up to amusement, of which intoxication constituted a considerable portion. The remainder was worthy of the association in which it was found. This lasted until the produce of the expedition was exhausted, and it became necessary to seek in fresh outrages renewed means of gratification. Thus passed the life of the Pindarrie robber, in an alternation of brutal exertion and sensual abandonment.

The Marquess of Hastings, at an early period of his government, manifested a desire to put an end to the ravages of these marauders; but it was deemed fitting to refrain from any offensive operations until the receipt of orders from home. At the close of the year 1816, it was, however, the unanimous opinion of the Governor-general and members of council, that the adoption of vigorous measures for the early suppression of the Pindarries had become an indispensable obligation of public duty. But it was a question whether the attempt should be made during the existing season, or suspended until the ensuing year, the interval being devoted to making such arrangements as might enable the government to act with the greatest possible effect. The result of deliberation was a resolution to adopt the latter course, and the commencement of operations was consequently deferred. The preparations which were to be made, during the period of postponement,

it was necessary to conduct with as much privacy as possible, in order to avoid giving alarm to those against whom they were directed, or to other powers who, from various motives, might be expected to make common cause with the Pindarries, and offer obstructions to any measures designed for their suppression.

A body of troops, under Sir Thomas Hislop, was to advance from the Deccan to the Nerbudda, where they were to be joined by other divisions from Bengal. From various causes, the arrival of the troops from the Deccan was considerably delayed. In consequence, the march of the Bengal divisions was postponed. On the 16th October, however, the Marquess of Hastings commenced his march from Cawnpore, and having joined the central division at Secundia, crossed the Junna on the 26th, and reached his destined position, on the Scind, on the 6th November. The left division, under the command of Major General Marshall, had previously assembled in Bundelcund, and was prepared to advance towards Saugor, with a view to co-operate with the right of Sir Thomas Hislop's army against the Pindarrie posts. The right division of the Bengal army assembled at the same period, ready to advance to Dheulpore, on the Chumbul, as soon as circumstances should render it necessary; while the reserve, commanded by Sir David Ochterlony, was assembled near Rewaree. This part of the British force was destined to cover Delhi, to support our negotiations with the Rajpoot states (for in the East a negociator never succeeds so well as when he has an army at his back), to perform the same office with regard to Amcer Khan, and eventually to attack the latter, or interpose between him and Holkar, if they should manifest any perverse or hostile feeling. These were the principal divisions of the British force destined for active operations. Two smaller detachments were formed, which were intended principally for purposes of defence, but were capable of acting offensively if necessary. One of these, under Brigadier General Toone, was posted near Ooutaree, on the frontier of Behar. The other, under Brigadier-General Hardyman, was formed at Mirzapore, and thence advanced to Rewn, for the purpose of securing the passes in that country, and the adjacent districts, in order to defeat any attempt of the Pindarries to penetrate into the British territories in that direction; while the principal part of the force was in advance. A force was also stationed in Cuttack, sufficient to guard that frontier from the entrance of the Pindarries through Nagpore.

The objects kept simultaneously in view in these arrangements were, to effect the extirpation of the Pindarries, to overawe all who might be disposed to assist them, and to protect the British provinces from invasion.

The first division of the troops from the Deccan was commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop in person, and this, in conjunction with the third, under Sir John Malcolm, was to cross the Nerbudda, in the direction of Hindie. But this arrangement was frustrated by the detention of Sir Thomas Hislop at Hyderabad. The division of Sir John Malcolm crossed alone, about the middle of November, and that of Sir Thomas Hislop at a later date.

The fifth division, consisting of the Nagpore subsidiary horse, under Lieut.-Col. Adam, was to cross the river at Hoosingabad, at the same time with the other divisions destined to act in advance. Two divisions, the fourth and sixth, still remain to be accounted for. Of these, the latter, under Brigadier-General Doveton, was posted in the neighbourhood of Akolee, on the Nizam's frontier, to protect that line from attack, to support if required the troops, and to sustain the British interests at Nagpore; the former, under Brigadier-General Smith, was intended to perform the like service with regard to the Peishwa's territory, and at the same time to keep Holkar in check. Bodies of troops were also maintained at Hyderabad, at Poona, and at Nagpore, as none of those governments could be relied upon. Events shewed that such precaution was not superfluous. A corps of reserve was assembled on the frontier of the ceded districts, and was subsequently advanced to a position on the Khrishna, from which point it could support the troops either at Hyderabad or at Poona: a separate detachment occupied the southern country recently ceded by the Peishwa. The Guzerat field force, under Sir William Keir, was also assembled in advance of Baroda, ready to move into Malwa.

The advance of the troops from the Deccan of course excited some attention, but in a degree quite disproportioned to the importance of the movement. Scindia was especially interested in the matter, and the passage of a division of the army of the Deccan through his territories, rendered it necessary to inform him of the purpose of its being put in motion. The necessary communication was made by the Resident, and was met, as every thing is met at a native durbār, by an attempt to gain time. This being resisted, a tardy, and without doubt a reluctant, assent was given to the passage of the troops. This, however, was not sufficient. It was necessary to obtain either Scindia's active co-operation against the Pindarries, or at least his neutrality, and the exertions of the Resident were directed accordingly. While the negotiations were pending, an extraordinary circumstance occurred, illustrative of the feeling entertained by Scindia. This was the arrest of two messengers conveying letters from Scindia's Court to Catmandoo. As there was no customary intercourse between the two courts, its occurrence could not fail to excite strong suspicion. A part of the letters were open and part sealed. The former were read, and though the language was obscure, they evidently related to some project for a combination against the British Government. The sealed letters were delivered to Scindia by the Resident in the state in which they were found. Scindia made no attempt to explain his conduct, but the discovery was not without effect upon the progress of the negociation. A treaty, comprising twelve articles, was forthwith concluded with Scindia; by the first of which, the contracting parties engaged to employ the forces of their respective governments, and of their allies and dependents, in prosecuting operations against the Pindarries, and other hordes of associated freebooters, to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling. The forces of

the two governments and their allies were immediately to attack the robbers and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and not to desist until the objects of their engagement were entirely accomplished; and Scindia, on his part, promised his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindarrie leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British Government. The second article referred to the settlements which the Pindarries had gained in the territories of Scindia, and in those of other states. With regard to the former, the lands were to be immediately secured by the Maharajah, who engaged never again to admit the plunderers to possession. The other lands were to be restored to their respective owners, provided they exerted themselves to the required extent in expelling the Pindarries, and entered into similar engagements never to re-admit them, or to become concerned with them in any way whatever. In default of these conditions being complied with, the lands were to be delivered to Scindia, and held by him on the stipulated terms. The third article extended and completed the first and the former part of the second. By it Scindia engaged never to admit the Pindarries, or any other predatory bodies, into his territories, to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so. On the contrary, he promised to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, enforced by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any body of plunderers, who might attempt to take refuge in his territories; and all officers disregarding these orders were to be dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah, and enemies to the British Government. The fourth article commenced by formally announcing, that the Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia was the undisputed master of his own troops and resources. This sounding overture was precursory to a stipulation for placing the troops and resources, of which he was the undoubted master, at the disposal of the British Government, for which he certainly entertained no warm affection. The article proceeds to declare, that for the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of the treaty, the divisions of the Maharajah's troops (amounting to five thousand horse), employed in active operations against the Pindarries or other freebooters, should act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that might be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions, with which they might be appointed to act—that a British officer should be stationed with each division of the Maharajah's troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British commanding officer; and in order farther to forward the other purposes of their conjoint operations, the Maharajah engaged that all his officers, civil and military, should afford every degree of support and assistance in their power to the British, in procuring supplies or otherwise to the British troops operating in his territories; and all who should neglect this duty, were subjected to the same appalling denunciation with which the third article closed. The fifth article commenced with a very important stipulation—that the divisions of Scindia's army appointed to act with the British troops, should be marched in a

state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. To make provision for these vital objects, and as the framers of the treaty considerably express it, to "prevent all future discussions or disputes," Scindia consented to renounce for three years the payments made by the British Government to him, to certain members of his family, and to ministers of his government. These sums were to be appropriated to the payment of his troops, through the British officers stationed with them; the British Government engaging that, at the termination of the war, and after the satisfaction of the claims of the troops, any balance that might remain due should be paid to the Maharajah. For the same purpose as that for which the above payments were relinquished, Scindia agreed to surrender for two years the tribute to which he was entitled from the states of Joudpore, Boondee, and Kotah. These two articles, as well as the succeeding one, were directed to the removal of a difficulty, which the Marquess of Hastings had foreseen, and was anxious to guard against. "It was manifest," he observes, in one of his despatches, "that no active or useful aid was to be expected from Scindia's troops, if left to the direction of his own officers." By the sixth article, it was agreed that the troops of Scindia, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, should, during the war, occupy such positions as might be assigned by the British Government, and should not change them without the express concurrence of that government. The necessity of giving a reason for this stipulation, rather than for any other in the treaty, is not apparent; but one is given, namely, that unconnected movements are calculated to derange the joint operations of the two states, and to give undue advantage to the enemy. For the due execution of the stipulation in this article, the British Government was to be at liberty to station an officer in each division of the Maharajah's army. The seventh article assumes, that the force to be put in motion by the British Government, combined with that actually in the service of India, would be fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarries, and effect the objects of the treaty; and, in consequence, proceeds to provide that, to prevent the possibility of collusion between the Maharajah's officers and the Pindarries, the forces of the former should not be increased during the war without the approval of the British Government. His officers were also prohibited from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting, any of the Pindarries, or other freebooters. This article, like the two former ones, concludes by denouncing those who may break it, as rebels to Scindia, and enemies of the British Government. The eighth article was not an unimportant one. It declares that, with a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharajah, reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Government (which was assuredly far more than the British Government could repose in his), agrees that British garrisons should be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Aaseergurh, and should be charged with the care and defence of them during the war, with the liberty of establishing

depôts in them. The flag of Scindia was, however, to continue to fly at Asseergurh, and he was to be at liberty to station a killadar, with a personal guard of fifty men there; but the actual command of the place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores in both, were to be exclusively in the British. Some minor regulations followed, with respect to stores, and the movements of the garrisons; and it was stipulated that the territories dependent on the forts should continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharajah, who were to receive every support from the British Government and its officers. The whole of the resources, or such part as might be necessary, were to be appropriated to the payment of the troops, as stipulated in the fifth article: an account to be rendered at the conclusion of the war. At the same period, the forts were to be restored in the condition in which they had been received—all private property to be respected, and the inhabitants of the dependent towns and villages to enjoy the protection of the British Government, and to be permitted to depart with their property, if they should think proper. The ninth article provided for an object, which the Marquess of Hastings deemed necessary for the attainment of the purposes which he had in view. By a former treaty, the British Government was restrained from entering into any treaty with the Rajahs of Oudepore, Joudpore, and Kotah, or other chief tributaries of Dowlut Row Scindia, situated in Malwa, Mewar, or Marwar. Of this provision the Governor-general was desirous to procure the abrogation, an alliance with those states being indispensable to the contemplated arrangements for preventing the renewal of the predatory system. It was accordingly abrogated by the ninth article of the new treaty, upon the ground that the main object of the contracting parties was to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and that both governments were satisfied that to accomplish this wise and just end, it might be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several states of Hindostan. Full liberty was therefore given to form engagements with the states of Oudepore, Joudpore, and Kotah, with the state of Boondee, and with other substantive states on the left bank of the Chumbul. But the article was not to be construed, as giving that Government any right to interfere with states or chiefs in Malwa or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on or tributary to the Maharajah, whose authority over those states or chiefs was to continue on the same footing as before. The British Government bound itself, in the event of concluding any engagements with the states of Oodepore, Joudpore, Kotah, Boondee, or any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to secure to Scindia his ascertained tribute, and to guarantee its payment in perpetuity; Scindia engaging, on no account or pretence, to interfere, in any shape, in the affairs of those states without the concurrence of the British Government. The tenth article referred to a contingency not very improbable, the occurrence of which is deprecated with a degree of solemnity which must be believed to have been sincere, although it is rather unusual in such documents as that in which it is found. The article is far

too good to be abstracted or abridged; it must be given at length, and in its original energy, without alteration or dilution. It runs thus:—"If (which GOD FORBID!) the British Government and the Maharajah shall be compelled to wage war with any other state, on account of such state attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarries, or other freebooters, the British Government having at heart the welfare of Dowlut Row Scindia, will, in the event of success, and of his highness's zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories!!!" The moderation of Dowlut Row Scindia is here as conspicuous as his piety. He prays that Heaven may avert a particular event; but if, notwithstanding, it should take place, he is ready patiently to acquiesce in any advantage it may bring to himself. No one, after reading this, can doubt that Dowlut Row Scindia was a most religious, peaceable, and disinterested person, free from the besetting sins of too many of his fellows—ambition and covetousness; and though willing, as a prudent man ought to be, to take what may honourably fall in his way, desirous, as a good man ought to be, to avoid aggrandizing himself at the expense of his neighbour. After so rich a display of pious and virtuous feeling, the descent to the ordinary language of state papers is somewhat painful. It is proper, however, to mention, that the eleventh article provides for the continuance of such objects of the treaty of 1805 as were not affected by the new one, and the twelfth engages for the exchange of ratifications. Such was the treaty concluded with Scindia by Captain Close, and which provided for all the objects which the Governor-General had in view. It was ratified early in November 1807, and shortly afterwards, the ninth article was rendered operative by the conclusion of peace with the Rajpoot states. A treaty with Ameer Khan was also concluded. This person, who has been characterized, and, it is believed, not unjustly, as "one of the most atrocious villains that India ever produced," was, on the whole, fortunate. The British Government agreed to protect him in his possessions, on condition of his disbanding his army, surrendering his guns, relinquishing his demi-Pindarrie habits, dissolving his connection with those plunderers, and keeping better company. Seeing that he was, at best, but one shade better than those whom the English sought to extirpate, Ameer Khan had certainly reason to felicitate himself upon his good luck.

The accession of Scindia to the object upon which the British Government was intent, was a fatal blow to the hopes of the Pindarries. But Scindia had engaged in the cause much against his inclination, and he would have rejoiced in an opportunity of withdrawing from it. The unsettled state of affairs in the Deccan materially affected his zeal, and there is no reason to doubt that, at this period, he extended to certain bodies of the Pindarries a degree of countenance and support. The success of the British arms at Poona and Nagpore, however, turned the scale, and Scindia thought it best to remain faithful to his engagements. The Marquess of Hastings was sanguine enough to believe, or, at least, to

profess to believe, that "former estrangement had given place to entire cordiality and friendship." The "entire cordiality and friendship" entertained by Scindia, must have been qualities very different from what are usually understood by those terms. He was not capable of feeling them towards any state or any individual, and least of all could he feel them in relation to the British, whom he hated as much as he feared them.

It has been seen that the military preparations against the Pindarries were on a great scale; but, in truth, those lawless hordes were beaten rather in the cabinet than in the field, and the history of their suppression is rather a detail of negotiations than of war. When the British troops crossed the Nerbudda, a special and confidential Bramin was despatched by Scindia to some of the principal chiefs, warning them to keep at a distance, as he was so situated as to be unable to protect them. The operations of Sir John Malcolm were principally directed against Cheetoo, whose name and character are already known to the reader. But Cheetoo had no desire to await the British force, and he fled with Pindarrie precipitation. Sir John Malcolm was prepared for a conflict, but in running he was no match for the agile freebooters, who consequently escaped with impunity. About the same time, Lieut.-col. Adams approached the camp of Kurreem Khan, and Major-general Maitland advanced on that of Wassil Mahomed, another chief, but both deemed it prudent to retire. This was the case whenever an attempt was made to attack the Pindarries. Their alacrity in flying rendered conflict impossible, and pursuit ineffectual.

It will now be necessary to advert to a power once very important, but, at this period, sunk almost beneath contempt. When it became a fashion to tender adhesions to the British cause, a secret message was received from the notorious Toolsee Bhye, expressing a desire to place the young Holkar, his family and court, under British protection. Subsequently to the insanity of Jeswunt Row Holkar, the state had fallen into a degree of ruin barely short of dissolution. The government, such as it was, appeared well-disposed towards the British, and the principal apparent difficulty was interposed by a licentious soldiery, who preyed upon a country which they ought to have protected. A change, however, took place in the feeling of the government, arising, it was understood, out of the altered relations between the British authorities and the Peishwa, and Holkar's army commenced its march to the southward, with the avowed intention of supporting that prince. Sir John Malcolm, abandoning the pursuit of Cheetoo, drew towards Oojein, near which place Holkar's force had arrived; Sir Thomas Hislop, rapidly advancing on the same point, effected a junction with Sir John Malcolm, and this occasioned the renewal of negotiations. These, however, proceeded languidly and unsatisfactorily, and were ended by a sudden revolution, in which the regent, Toolsee Bhye, perished, a life of profligacy being terminated by a violent death. All power was now in the hands of the Patan chiefs, whose first exercise of it was to plunder the foraging parties of the British.

Sir Thomas Hislop now advanced upon the enemy, whom he found advantageously posted on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite

to Mahidpore, their left flank protected by the bed of the river, and their right by a difficult ravine. Their line, which could be approached only by one ford, practicable for guns, was protected by several ruined villages. Perceiving that the bed of the river would afford considerable cover to the troops while forming, Sir Thomas Hislop determined to attack the enemy in front, and ordered the advance of the columns to the ford. The light troops immediately formed, and were followed by the horse-artillery, which opened on the enemy's guns. Another battery of the foot-artillery played from the right bank of the river in a direction which enfiladed some troops which the enemy had placed upon the left. The troops, as they arrived, were successively formed in the bed of the river, and took up the stations assigned them. A brigade of infantry having advanced to storm the enemy's batteries, a general attack ensued. The fire was destructive, but the troops pressed forward, regardless of it. The enemy maintained their post with great resolution, and continued to serve their guns till disabled by the bayonet from performing that duty. Their whole line was, however, forced at every point, and a charge of cavalry completed the rout. The action lasted three hours, and terminated in the capture of the enemy's artillery, amounting to seventy pieces of ordnance, and the complete defeat and dispersion of their army, with a loss of 3,000 men. The loss of the British was severe, but the victory was decisive as it was brilliant. The prostrate government of Holkar sued for peace, and it was granted on conditions not severe.

The Pindarries, who had received protection principally from Scindia and Holkar, were now without a resource. Driven from the lands which they had acquired, either by force or concession, they sought in vain for a place of security for their families and effects. Pressed on every quarter by the British detachment, a large portion abandoned themselves to despair; numbers relinquished their homes, fled into the jungles, and there perished miserably. Many died by the hands of the village population, whose vengeance was every-where roused by the remembrance of their former cruelties. Others fell in rencontres with regular troops. Some of the leaders sought the mercy of the conquerors, and among them Kurreem Khan. Cheetoo's horde survived rather longer than the rest, but it suffered severely in several abortive attempts to penetrate into Guzzerat, and was completely broken up in trying to gain its old lodgment on the Nerbudda. Cheetoo and his son then went to Bhopal, with the intention of submitting; but, from some unexplained cause, abandoned their design, and fled to the Mahadeo hills, where they joined Appa Sahib. They proceeded together to Asseer, and there separating, Cheetoo soon met a most appropriate end, being slain in the jungles by a tiger. His son fell into the hands of the British government, and was indebted to its bounty for the means of life.

The annihilation of these miscreants, as a distinct and recognized body, was complete. A large portion perished, and those who preserved life, settled down into more lawful occupations. The sound policy of their suppression is unquestionable, and it was the more meritorious in those who undertook it, because in such a contest no glory could be obtained.

REFORM IN BRITISH INDIA.

ACCELERATION of motion, which has wrought so many improvements in commerce, and in all the operations connected with the production of commodities and the interchange between nations, seems in a fair way of being recognized as a universal law of change in every thing, morals and politics included. "If it were done, when tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly," is an aphorism of a profound utilitarian (Macbeth), and, perhaps, it may be extended beyond the peculiar occasion which gave rise to it. But at a period when change is sought merely for its own sake, it may be doubted whether steam ratiocination and rail-road legislation will effect much permanent social good. The bridging over valleys, the levelling of hills, and the conversion of curves into straight lines, no doubt, lessen the practical inconvenience of distance between remote places; but, in considering political changes, it is not by shortening the concatenation of causes and effects, and by narrowing the sphere of intellectual vision, that we are enabled to jump to sound conclusions, though we attain speedy ones.

These reflections are forced upon us, by observing the rapidity with which what is termed "Reform" is marching in the metropolis of British India. In the wake of the petition, which the lawyer-led community of Calcutta has transmitted to England in favour of the Supreme Court and its practitioners (and which will arrive here just at the nick of time when the Privy Council has reversed some of the Court's most important decisions*), another is travelling hither, the object of which is to obtain a Legislative Council, sitting with open doors; a Legislative Council with a more liberal constitution, and which shall contain some members independent both of the Company and the Crown; and the extension of English law (in the English sense of the term, including the writ of *habeas corpus* and "other rights and privileges") to every class of Christians in India, whosoever located and whatsoever their extraction. As soon as this petition was signed and despatched, the subject of "Elective Municipal Corporations for the provincial towns of India" was broached, and is probably by this time matured by the maturation which these matters undergo in the newspapers, for digestion at the Town Hall. The abstract principle of self-government being established, and the right of representation recognized, we see in prospect local parliaments, composed of all classes, castes, religions, colours, and costumes; the vote by ballot and universal suffrage, from the Brahmaputra to the Indus, and from Tibet to Cape Comorin!

These appear extravagant dreams, but they only partake of the quality of dreams, in being absurd and fugitive. Nothing is now too extravagant in practice which can be connected with some principle plausible in the abstract. Admitting, for example, that the opinions of the majority should bind the minority, why should not, it may fairly be asked, the legislative government of India, at least, be Hindu? Applying the same maxims, as are now applied to Ireland, to India—a country which came into our possession by

* Young and others v. the Bank of Bengal, and the Martine case.

means which would authorize us less in this case than in the other, to rule despotically, and to regard it as a conquered country, we are withholding from the inhabitants of India rights to which they are entitled, and which are not claimed, only because the possessors do not know they have, or are incapable of asserting them. In fact, we have no business there at all.

Waiving, however, all these somewhat premature considerations, let us look at the inevitable effects of those moderate measures of reform, which the Calcutta petitions seek to introduce, namely, a more liberally-constituted Legislative Council, composed of members not belonging to the King's or Company's service, and sitting with open doors, in conjunction with the extension of the English Common and Statute Law in the interior of India, and the omnipotence of the King's Courts. The whole system of Indian policy, domestic, and with relation to native states, must be adapted to this state of things; and what anomalies would this lead to! What, in the first place, would be the operation upon the natives of India of the publication of the debates in the Legislative Council, where the voice of opposition would be heard as well as in other Legislative Councils? What incalculable evils would spring from the introduction of our legal system, with all its whimsical remedies and fictions, into the interior, even if applied only to Christians (though why the other natives should be denied the benefit of this system, if it be beneficial, it is hard to guess, on the petitioners' principle), backed by the industry of the gentlemen of the profession! Why should there be a Commission to draw up a code of laws for India, if the mere introduction of English law be sufficient? How could our political interference with native powers, our subsidiary treaties, our depositions of sovereigns, our appropriations of territory, be justified under the common law of England? Suppose the rajah of Coorg, or any other deposed and imprisoned sovereign, were to declare himself a Christian, and commence a suit in the King's Court for the recovery of his states, the common law of England would restore them to him. The whole frame-work of Indian politics would be shaken to pieces, and the confusion which would be introduced may be calculated from what has been the result of the adoption of the alien law of England in respect to real property in India, which the Supreme Court of Calcutta has gravely recognized, but which decision the wisdom of a higher tribunal has thought fit to set aside.

Whatever opinions may be entertained of the tendency of the many political changes meditated at home, their consequences, should they be as mischievous as their bitterest enemies prognosticate, must be much less irremediable than those which would follow false measures in India. There never was a government of which it could be more truly said that its agents "walk over fires hidden beneath treacherous ashes." Under a government which force has imposed upon eighty millions of people, between which and its subjects there exists no sympathy, no community of language, manners, or religion; whose only efficient instrument of rule is a military force principally composed of mercenaries raised amongst the very people whom

they keep in subjection ; one false step is almost certain ruin. And for a handful of men, belonging to the ruling caste, resorting to the country by their own choice, not to make it their home, but in order that they may extract from it wherewith to enjoy ease and luxury in their own country, to set an example of discontent and dissatisfaction with the local administration, to vaunt the benefits of institutions which cannot be transplanted in such a soil as India now is, and to endeavour to inoculate its people with notions which, until their minds are better prepared for such changes, will only render them unhappy in themselves and hostile towards us, does exhibit a picture, of perversity which it is not easy to account for without recourse to hypotheses not at all complimentary to the motives of the malcontents.

There is one consolation, indeed, furnished by the Calcutta press itself for those who apprehend evil from these movements on the part of the European community of that city, namely, that " the representations of the good people of Calcutta to England are remarkable for nothing so much as for having never succeeded."

MAHOMMEDAN SUPERSTITION.

" The day I was at Booranpoor was that, on which the termination of the world had been foretold by some learned Seer of Germany, and which prophecy had travelled through the land till it had reached even an obscure village of the Deccan. Of course, many persons derided this prediction; others on the contrary believed in its possibility, although not exactly in its probability, and awaited the event with some anxiety; while a third party, fully believing that the last hour was at hand, could hardly control their emotion, but prayed, cried, and sobbed aloud. The day was near its close when I entered the area of the Mausoleum. A vast crowd of Mussulmans were there collected,—some from fear, others only in curiosity. The sky to the north-west had become darkened, the sun appeared like blood, and the dust came rolling up in the distance before the breeze in vast eddying circles—forked lightning ran vividly through the gloom, the thunder crashed—on, on it came in furious whirlwind. The populace were perfectly aghast in terror:—some shouted, some wept, while others fell on their faces on the ground, mourning audibly. At this moment arose the Muezzin's cry, like that of some charmed spirit, from the pinnacle of the Mausoleum, and every voice was hushed. On, on came the sweeping storm, and, as the gale reached the spot whereon we stood, the whole of the vast crowd fell prostrate in prayer to Heaven and their prophet Mahomed. The rain now fell in torrents, the thunder rolled away, the storm passed onward on its course, and the frightened creatures began to breathe again in hope. A giant meteor, bright and beautiful, illuminating the whole heaven, burst on their astonished gaze. It was accepted as a good omen, and, as the crowd once more sprang to their feet, the solemn shout—'Alla ho acbar, Alla ho'—sweeping along the night breeze, resounded afar. The prophecy, that the world was to end, was not fulfilled, and the multitude returned to their respective homes."*

* " Recollections of the Deccan," a series of amusing papers in the *East Indian United Service Journal* for July.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—Your January journal contained a letter from a Retired Commandant, censuring, in very severe terms, the policy of Lord Wm. Bentinck in India. Lord William's measures require no defence, certainly not by an humble individual like myself; but I have had the honour to serve with the native army in India, and feel myself bound, by an affectionate regard to my old comrades, to offer a few words in justification of that truly wise measure, the abolition of corporal punishment.

In performing this duty (as I consider it), I mean nothing offensive to the Commandant; his motive in writing being, no doubt, the same with that I profess, namely, the good of the service.

In the first place, the constitution of the Indian army is so essentially different from that of the British army, that the Commandant's reference to the discussions in Parliament, relative to the latter, is in a great measure inapplicable. He also errs, as I conceive, in making no distinction between changes evidently for the benefit of the army, and those of an offensive nature; particularly, as he admits the sipahees are very sensible of kindness done them. The opinion quoted in support of corporal punishment, appears to me as favourable to one description of minor punishment as to another. Let us see.

"The necessity of all minor punishment being supported by the fear of some final and more severe infliction,"—"to induce submission to those lesser corrections, by which recourse to the greater can alone be avoided." What are the minor punishments? and what are the lesser corrections? Are they drill, extra-guard, solitary or other confinement, and flogging the final and more severe infliction? Or, is it meant that flogging is the minor punishment, and death the final infliction? This may be explained in what precedes or follows; but if the quotation be correctly given, it is very inconclusive.

In introducing the transcendent genius of Clive, the Duke of Wellington, and other celebrated military characters, does the Commandant mean, that the noble actions performed by the Indian army, under the command of these great men, were solely to be attributed to the infliction, or power of inflicting, corporal punishment? Can he seriously and deliberately affirm, that the fidelity and attachment of the native soldiery is obtained and secured by subjecting them to the scourge? Has he not heard instances to the contrary, even among our own countrymen?

Leaving this, however, to his memory, I am constrained to observe, that his ignorance or disregard of the abhorrence in which flogging is held among all classes in India, is very surprising. Now, I have heard the most respectable among the natives say, that the only objection the best among them would have to enter our service, was, that very same identical flogging, which, they observed, no one could be certain to avoid, and the idea of which made them shudder.

Is raising the character of the native army by every practicable means, of no importance? Is it of no avail to the stability of the British Government in India, that men of the highest classes and birth should serve voluntarily in its armies?

I, for my part, give no very implicit credit to the statement respecting the disorganization of the Indian army; and, wheresoever derived, it is not, I apprehend, to be taken *au pied de la lettre*.

In India, I believe, it will be found, that the highest castes or classes make the best soldiers; but, after disputing this, which is a fair question for discussion, the Commandant goes very near to confute himself. That I may not misstate him, I will here give a few of his own words:—

“No respectable man of any of these castes (Brahman, Rajpoot, &c.) ever contemplates the chance of his suffering corporal punishment, when entering our service.” Is this one of his reasons for endeavouring to perpetuate this degrading system?

Again:—“Officers, who have commanded sepoy corps, know that when the men are treated with kindness,” * * * “they can be kept in the strictest discipline, without there being any necessity for having recourse to the lash.” These words deserve to be written in letters of gold, for more than one reason; but the Commandant, fearful of committing himself by too much praise, however well-merited, adds, *sotto voce*, “except on very extraordinary occasions.” The whole of the army is to be subjected to the cat-o’-nine-tails,—an infinitely greater degradation of the service than of the individual,—because, forsooth, it is required, in the opinion of the Commandant, “on very extraordinary occasions.”

Every one who has served in India can testify, that the men composing the majority of the native battalions are so sober and orderly, that with good commanding officers, corporal punishment is scarcely ever heard of; indeed, it has been almost abolished, in the best regulated portions of the service, long since.

I trust the Commandant will excuse the liberty I have taken. I can, at present, follow him no farther; but the discipline, fidelity, and bravery of the native troops, if not improved, will I am satisfied suffer no deterioration, notwithstanding the abolition of corporal punishment, the opinions of the three military commissions, and though last, not least, the prophecies of the Commandant Retired.

I remain, Sir,

January 26th, 1837.

Your most obedient servant,

A. B.

RETIRING FUND FOR FIELD OFFICERS OF INFANTRY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(Prepared by a Major of that Establishment.)

Curnin’s Military Retiring Fund having been rejected by the Court, the following plan is submitted with confidence, as one which, from its simplicity, the authorities in England cannot possibly object to, the Court of Directors having, in their sanction of the Medical Funds at Madras, subsequently at Bombay, and recently in Bengal, fully approved of the basis of the scheme.

If it be sincerely the wish of the army to accelerate promotion on fair and equitable principles, the only facile one that presents itself to view, fulfilling the object, is to create vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, and in this only by offering inducements to the officers of this rank, in such proportions as may ensure a frequent and regular return of the line staff to every regiment, in a certain given time.

Another part of this plan is, to revive the retired list for the senior colonels of the army, so that relief may be afforded to the senior lieutenant-colonels, whose promotion in late years has been so much retarded.

The object of this retiring fund now proposed, is to purchase the value of the retirement of one full colonel annually, and to offer a bonus of Rs. 27,000 to

Retiring Fund for Infantry Field Officers of Bombay. 211

three lieut. colonels who may be disposed to retire, which is the estimated value of an annuity of £300 a year, to be remitted to England if required at 2s. For this purpose, it is intended we should solicit the Honourable Court to make a senior list, for such colonels who have either served their full time in India on the staff, and are thus precluded from serving again, or from those colonels to whom it is a matter of indifference whether they continue on the effective or on the senior list. The colonel so placed on the senior list to continue, of course, in receipt of his pay and off-reckonings, as before; but the difference between the newly-promoted colonel and lieut.-colonel's pay to be paid to the Honourable Court by the Retiring Fund. The expense to the subscribers will be as follows:—

One Colonel—difference between the value of the lieut.-colonel and colonel's net pay, £90, estimated at eight years' purchase	£720
Three Lieut. Colonels' bonus of £2,700	8,100
	<hr/>
	£8,820
	<hr/>
Required, say at 2s. the rupee	Rs. 88,200
Expense of management, say Rs. 150 monthly	1,800
	<hr/>
	Rs. 90,000
	<hr/>

Thus an annual sum of Rs. 90,000 will be required to cover this amount, which must be raised by donation and subscription:—

Donation. Colonels on promotion, considering the great advantages derived by them from accelerated promotion, pay a year's *difference* of pay and allowances between colonel and lieut.-colonel, and their subscription to cease altogether.

Lieut.-colonels on promotion, pay seven months' *difference* of pay and allowances between lieut.-colonel and major.

Majors on promotion pay four months' *difference* of pay and allowances between major and captain.

Captains on promotion pay two months' *difference* of pay and allowances between captain and lieutenant.

Lieutenants on promotion pay one months' *difference* of pay and allowances between lieutenant and ensign.

Thus there will be no donation required from any individual until promotion. The vacancies that will be occasioned by the Fund and casualties may be taken annually as follows:—

<i>Colonels.</i>	
By being placed on the senior list	1
By casualty	2
	<hr/>
	3
<i>Lieutenant-colonels.</i>	
By promotion to colonel.....	3
By retirement of lieutenant-colonel	3
By casualty	1
	<hr/>
	7
<i>Majors.</i>	
By promotion as above	7
By retirement	1
By casualty	1
	<hr/>
	9

Captains.

By promotion as above	9
By casualty	6
	<hr/> 15

Lieutenants.

By vacancies as above	15
By casualty	8
	<hr/> 23

To be raised by Donation.

From 3 Colonels, each	Rs. 5,340	Rs. 16,020
7 Lieutenant-colonels, each ...	1,295	9,065
9 Majors, each.....	1,040	9,360
15 Captains, each	302	4,530
23 Lieutenants, each.....	45	1,035
		<hr/> 40,010

Subscription.

To raise by subscription as follows:—

	Monthly India Rate.	Europe.
Lieutenant-colonels	70	35
Majors	50	25
Captains.....	15	10
Lieutenants	5	2
Ensigns	2	

Which will give as follows:—

28 {	18 Lieutenant-colonels in India at ...	70	1,260
	10 Ditto Europe ...	35	350
28 {	18 Majors in India	50	900
	10 Ditto in Europe.....	25	250
140 {	110 Captains in India.....	15	1,650
	90 Ditto in Europe.....	10	300
224 {	184 Lieutenants in India	5	920
	40 Ditto in Europe.....	2	80
112...112	Ensigns in India	2	224

5,934 or ann. 71,208

Total annual Receipts ... 111,218

It, perhaps, may be as well to shew what sum an officer will have to pay from the time of entering the service to that of attaining the rank of Lieutenant-colonel:—

	Years.	Subscription.	Total.	Ensigns.
Ensign	4 5	2	106	106
Lieutenant.....	11 10	5	710	
		Donation ...	45	
			<hr/> 755	
Captain	11 9	15	2,115	
		Donation ...	300	
			<hr/> 2,415	
Major	4 0	50	2,400	
		Donation...	1,040	
			<hr/> 3,440	
			<hr/> Total Rs. 6,716	

This, though in point of service not very favourable, is still much under Mr. Cabell's Tables, in the military proceedings taken before Parliament, on the renewal of the Charter in 1830-33, which acceleration will be the result of the Fund, and will reduce the time of attaining the rank of Colonel

Retiring Fund for Infantry Field Officers of Bombay. 213

ten years; of Lieutenant-colonel, seven years; of Majors, $5\frac{1}{2}$; and of Captains, 21.

The following is a comparative statement of the *present* rate of promotion, and what it will be by the aid of the Fund :

	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Colonel
Present rate	5 0	18 5	33 6	38 9	47 3
Aid of the Fund...	4 5	16 3	28 0	32 0	37 6

The line-step will be brought round once in four years.

To guard against a Lieut.-colonel taking the bonus on the immediate operation of the Fund, before his contribution amounts to something fair, it is proposed that a Lieut.-colonel, accepting the bonus, shall pay some small sum, in which shall be included whatever subscription or donation he may have contributed.

The only chance of our ever obtaining a Retiring Fund is, to commence at once by subscription; and, therefore, the attention of the officers who are in favour of a retiring fund, is particularly requested to the following points submitted for their consideration and vote :—

1st. The immediate establishment of this Retiring Fund;

2d. To authorize a committee at the presidency to take the necessary steps on their behalf.

That his Excellency the Commander-in-chief be earnestly solicited to present the respectful request of the subscribers to the Retiring Fund before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to sanction conditionally the establishment of a Retiring Fund for the infantry branch of the army, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and that Government, as a preliminary measure, will be pleased to direct the several paymasters to receive subscriptions, agreeably to such communications as they may receive from the secretary of the fund committee.

Further, that Government, in like manner liberally granted to the Medical Fund, will be pleased to allow the sub-treasurer to receive the subscriptions, and grant temporarily an interest on the funds of six per cent.*

To ensure any loss to the subscribers, if the Court of Directors should not approve of the fund, every expense connected therewith is to be kept within two per cent.; so that the subscribers may receive back their contributions, with interest at four per cent.

As there are many in the service who may not be aware of the nature of that part of the plan relative to placing a full colonel annually on the retired list, the following extract from the Honourable Court's letter, dated 20th April 1803, is subjoined, as explanatory of the retired or senior list :—

2d. That a retired list of general officers or colonels be formed, who are to be struck off the strength of the army, and considered altogether out of the service. The number to be twenty-one: nine for Bengal, eight for Madras, and four for Bombay.

*3d. That each of the retired general officers or colonels be allowed the sum of £543. 15s. from the Off-reckoning Fund, in addition to the full or half-pay they may be entitled to, &c.

* Extract from Court of Directors' letter, dated 6th March 1832, No. 15.

"We are very solicitous for the comforts of our officers upon retirement, and are therefore disposed cordially to encourage the institution of funds in furtherance of that desirable object. We regret that in the present state of the Company's affairs it is not possible for us to aid the funds by a direct contribution, but we are willing not only to bear the increased charge of retired pay that will be consequent upon their establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest of six per cent. per annum on the balances of the several Funds, and the remittance of the annuities which they may grant through our treasury at the rate of 2s. the sicca rupee."

£1,200 Bombay 4 for Bombay.

36. By the foregoing plan, an opening is made for an extension of promotion in the army by the retired list, in view to which, a liberal provision is made for officers of the higher ranks, whose constitutions may not admit of their being employed on actual service.

And further, to point out that there can be possibly no hardship in reviving this list, the army list exhibits the season of appointment of the three senior infantry colonels as being in the years 1779, 1780, 1783; added to the foregoing are two colonels, who have served the allotted time on the general staff, and thus cannot serve again, besides one whose time of service on the general staff will cease in September next; making six to commence with.

There is no other subject to which I would call the attention of the officers of the army, unless it be this; on the first glance of the scheme, it would appear that the expense of the pension of a full colonel would be £455 instead of £90. To explain this, it only requires to shew, that the Court of Directors, in 1832, limit this presidency to four retirements; they consent to the additional burthen of four pensions on the formation of a retiring fund; so that if we were to ask them to allow four lieutenant-colonels to be pensioned, the amount would be 4 at 365 = £1,460.

Now, in the plan, we propose to ask for one colonel £455, and three lieutenant-colonels at £365; the total will be £1,550; the difference £90; so that we, in effect, solicit from them what has been offered to us in 1832.

Bombay, 29th June 1836.

Extract of a letter from a Field Officer, dated "Bhooj, 11th August, 1836:"

"The following is my plan. I commence by shewing, as far as my means at command will admit, the actual receipts of the officers of the army in India and Europe; according to the statement of the number in Major Moore's plan, including also the Staff—say amount of Field Officers' receipts in India and Europe, including

Command Allowance and Staff per annum.	8,50,000	at 6 per cent.	is 51,000
Captains in India and Europe ditto ...	5,82,000	4 "	23,280
Lieutenants ditto ditto ...	6,09,600	2½ "	15,240
Ensigns	2,43,264	1½ "	3,648
Total.....			93,168

By Major Moore's plan, the sum of Rs. 90,000 is required to place one Colonel in the Senior List, and to buy out three Lieutenant-Colonels annually, and to meet which, it is proposed, to provide by donations and subscriptions Rs. 1,12,070, upon a calculation which seems to bear particularly hard upon some officers; for instance, Majors in India, not having command of corps, Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, and Captains in Europe, who are called upon to pay 12, 10, and 7 per cent. when it is supposed they can least afford it.—Would it not then be much better to regulate subscriptions by a per-centage on actual receipts; say Field Officers and Staff 6 per cent.; Captains, 4; Lieutenants, 2½; and Ensigns, 1½? by which means a sum more than sufficient would be forthcoming, if the figure statement, upon examination, be found correct; and in order to induce Lieutenant-Colonels to retire, perhaps it would answer well, to offer the bonus of Rs. 27,000 on the simple plan of buying out, to the three Lieutenant-Colonels of longest standing in the service, at the expiration of one year, and in the event of any of them declining the offer, the

same to be then tendered in like manner to the next in rotation, according to length of service, and this rule to be invariably observed throughout, without exacting any premium whatever beyond the monthly subscriptions to the period of accepting the offer; extending the benefit of the Fund to Majors, should Lieutenant-Colonels refuse to retire, but upon rather a reduced scale, say Rs. 24,000; and even to Captains, should Majors decline, upon a still further reduced scale, say Rs. 20,000; and any saving that may arise out of the operation of this system, to be carried to the credit of the Fund. Upon this principle, we, the undersigned officers of the 11th Regiment, do agree to commence paying subscription towards establishing a Retiring Fund, reserving to ourselves the privilege of joining or rejecting any other that may be submitted for approval."

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The question respecting the management of the Madras Military Fund appears to be alike interminable and unsatisfactory; and it is no wonder that the matter should fail to afford satisfaction, for, unless the regulations of the institution are based on the strictest rule of equity, it is vain to hope for permanence and stability to the Fund, or satisfaction to the persons interested in its welfare.

The establishment of such a Fund, as a means of providing for the widows and children of deceased officers, cannot but be considered as a most judicious and salutary scheme; but it is indispensable to its well-being, that confidence be inspired towards it. Now is this institution placed on that firm foundation which cannot fail to inspire confidence? I fear a negative must be the answer to this question.

Are not the present subscribers to the fund bound by the strictest ties of honour and equity to their deceased brother officers, that their widows and children, now annuitants on the Fund, shall, under no circumstances, suffer by any new regulations? and ought any of the *fundamental regulations* of the institution to be abrogated without the consent of the entire body of subscribers? The deceased officers, who paid their proportion of the Fund, did so on the faith of their successors continuing to their (the deceased officers') families the same income which experience had proved the Fund was capable of affording to the families of their predecessors; and were it properly managed, beyond a doubt, it would still be sufficient for that purpose. But the prospects of the Fund are now completely changed. By the abrogation of the *exclusion clause*, a large class of claimants has been admitted, and it is extremely doubtful whether the Fund can now afford to pay the annuitants at the same rate as heretofore. But with whom does the error lie? Not with the deceased officers, for while they had a voice in the matter, the exclusion clause was, and had ever been, since the foundation of the institution, a *fundamental law*.

There is no question as to the *humanity* of rescinding this clause; but then those who were parties to the alteration were bound first to ascertain whether the Fund would admit of this liberality, and not first to admit the claim and then to ascertain their ability to pay it. They were, in fact, bound to be *just* before they were *generous*; and surely it cannot be just—nay, it is an act of injustice—if, from this cause, they suffer the widows and children of their deceased brother officers to lose that benefit which they had covenanted with them to secure. They have no right to assume that the deceased officers would have agreed, had they been alive, to the alteration of the exclusion

clause; and they themselves have been guilty of the grossest folly in agreeing to admit so large a class of annuitants, without ever sitting down to count the cost, and ascertain whether the Fund was able to bear the increased burthen.

As to the abrogation of the exclusion clause, by which native-born women and their children are now admitted to equal participation in the benefits of the Fund with Europeans, there cannot be, as I have already stated, a question of its being a humane measure; but the question is not one simply of humanity. The exclusion clause was a *fundamental law* at the original institution of the Fund, and although I hold to the doctrine that, in all associations, the minority are bound by the acts of the majority, in *all common cases*, when the suffrages are fairly taken; still, I do not think that the *fundamental laws* of any institution can equitably be altered without the consent of every individual member, and that in such cases the opinion of the minority is of equal weight with that of the majority: much more certainly when the dissentients, as in the present case, though still a minority, constitute a very large number. Where difference of opinion prevails on fundamental points, if these differences cannot be reconciled, the only equitable way is for the majority to pay back to the objectors both principal and interest, the money they have paid on the faith of these fundamental laws being fulfilled. And if it be objected, that it is a regulation that all officers shall subscribe to this Fund; then I answer, that if one fundamental law can be broken, another may also; and that, therefore, this regulation may as easily be rescinded as the others. In the present case, however, it were manifestly impossible to purchase the interest of the dissentients, because their number is so large that the Fund would be unable to accomplish the object; and, therefore, if equity guided the councils of the supporters of the Fund, one of these two plans ought to be adopted,—either the fundamental laws of the institution ought to be respected, or the institution ought to be broken up, and a new one formed on a different basis, the Fund transferring all their present liabilities to some assurance office for a determinate sum of money, and the residue to be equitably divided among all the surviving subscribers.

If the regulations of this Fund are to be continually subject to alterations in the way they have been of late, no man is safe in subscribing to it. He had far better invest his money in an assurance-office, or in some family-endowment institution, where he is at least sure that the covenants made will be faithfully performed.

The threat of the East-India Company to withhold their gratuity from the Fund, unless the exclusion clause were expunged, was utterly unworthy of them. They had sanctioned the clause for many years, from the first institution of the Fund, and they could have no right afterwards to object to its injustice. And what if they did? If the directors and supporters of the Fund had been true to themselves, they would, before agreeing to such an alteration, have ascertained whether the Fund would lose more by foregoing the Company's gratuity, or by admitting so large an increase in the number of annuitants: but to adopt the latter alternative, without at all knowing their ability to meet the demand, were indeed a folly, of which the most inexperienced ought to be ashamed. That this has been the case, the memorial of 30th September 1835, from the directors of the Fund to the East-India Company, abundantly proves.

It may be said in reply, that the pointing out errors, does not remove them; and how can an effectual remedy be now applied? I will point out an easy mode.

Of all calculations, statistical averages are the least liable to error; because, as they are based on the most extensive acquaintance with the changes which occur in the mass of the population, their very magnitude prevents any considerable errors. I should, therefore, consider that the best and only mode of establishing the Military Fund on a firm and satisfactory foundation would be, to take the opinions of two eminent actuaries, and to frame from their reports a code of regulations for the future management of the Fund; taking care that these selections of parts of the reports be made with judgment. As the managers of this Fund have long since taken the opinion of one gentleman of eminence on the subject (though, being in opposition to their own opinion, they have never acted upon it), let them now apply to some other able man (Mr. Corbeaux, for instance, who is well known for his statistical works), and submit the two reports to the scrutiny of persons best competent to decide on their respective merits, and from these prepare their rules; all parties agreeing to abide by such decision. In adopting this plan, however, I consider they are bound in honour that no new rules shall have retrospective effect: that is, that it shall in no wise affect those annuitants already on the Fund. Honour to the deceased subscribers demands *this*, and security to the Fund compels *that*; for, however large may be the sums at command, while they are so ill-administered, it is utterly impossible but they must ultimately fail.

Trusting that these few remarks may have the effect of calling attention to the subject, I am, Sir, yours obediently,

4th February 1837.

OMICRON.

CUPID AND DEATH.*

AN APOLOGUE.

A Grecian bower, with myrtle bound,
The musing Fancy wanders through,
Beneath a heaven of cloudless blue;
The very trees are charm'd; no sound
To ruffle Nature's amorous dream;
And you might hear the tinkling stream
Along the distant valley run.
Behold! a glory in the leaves;
'Tis not of summer day or sun;
Brighter than gentle eyes of May
Ere breathed upon the waking day,

* This poem was suggested by a passage I have somewhere read—I think in Phædrus—where Cupid is seen retiring to rest in the Cave of Death. The allegory is full of beauty and poetry, and has an air of Greek inspiration. Upon glancing through Fontaine, to see if he had availed himself of such a happy opportunity of exercising his genius, I found a very graceful imitation of an apologue, in which Death is an actor, though in a different way from the present picture. Fontaine was a writer of peculiar elegance and facility; in some respects, a French Goldsmith. He has fancifully and appropriately, in some verses, styled himself the Butterfly of Parnassus. The Fable I refer to is the sixteenth of the First Book, which the reader will remember among the pleasant Moralities of Æsop, with whom, in the language of his imitator, even the fish has a voice, and who out of the mouths of animals instructs mankind.

When Cytherea's sacred Fire
 Glows on the cheek of young Desire,*
 Or ever on the harvest sheaves
 Arcadian moonlight lay.
 The nightingale, in ivy-nest,
 Starts at the gleam upon her breast.
 Was it a Grecian warrior seen
 Through the leafy bower of green,
 Blazing afar with gorgeous sheen?
 Or Banner upheld by mighty hand
 Before the Conqueror of the Land?
 Or bird that spreads its rain-bow dyes
 Fresh from the Gardens of the Skies?

A rustling of the boughs—and lo!
 Like streams of noon-day sunbeams, flow
 Rays of Elysium on the sight;
 And forth a Child of beauty springs,
 Scattering from his purple wings
 A thousand changing colours round;
 His golden shadow on the ground
 Sleeps moveless in the tranquil air—
 Endymion, to the glowing eyes
 Of his bright Mistress from the skies,
 Shone not with a grace so fair,
 As that young spirit standing there,
 And yet his melting eye is dim.
 An anxious glance around he throws—
 Upon his lip the crimson rose
 Is fading fast; in vain he turns
 From tree to tree; the sunlight burns
 Fiercely along each flow'ry spot,
 Even the scented grass is hot.

Love, a Prince without his page,
 Upon his joyful pilgrimage
 Many a weary hour had past;
 His snowy feet and wings at last
 Were faint with heat and toil, for he
 O'er fount, and river, and stormy sea

* Mr. Mitford has collected several passages from the classic poets, which may be supposed to have suggested to Gray the well-known line, in the *Progress of Poesy*, descriptive of *Venus*:—

The bloom of young Desire, and purple light of Love.

The original seems to exist in a fragment of Phrynichus, preserved by Athenæus, to which Gray himself acknowledged his obligation:—

Λαμπρὴ δ' ἐπὶ πορφύρεσσι
 Παρρησι φαι; ἤλωτος.

Virgil has the "*lumen purpureum Juventæ*;" Ovid, the "*purpureus Amor*;" and Claudian, who is nearer the Greek,

*Vincos infecti purpura vultus
 Per liquidas succensa genas, castæque pudoris
 Illuserat faces.*

That day had wander'd; he had strayed
Through dewy field and verdant glade;
Or sat beneath the hawthorn shade,
Or radiant bloom of the orange-tree;
Or where the silver fountain falls
In mighty Caliphs' marble halls;
Or where the cool Cephissus laves
The grassy banks; or gently waves
The plantain o'er the Shepherd's sleep:
And he had roam'd the valley deep
Where Peace and Twilight, side by side,
Near the drowsy waters glide.

Weaker the little Traveller grew,
And fainter waxed the ruddy hue
Of his ripe cheek of beauty, when,
Along a green path of the glen,
With tottering feet he went and spied
A cave, with gloomy trees o'er-hung,
Where dreaming Echo might abide.
He entered; dark as blackest night
The vast mysterious cavern seem'd,
Save when a flash of aureate light
From his unfolded pinions beam'd;
Or through the rude deserted place
Stream'd the mild lustre of his face.
His glittering Bow he soon unstrung,
The Quiver from his back he flung,
Sweet languor o'er his members crept,—
The weary Son of Venus slept!

Who is that, with noiseless tread,
Creeping to the stranger's bed;
With pallid cheek and fiery eye,
Like wintry meteor in the sky,
Or star-beam on a gray tomb thrown,
Or moon-shine sleeping on a stone?
Soft his step, as thistle-down
By the evening zephyr blown,
Or melting snow upon the river—
Untroubled rose the sleeper's breath:
The Spectre took the golden Quiver,
And for the arrows dipt in dew
Of heaven's richest flowers, he threw
Six painted darts, with ghastly smile,
The careless Dreamer to beguile.
And as his towering head he bow'd,
His shadow, like a thunder-cloud,
Darken'd the wings of Cupid.—Who
Is the dreadful Vision?—**DEATH!**

Cupid and Death.

And now the sun had sunk behind
 The blazing forest ; and, reclin'd
 Beneath the boughs, with oaten reed,
 The gladdening shepherd hail'd afar
 The dawning of the evening star ;
 When Cupid from the dewy chain
 Of slumber started. Sweet repose
 Upon his lip had waked the rose ;
 And, thoughtless of the cruel wrong
 Done him by that Archer strong,
 His Bow with joyful hand he took,
 Running his eager eyes along
 Its shining back and silken string ;
 And shook the dampness from his wing ;
 Counted his arrows o'er and o'er,
 Then tied the Quiver as before,
 And leaping from that gloomy rest,
 Like fawn from its umbrageous nest,
 Began his Pilgrimage once more ;
 Jocund and daring, as of yore,
 Darting his eyes' delicious flame.
 But soon a plaintive cry arose,
 As oft at summer evening's close
 A mournful band was seen to wait
 By the village church-yard gate.
 And still we sigh at Cupid's name,
 Since he from that dark Cavern came ;
 And many a litter tear is shed .
 By Sorrow upon Beauty's cheek,
 And many a pining heart doth break
 Over the pillow of the dead,
 To think that love should end in woe—
 Death's Arrows fly from Cupid's Bow !

 L' E N V O I .

Poor offering, to thee I send
 This antique story, gentle Friend,—
 Nor will it fright thy sinless heart,
 That Death of yore, with wicked art,
 In Cupid's Quiver hid his dart ;
 For thou hast learnt, from Truth Divine,
 To kneel before a holier shrine,
 To rest beneath a mightier Wing ;
 And Death hath lost the victory, the Grave its sting.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE.

REMARKS ON THE REVIEW OF DR. PRICHARD'S WORK, "ON THE EASTERN ORIGIN OF THE CELTIC NATIONS," IN NO. CXIII. OF THE QUARTERLY REVIEW: CONCLUDED.

WE now come to that inexplicable part of speech,—that *opprobrium Grammaticorum*,—the *verb*, of which the Reviewer observes: "We believe that no part of speech has been so completely misunderstood as the verb: Tooke's dictum, that a verb is a *noun and something more*, is true as far as it goes; but he has not informed us *what* this something more is, nor has any one else, as far as we know, given a satisfactory account of the matter." p. 92.

We are aware that many grammarians, in common with the Reviewer, profess to admire this definition of Tooke. To us we confess it has always appeared to be nearly destitute of meaning. It is, in fact, little more than saying that the verb is *something*; an assertion which few will deny, and in some degree parallel to the definition of tragedy given by Martinus Scriblerus Secundus, that it is "a *thing* in five acts." The Reviewer, however, after enumerating various opinions on the subject, sums them up thus:—

"In other words, what is a *verb*, divested of its usual adjuncts? We answer boldly, that there is no such thing in existence."

This is certainly cutting the knot at once; but we doubt whether it will afford much satisfaction to the reader to be told, as an explanation of his ideas of *walking, flying, and killing*, which are as clear and distinct as those of *leg, wing, or sword*, that they are non-entities. Besides, it is to be remembered, that the question is not, whether a naked verb be actually in existence, but whether mankind think that it is in existence. If they do, and we fear it will be difficult to persuade them to the contrary, then the nature of the verb, thus denuded, constitutes a grammatical speculation of equal importance with that respecting the nature of any class of words whatever. Of all this, the Reviewer himself seems sensible, and accordingly proceeds to give a more extended and satisfactory account, in the following words:—

"Every verb includes in it a subject and predicate, or makes an assertion respecting some given person or thing; it must, therefore, *have a subject*, that is to say, it must be in some *person*. Take away this subject, and the verb becomes a *noun*, as the supines are in Latin, and the infinitives in all languages. The root of the verb is, therefore, a noun or attribute; and the personal terminations, as we have seen, are to be resolved into pronouns." p. 93.

Now, when the root of a verb is said to be a noun or an attribute, it is fair to inquire what the assertion means. The Reviewer had previously informed us, that "Grammarians could not help seeing that a noun lies at the root of every verb: for example, that *dream* (*somnium*) is included in *I dream* (*somnio*)."
We own that to us the matter seems exactly the reverse, and that here the verb is the root of the noun. But waving this objection, it is plain that no inference can be drawn from this instance, since it involves the same fallacy as that employed by Tooke, in his theory respecting adjectives; that is, the example employed is not a primitive but a derivative verb, and which, therefore, can prove nothing in the argument. Admitting *somnio* to be a derivative from *somnium*, what is to be said of such instances as "the man walks," "the boy runs," "the stone falls?" What nouns are the root of *walks, runs, and falls*? To say that the abstract nouns, *a walk, a run, a fall*, are the roots, is a plain begging of the question, and is besides contrary to fact, since the

verbs *ambulo*, *curro*, and *cado*, are not derivatives from the nouns *ambulatio*, *cursus*, and *casus*, but the nouns from the verbs. So again, when the Reviewer goes on :—

“This leads to the important conclusion, that a verb is nothing but a *noun*, combined with an *oblique case* of a personal pronoun, virtually including in it a connecting preposition. This is what constitutes the real *copula* between the subject and the attribute. *Doctrina ego* is a logical absurdity; but *doctrina mei*, ‘teaching of me,’ necessarily includes in it the proposition *ego doceo*, enunciated in a strictly logical and unequivocal form.” p. 94.

Now let us lay aside metaphysical subtleties, and judge by the principles of common sense. Can any one be brought by any arguments to believe that *doctrina mei* includes in it,—that is, we suppose is equivalent to,—*ego doceo*? Let us make the trial. *Doctrina mei vera est*, is an intelligible proposition; but *ego doceo vera est*, is absolute nonsense, nor can the one by any subtilty be converted into the other. If it be said that “my doctrine” necessarily implies that “I teach,” the answer is ready, that “I teach” necessarily implies that “I have a doctrine,” and here the noun is as easily derived from the verb, as the verb from the noun. We say nothing of the obvious consideration, that *doceo* is the etymological root of *doctrina*, though we think that single circumstance is sufficient to decide the whole controversy. Still the stubborn question recurs, What is a Verb? Before undertaking to answer it, we may be permitted, in a desultory article like the present, to relate a short anecdote in illustration. It is a story commonly told in courses of anatomical lectures, but, though properly intended for medical men, we trust its general applicability will justify our presenting it to general readers.

It is well known that the physiologists of the last century took great pains to investigate and explain the functions of the stomach, and that, for this purpose, they were fond of comparing them to trituration in a mill, fermentation in a vat, solution in a crucible, &c. Dr. William Hunter, a man of too great sagacity to be misled by such unmeaning explanations, was, we are told, accustomed to address his class in the following manner: “Now, gentlemen, you must know, that the stomach has by some persons been called a mill, by others a vat, and by others a crucible; but, for my own part, I think the stomach is not a mill, nor do I think it a vat, nor do I think it a crucible; but I think that the stomach, gentlemen, is a stomach, and nothing more.”

In the same manner, we might imagine the following address from a philological lecturer: “Now, gentlemen, you must know that the verb has, by some persons, been called a participle, by others an assertion, by others an attribute, and by others a noun; but, for my own part, I think the verb is not a participle, nor do I think it an assertion, nor do I think it an attribute, nor do I think it a noun, but I think, gentlemen, that the verb is a verb, and nothing more.”

And what then is a verb? To this we shall venture to reply, that a verb is the expression of an *EVENT*. This is its definition, as given by the Arabian grammarians, and we are convinced that all the ingenuity of Europe has added to it nothing. A verb is, therefore, essentially different from every other part of speech; and to confound it with an adjective or noun, is to assert the identity of a picture and a tune.

Now an event is capable of many relations and many modifications. That by which it is caused, is its *subject*; that on which it operates its *object*; it may actually happen; it may be *supposed* or *desired* to happen; it may be *ordered* to happen; it may have *happened* in past time, it may be *happening* now, or it may be *expected* to happen; its production may be supposed to be a *properly*

of its subject; its effects to be a property of its object. All these accessories give rise to the distinctions of *person*, *mood*, *tense*, and *participle*; which, in some languages, are expressed by separate words, that is, by *pronouns* and *auxiliaries*, and in others by *terminations*.

In this point of view, the Reviewer's difficulties respecting the nature of the verb will be found to disappear. That it is not an assertion is evident, since participles, as much verbal inflections as those of the indicative mood, are allowed on all hands not to assert, neither does the infinitive mood, and all efforts to reduce the imperative to an assertion have failed. Nor can the subjunctive be said to assert without a violent strain upon the meaning. Assertion belongs to the indicative alone.

"It (the verb)," says the Reviewer, "is said essentially to imply *action* or *motion*, and we are even gravely informed, that such terms as *rest*, *lie*, *sleep*, are not less *actions*, than *walk*, *fly*, *kill*. Are then *action* and *inaction* convertible terms? or, when we say, 'the pyramids *stand* on the banks of the Nile,' do we assert that they either *act* or *move*?" p. 96.

Admitting it to be true, that *rest*, *lie*, and *sleep*, are neither *actions* nor *motions*, it is certain that they are *events*, and as such are as legitimate verbs as *walk*, *fly*, or *kill*. To assert that such words cannot be distinguished from nouns, is to assert that a sound cannot be distinguished from a perfume.

It is a singular circumstance, that almost every speculator on grammar uniformly ends his theories with a confession that they are inconsistent with the nature of speech, as it actually exists, and refers us either to some imaginary state of perfection, or to some antecedent golden age of language, as alone accordant with his doctrines. Thus the Reviewer tells us that his "remarks can, of course, only be fully applicable to its original and genuine form (or, as he afterwards calls it 'its inartificial state')." All language becomes merely mechanical in process of time in the mouths of the people, who seldom fail to corrupt what they do not altogether understand." p. 96. Now what, it may fairly be asked, is this "original and genuine form" of language here spoken of? Who has ever heard it, who has ever learned it, who has ever used it? Surely of an *arcanum* so obscure as this, we may, in the Reviewer's words, declare "boldly that there is no such thing in existence," nor ever was. Like the foundation of the rainbow, the more it is pursued, it retires the farther from our grasp. Let us suppose that a follower of Tooke were to attempt a translation of a piece of modern English into what he considers the original form of language; that is, to substitute substantives for adjectives; substantives and *something more* for verbs; verbs for particles; and, according to the Reviewer, adverbs of place for pronouns; what sort of a language, or rather what collection of words, would this form? We venture to say that it would be a piece of phraseology which not only no one ever has used, but which no one ever could use, with the smallest chance of being intelligible. To call this unlicked cub the original and genuine form of language, seems as absurd as to call a field of clay, the contents of an undug quarry, and a forest of timber-trees, the original and genuine form of London, of which the present city is a mechanical corruption, made by a misunderstanding people.

If it be, indeed, true, that the legitimate object of grammatical science is the investigation of the properties of this truly "unknown tongue," it is no wonder that the study should have declined in public favour, since it is difficult to conceive one more useless and unsatisfactory. It is like an anatomist endeavouring to ascertain the organic structure of a sphinx or a chimæra. But we are persuaded that the true object of philology is not a search after this indefinite

arcanum, but a determination of the laws of speech that either is, or has actually existed. And this, so far from being a speculation remote from common life, is one without which the affairs of common life could not be carried on for a moment.

We may be assured that the principles of human speech, like every other part of human nature, have always been the same. The business, then, of a grammarian, is to investigate these principles, as they are actually found to exist. To pretend that these are misunderstood, and to refer us to some unknown antiquity for their genuine form, is but to confess that our theories are erroneous. The only test of the truth of a grammatical system, is its agreement with language of every form and under every variation.

We now come to that which is the most debateable ground of all, and which has formed the subject of keen dispute ever since the publication of the *Diversions of Purley*. What is the nature of terminations, or of those affixes and prefixes to verbs, which modify their sense with respect to the relations of mood, time, and person? Tooke and his followers maintain that they were originally independent words, which, in process of time, coalesced with verbal roots, so as to form but one word. Their opponents, on the other hand, consider terminations as mere appendages not, *self-significant*, but *consignificant*; that is, as sounds which have not and never necessarily had, any independent signification, but which are capable of modifying the signification of the roots to which they are united. The Reviewer is evidently a strong advocate for the first of these opinions. We confess ourselves more inclined to the latter; but, as we are not writing a formal dissertation on the subject, we shall, instead of detailing at length the reasons in support of our grammatical faith, endeavour to reply to some of the objections which the Reviewer has brought against it; taking them, not so much in the order in which they stand in the article, as in that which we think will exhibit the subject in its most orderly arrangement.

The exact state of the question at issue is concisely stated in the following quotation from Mr. A. M. Schlegel, as given by the Reviewer, with his own commentary:—

“ ‘ Le merveilleux artifice de ces langues est, de former une immense variété de mots, et de marquer la liaison des idées que ces mots désignent, moyennant un assez petit nombre de syllables, qui, considérées séparément, n’ont point de signification, mais qui déterminent avec précision le sens du mot auquel elles sont jointes. On décline les substantifs, les adjectifs, et les pronoms, par genres, par nombres, et par cas; on conjugue les verbes par voix, par modes, par temps, par nombres, et par personnes, en employant de même des désinences, et quelquefois des augmens, qui, séparément, ne signifient rien.’—*Observations sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales*.—We consider this hypothesis as chimerical, and next to impossible. We believe that, in language, *ex nihilo nihil fit*; and we are at a loss to conceive how elements, originally destitute of signification, can determine the sense of any thing with precision. To assume that they have no meaning, because we cannot always satisfactorily explain it, is only an *argumentum ad ignorantiam*. A mere Englishman sees no distinct meaning in the final syllables of ‘man-hood,’ ‘priest-hood,’ ‘widow-hood,’ or of the German ‘Frei-heit,’ ‘Schöen-heit,’ ‘Weis-heit.’ But a Bavarian, accustomed to talk of the ‘Gute,’ or ‘Schlechte-heit’ of things, can tell him, at once, that the termination in both languages denotes *quality, state, condition*. It is, therefore, lawful to conclude from analogy, that the terminations in ‘*liber-tas*,’ ‘*πλεονεξια*,’ and many other abstract terms, have a distinct meaning, which was perfectly understood when they first began to be employed.” p. 106.

The part of this quotation which we have distinguished by italics, has been always the strong-hold of Tooke and his followers. It is that by which he triumphs so unmercifully over poor Harris, and demonstrates the absurdity of all philological theories before his own time. It is, therefore, incumbent on us to inquire into the truth and limits of this fundamental proposition, that "elements, originally destitute of signification, cannot determine the sense of any thing with precision." It will not, we presume, be asserted that the letters of the alphabet are in themselves possessed of signification; and yet, so far are they from being incapable of determining sense, that it is by their means alone that all signification is formed. One other instance will be sufficient to show the fallacy of Tooke's argument. The two syllables *ho* and *mo*, in Latin, are absolutely destitute of signification; yet, when combined in *homo*, they form one of the commonest words of the language. Now were the Reviewer's maxim, *ex nihilo nihil fit*, well-founded, it is plain that the significant *homo* could by no possibility be formed from the insignificant *ho* and *mo*; a doctrine which, instead of elucidating, would unhinge the whole structure of language. But if the junction of two insignificant syllables can produce a significant word, we are at a loss to understand why the addition of a third insignificant syllable (as *ni* in *homini*) should not be capable of modifying the meaning of that word. Indeed, we think the second case far the most conceivable of the two. If it be said that, to call the syllable *ni* insignificant, is *argumentum ad ignorantiam*, we must remember in how many sciences we are guided by such arguments. All the arguments against the transmutation of metals, the calculation of nativities, and even against the quadrature of the circle, are, strictly speaking, *ad ignorantiam*; for it is only because we have not discovered the means of transmuting metals, of predicting future events, and of exhibiting a rectilinear surface equal to that of the circle, that we are content to pronounce these operations impossible. Besides, it must be remembered, that a theorist has no right to call upon his hearers to prove his theory to be false; it is for him to prove it to be true. We are not called upon to prove the insignificance of *ni*; it is for the Reviewer to prove its significance. This is the universal rule of legitimate philosophy. Without this rule, to use the words of Imlac, "No Being, not omniscient, could ever arrive at certainty." We are far from wishing to deny that from those principles of analogy, in which the human mind delights, some terminations may be made similar to, or may even be supposed etymologically derived from, independent words of an analogous meaning; but the question is, not whether this *may* happen in some cases, but whether it *must* happen in *all*: and this, we confess, forms our difficulty. Admitting, then, the correctness of the Reviewer's derivation of the English *hood* from the Bavarian *hait*, there is one circumstance about it, which still remains to be explained; that is, how an Englishman, ignorant of this etymology, is able to use this termination as correctly as the Bavarian, and, were it applied to any new words, as *horsehood*, *soldierhood*, *batchelorhood*, &c., though the Englishman might consider these vocables as very uncouth, he would not be at the least loss in comprehending their meaning. The only solution of this difficulty, that we can conceive, is, that though *hood* has no independent signification in English, it has the power of modifying the signification of the English substantive to which it is joined, and that, though an Englishman knows nothing by etymology of its independent meaning in Bavaria, he knows by analogy its modifying power in England; and, according to that analogy, interprets its new compounds.

We do not know that any etymologist has produced the root of the termina-

tion "*ism*;" yet Boswell tells us that, when Johnson coined the word "scoundrelism," his hearers, understanding him perfectly, declared it to be a very good "*ism*." How was this? Solely because, though they knew nothing of "*ism*," as an independent word, they knew perfectly its power as a modificative.

We shall take one more instance, and then have done. There is not probably one medical man in fifty that has ever thought of inquiring into the meaning of the termination "*itis*;" and those who may have done so, have probably derived little satisfaction from being told, that its original meaning* is "putting or going forth;" and yet it is certain that every medical man understands the meaning of this termination when added to the name of an organ, and that, not only in terms already established, such as *phrenitis*, *carditis*, &c.; but even in compounds absolutely new, such as *trichitis*, *onychitis*, &c., which have not as yet, we believe, appeared in nosology, but of which the meaning is at once apparent. Now as "*itis*" has demonstrably no meaning in English, and as its modern meaning, of "inflammation resident in," would never be guessed at from its Greek root, there is no conceivable way of accounting for the termination being understood, except by supposing it to be understood as a modificative, that is, a vocable which is not *self-significant* but *consignificant*.

It is difficult to imagine a proposition more evident than this, that a word can be said to be *self-significant* only when its meaning is known, and, as a necessary corollary, that it cannot be used as such when this is not the case. Now it is certain, that of by far the greatest number of terminations, in all languages, the independent signification is *not* known. They are not, therefore, *self-significant* words. On the other hand, their meaning as modificatives is known, and continually employed. They are, therefore, *consignificant* words.

Indeed, that terminations and affixes may bestow significations which they do not themselves possess, seems in some degree admitted by the Reviewer, when he resolves *sya*, the termination of the Sanscrit genitive, into the demonstrative and relative pronouns, *sa* + *ya*. It would puzzle the most expert algebraist to demonstrate the truth of the equation, *demonstrative* + *relative* = *possessive*. If neither demonstrative nor relative *separately* imply possession, how, according to his system, can they imply it *unitedly*?

Having said thus much of terminations in general, we now come to those of verbs. According to the Reviewer, "the personal terminations (of verbs) are in reality personal pronouns," and we shall, with him, begin by considering this doctrine in reference to the Shemitic languages. In the Syriac dialect, we are informed, that the tense which the vulgar are accustomed to conjugate—'I am,' 'thou art,' 'he is,' &c., should be, 'of my existence,' 'of thy existence,' 'of his existence,' &c. Now, if this be a principle in one of the Shemitic dialects, it must, by every rule of logic, be the same in all. Let us therefore apply it to the best understood of the Shemitic family,—Arabic.

Some of the verbal inflections in that language are as follows:—

Kataba, 'he wrote;' *katabat*, 'she wrote;' *katabta*, 'thou (mas.) wrotest;' *katabte*, 'thou (fem.) wrotest;' *katabto*, 'I wrote;' *yaktobo*, 'he writes;' *taktobo*, 'she writes;' *taktobo*, 'thou (mas.) writest;' *taktobeena*, 'thou (fem.) writest;' *aktobo*, 'I write.' According to the Reviewer's system, the present inflections represent 'writing of me,' 'writing of thee,' 'writing of him' or 'her.' These are, in Arabic order: *kitaubutohoo*, 'writing of him;' *kitaubutoha*, 'writing of her;' *kitaubutoka*, 'writing of thee (mas.);' *kitaubutoké*, 'writing of thee (fem.);' *kitaubutee*, 'writing of me.'

* See Goode's Study of Medicine.

Surely, the greatest ingenuity must fail in making these forms correspond to the forms of the present tense. Let us suppose, however, that this is done, and that it has been shewn that the prefix (*ya*) and the postfix (*o*) are contractions of *ho*, and that the prefix (*ta*) and the same postfix are contractions of *ha*, yet what is to be done with the past tense? Are its terminations of *a* and *at* contractions of the same pronoun? To assert that they are, seems merely speaking at random; yet, if they are not, what, according to the Reviewer's system, are they? If it be said that the variation of the terminations of one tense from those of another is intended to express the variation of time, it follows that part, at least, of each verbal termination is not a *personal pronoun*, but a *temporal adverb*, and the whole system falls to the ground. Those who maintain the self-significant character of the terminations are then bound to show which part of each is the pronoun and which the adverb, and of what adverb the termination is the contraction.

Whichever of the inflections of the Arabic pronoun it may be attempted to identify with the verbal terminations, we are persuaded that the above difficulties will recur in full force. We go on to what the Reviewer says of the Sanscrit verbs.

And this part of the subject we must preface by observing, that no dependence whatever can be placed on etymologies of Sanscrit words expressed in Roman letters. Unfamiliarized as we still are with Indian languages, it may be allowed, for the convenience of printing, to express an occasional straggling vocable in European characters; but in cases where scientific exactness is required, this proceeding is inadmissible; the words become so disfigured and mutilated by the change, that to found an etymological theory upon them, after the metamorphosis, is to build upon sand. To apply this here:—

A usual Sanscrit termination is an aspirate, preceded by a short vowel (*ah*). In some situations, the aspirate, by euphonical rules, is changed to a sibilant (*s*), as the *Elijah* and *Judah*, of the Old Testament, become *Elias* and *Judas* in the New; or more exactly, as the final *s*, which disappears in French pronunciation before a consonant (*nous parlons*), appears again before a vowel (*nous aimons*). Now, in many of the words which the Reviewer has produced, this change takes place, and should have been expressed. Thus *manyamas*, the first person plural present (p. 95), and *atudas*, the second person singular past (p. 99), should be *manyamah* and *atudah*. If it be said that the sibilant is the original form, it must then be remembered, that the same changes take place among the pronouns also, and the Reviewer should then have written uniformly *yas*, *sas*, *kas*, instead of *ya*, *sa*, *ka*.

So the Sanscrit nasal, *ung*, is sometimes changed to simple *n*, and sometimes to *m*, which last Wilkins* seems to think the original form. This being the case, the Reviewer, in exhibiting this sound sometimes as (*m*), as *atudam* (p. 99), and sometimes as (*n*), in *naman* (p. 107), should at any rate have warned his readers of the change, which is indeed analogous to our change of *n* into *m*, in such words as *improve*, *impossible*, &c.

The Reviewer has given us examples of the Sanscrit present and past terminations, in pp. 95 and 99. The question is, can these be shewn to be derivatives from, or contractions of, the Sanscrit personal pronouns? The first and third personal terminations of the present are *ami* and *dti*; of the perfect, are *am* or *ung*, and *at*. Now, in looking at the personal pronouns, there is no doubt that *m* is the most prominent letter in the inflections of the first, and *t* of those of the third. It may, therefore, be conceded that, by the principle of

* Grammar, p. 31.

analogy, the same letters have been chosen to characterize the first and third person singular of verbs. But what are we to say of the second person, which ends in *asi*, and *as* or *ah*, having no affinity to the second personal pronoun, whose most prominent letter is *t* again? The same thing is still more conspicuous in the second persons dual and plural, of which the verbal terminations are in the present *thah* and *tha*, and in the past *tung* and *ta*. The objective case of the second personal pronoun dual and plural are *yoovang* and *yooshman*, or by other forms, *vang* and *vah*. Between these and the corresponding verbal terminations, there is certainly no analogy.

The verbal terminations of the first person dual and plural are, in the present, *vah* and *mah*, *va* and *ma*. The oblique case of the first personal pronoun dual and plural are, *āvang* and *asman*, and as in these there are found the letters *v* and *m*, it may be thought, at first, that these correspond to the verbal terminations *va* and *ma*; but it unluckily happens to be demonstrable that the personal power (if we may so call it) of the pronouns does not reside in the letters *v* and *m*, but in the prefixes *aa* and *as*; for the oblique cases of the second personal pronoun are *yoovang* and *yooshman*, having the same *v* and *m*, with a change in the prefix. As, therefore, these letters do not possess a personal power in the pronoun, it is difficult to conceive how they could have communicated it to the verb by derivation. Indeed, if there be derivation in the case, it is certainly much more probable that the single syllables *va* and *ma* should be the roots of *aavang* and *asmān*, than the reverse. In other words, the pronouns are more likely to be derived from the verbal terminations, than the terminations from the pronouns. The analogies between the first persons dual and plural of the verbs and pronouns are too obscure to require dwelling upon. It thus appears that, out of nine cases, the analogy is perfect in two only (the first and third person singular). In two (the first person dual and plural), the derivation is at variance with the significative; in two more (the third person dual and plural), it is too obscure to be depended upon; and in the remaining three (the three numbers of the second person), it certainly fails altogether.

Still more; in Sanscrit there are two forms of conjugation, the distinction between which is not perfectly understood, but it is commonly described as resembling that between the Greek active and middle. European grammarians distinguish them by the titles Common and Proper. The examples given by the Reviewer are all from the common form; but it is evident that, if the terminations of the common form be contractions of the personal pronouns, those of the proper must also be contractions of the same personal pronouns; and whatever be the difference between the conjugations, must be intended to express the obscure relation between the active and middle voice. Now of the verb *yāchati*, 'he seeks,' the first persons present are as follows:—

Common: *yāchāmi*, *yāchāvāh*, *yāchāmāh*;

Proper: *yāché*, *yāchāvāhé*, *yāchāmāhé*.

Here, in the first place, it will be seen, that the *m*, supposed to be the root of the first personal pronoun, in the common form, is not found in the proper; and, next, that a long *e* is added to the common terminations of the dual and plural, to express, in the proper form,—what? We think no degree of ingenuity will ever show either that this *e* is a personal pronoun or a self-significant word.

We might pursue this reasoning through the passives, causals, volitives, &c.; but it would be needless. To attempt to reduce all these to personal pronouns is a mere waste of ingenuity.

But this is by no means an end of the difficulties. It is demonstrable that the Sanscrit verbal terminations are intended to express not only personality, but also time; and besides that, other relations of a more refined and obscure nature. To begin with those of time. The present time of *bhoo*, 'to be,' is *bhavati*, 'he is;' its future is *bhavisyāti*, 'he will be.' Now, if any thing be certain in language at all, it must be, that the syllable *sy* here means future time, and must in fact be equivalent to a future temporal adverb. Part, at least, then, of a verbal termination is not a personal pronoun.

"Oh, but," the Reviewer may reply, "adverbs, according to my system, are themselves pronouns (p. 165), and of course those of future time among the number. The syllable *sy* is, therefore, doubtless a personal pronoun too." Is this really the mode of reasoning by which the nature of language is to be elucidated? If it be so, we shall not attempt a reply, till the temporal adverb and its equivalent personal pronoun be produced, of which *sy* is the abbreviation.

But let us take another case. *Babhoova*, 'he was.' Here the reduplication of the letter *ba* indicates past time. Is this a past temporal adverb derived from a personal pronoun? If so, all the letters of the alphabet must be the *same* adverb derived from the *same* pronoun, since this tense is universally formed by the reduplication of the initial of the verbal root. Thus *dadao*, 'he gave,' *chichaya*, 'he gathered,' *shishraya*, 'he rested,' &c. To make this system of reduplication accord with any part either of Tooke's or the Reviewer's system, is like the attempt of the Laputan philosopher to place a sun-dial upon the weathercock of their great church.

From all that has been said, our own opinion may now be easily inferred. We consider the terminations of verbs to be not *self-significant*, but *consignificant* vocables; that is, sounds possessing no independent meaning, but capable of modifying the meaning of the self-significant verbal roots, to which they may be joined by the rules of inflection, so as to express the variations of mood, time, person, and in some languages, of gender. That, from the principles of analogy, in which the human mind delights, the *personal* part of those terminations may be made to resemble the most prominent element of the corresponding personal pronoun, is true; but this circumstance is neither necessary nor constant, and in the comparatively few instances in which it does happen, in no degree changes the consignificant character of the vocable. In short, we are not Boppites, but Schlegelites.

To us we confess it has always appeared, that Tooke and his followers have fallen into three capital errors. The first consists in making general inductions from partial facts. Having found or imagined a circumstance to be true with respect to a few instances in some languages, they have at once concluded that it must be true in every instance in all languages, and have then set it up as a necessary principle of speech; a mode of reasoning that would be tolerated in no science whatever: just philosophy prohibits the reception of any theory, however plausible, till it has explained every fact and every phenomenon. Another error is in carrying derivation too far. It is evident that it is impossible to go on deriving one word from another, in an infinite succession. We must at some point arrive at words absolutely radical, that is, words for whose meaning no reason whatever can be given, except the arbitrary will of the inventors of language, whoever they were; and having arrived at this point, we must stop. Of this, however, most etymologists seem to be insensible, and go on deriving one word from another in endless sequence, as if language, like matter, consisted of parts divisible to infinity. Akin to this, is the desire to resolve language into too few constituent parts. Modern chemists have, after

many efforts, been compelled to admit the existence in nature of fifty or sixty unanalyzable elements. Such an enumeration would have excited the contempt of their ancestors, who boldly resolved the whole material world into salt, sulphur, and mercury. Is it not to be feared that our etymologists are committing a similar mistake, and that, in analyzing, with Tooke, all language into nouns and verbs, or, with the Reviewer, into abstract nouns and pronouns, we are attributing to nature a degree of simplicity which she does not possess, and are making compounds of what are really elements, and are thus confounding, instead of explaining, the principles of speech? Why may not speech have ten distinct elements, as well as two?

In this view, we heartily concur with the following opinion of the Reviewer: "We think one point satisfactorily established, namely, that pronouns and simple particles, instead of being, as Tooke represents, comparatively modern contrivances, are in reality of the most remote antiquity, as well as of first-rate importance in language. The oldest dialects have invariably more words of this class than the more recent ones." p. 109.

If particles be of this remote antiquity, there can be no great danger in adding prepositions, conjunctions, and a long catalogue of adverbs, to the number of the essential elements of speech.

Before concluding, we may notice one or two trifling mistakes in the Reviewer, probably proceeding from the unsatisfactory system we before noticed, of expressing Sanscrit words in Roman letters. He tells us (p. 85) that the Sanscrit dative plural ends in *bhyam*: it is the dative dual that so ends. The Sanscrit dative and ablative plural end in *bhyah* or *bhyas*, evidently the cognate of the Latin *bus*. Again; the Reviewer speaks (p. 104) of "the Greek $\tau\iota$, from the (Sanskrit) demonstrative root *ta*, and Latin *que* from the relative *ka*." The fact is, that both $\tau\iota$ and *que* are cognates of the Sanscrit *cha*, which means the same thing, and is subjoined to substantives in the same manner. In p. 99, the Reviewer speaks of *ta* and *ima* as Sanscrit demonstrative pronouns. Of these words, in that language, we confess our ignorance.

Those who may have taken the trouble to look over the foregoing pages will, perhaps, have observed that we have taken no notice either of the Reviewer's numerous references to the Welch and Celtic languages, or to the writings of Bopp and other German philologists. It is most assuredly no disbelief of the importance of these languages, in a philological view, or disrespect to those eminent scholars, that has caused our omission, but simply the circumstance of the writer of this article happening to have his present residence in a remote province of the kingdom, where he has access to none but the most common books, and where it is out of his power to inspect either Bopp or the Celtic grammarians.

Under these circumstances, and knowing how limited is the diffusion of such works in this country, he cannot help wishing that the Reviewer had given a more detailed account of the speculations of the German philologists, for the benefit of those who, like himself, may be precluded from an immediate opportunity of referring to them. Of Bopp's eminence as a philologist, no one can doubt; still it must be confessed, that some of the conclusions to which he seems to have arrived (such as the formation of adverbs and conjunctions from pronouns) are extraordinary, and we should have been much gratified by having the steps of his reasoning laid more distinctly before us. Anxious as we are to pay to the opinions of this great scholar that deference to which they are so justly entitled, still, when we see so eminent a name as that of Schlegel arranged on the other side of the question, when we perceive that

even the Reviewer himself (p. 96) seems to hesitate as to the correctness of the whole of Bopp and Pott's theories, and when we recollect the errors into which a man of such wonderful sagacity as Dugald Stewart allowed himself to be led, in his speculations on the origin of Sanscrit, we think we can hardly be accused of much presumption, in wishing to have complete evidence, before assenting to conclusions which tend to unsettle our previous notions of the structure of language.

We have thus laid before our readers the observations which have occurred to us in going over the Reviewer's very able and interesting article, and we sincerely trust that our having done so will be considered as originating from no motive but that of a wish to advance the science to which it has reference, and in which we confess we have long been interested,—that of philosophical grammar. In the extended intercourses which the nations of the world are now carrying on with each other, and the infinite number of religious, political, and scientific interests which subsist among "all people, nations, and languages," it is evident that the cultivation of grammar, as a means of facilitating the correct communication of sentiment, is daily increasing. It is, therefore, desirable, in every point of view, that the science which is the foundation of all practical knowledge of language should have its true principles investigated; and this, it is plain, must be accomplished by the same means as in every other department of knowledge, namely, by a diligent collation of facts, and a careful induction from those which have been collated, and the admission of no theory without a rigorous examination of the principles upon which it is founded.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE.

(Extract of a letter, dated Tellicherry, 4th September, 1836.)

"This will be despatched by Colonel Chesney. I have felt much interested in his navigation of the Euphrates, which he accomplished a short time since, in the face of innumerable difficulties. The papers seem to think, erroneously, I hope, that the Board of Control are against continuing this line of communication. Commercially, it will lead to great benefits; it will bring our Indian trade, and thereby much British merchandize, to the Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Baghdad, whence by short land-carriage it may be introduced into the centre of Persia, by Kermaunshaw and Ramadu, and into the north by Tabreez, taking the Solimaunee route. But the political advantages it holds out are of far greater importance. Our influence in Persia is nearly extinct; the navigation of the Gulf, the Euphrates, and, by a junction canal, the Tigris, would enable our vast Indian resources being brought by water on a parallel line to any part of Persia from Kermaun to Tabreez, removed from Kermaun about three marches, Shiraz nine, Ispahan (if the road over the Buctiani mountains were made practicable, as it might be), about twelve marches, Kermaunshaw ten, and Tabreez from fifteen to eighteen marches. This navigation might lead to our occupation of Baghdad, where our rule is hoped for. Baghdad has long ceased to be anything but a source of vexation to the Porte; its revenues are never transmitted to the capital; our resident, and a special commissioner lately employed, Mr. Frazer, are both of opinion, that the sultan might be induced to farm to us this division of his dominions; and the advantages of Baghdad, both as to position and fertility, are such, that we might afford to give very liberal terms for what produces to the Sultan absolutely nothing. No wonder the Russians are jealous of our advances on this side. The very apprehensions of our great rivals ought to open the eyes of our rulers to the sure and important benefits which we should derive from the navigation of the Euphrates."

STATIONS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Upon landing at Calcutta, the stranger, who has heard continually of the arid plains of India, is surprised by the perpetual verdure with which he is surrounded on every side: he has possibly fallen into the still too common error, of supposing that Bengal comprizes the whole of the presidency which goes under its name, and that the soil and climate of the vast peninsula is pretty much the same in all its districts. Comparatively few Europeans who resided in the British territories in the East, previous to those campaigns which, under Lord Lake, so widely extended the Company's dominions, had any opportunity of judging from personal experience of the vast difference in the various provinces of the upper country, and they could obtain little or no information from books. Even Bishop Heber was unprepared for the striking contrast which he observed in the appearance of the people, as he voyaged up the Ganges, and gazed with surprize at the contrast afforded by the tall, athletic, soldier-like looking men of the higher districts, with the puny, diminutive, and timid Bengallees. We are apt to associate great fertility with our ideas of India, and certainly very extensive portions of the country fully bear out the supposition; but there are others of an opposite character, each green and luxuriant spot appearing like an oasis in the desert.

The large province of Ajmere, which, though in many parts extremely beautiful, is, generally speaking, a sterile and almost intractable waste; amongst other barren and unproductive districts, it comprehends the great desert, and nothing can well be imagined more dreary than the stations which have been selected for the civil and military servants of the Company, appointed to the administration of those portions which are under British control. One, Nusseerabad (a name derived from a Persian title, *Nasir-ud-Dowlah*, conferred by the court of Delhi on Sir David Ochterlony), has provoked a wretched pun: some one asks the name of the place, and whether it is a good station; the reply is, "*No sir, a bad.*" Neemuch is equally dreary, perhaps even more so, since, although there is only a single tree indigenous to the soil to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of Nusseerabad, the gardens are said to be in a flourishing condition; whereas those of Neemuch are not very luxuriant. The sandy and stony nature of the soil, the want of water, and the saline deposits, are the causes of the present sterility. There are comparatively few rivers in this province, and the streams, occasioned by the periodical rains, speedily dwindle into insignificant rivulets, and in the dry season are utterly exhausted. The population is thip, and the reverse of wealthy; consequently, there are no large tanks, in which the rain which falls abundantly during the season might be preserved for future irrigation, nor are the rivers dammed up, and thus prevented from getting dry. The philanthropist, therefore, while grieving over the present condition of many districts in this vast province, may entertain a hope that, at some future period, they may be reclaimed, and rendered equally productive with regions to which nature has been more bountiful.

Neemuch was selected as the site of a military cantonment by Sir John Malcolm, in 1820, who, it is supposed, was induced to make choice of it on account of the salubrity of its climate, that being the only circumstance in its favour. The cost attendant upon sinking wells forms a serious item in the expenses of those who are obliged to build or maintain their residences in repair at Neemuch; the water procured becomes so speedily exhausted, that, to obtain a further supply, the shaft must be deepened, an operation which is performed by blasting the rock with gunpowder. The water when procured is

usually of a saline, brackish taste; it has been found to contain a considerable quantity of lime in solution, and as the weather becomes hot, rendering an abundant supply the more necessary and desirable, the quality becomes much deteriorated, and the quantity inconveniently lessened. The disciples of that philosophy, which attributes all diseases to the miasma arising from water, will doubtless perceive a triumphant confirmation of their theory in the healthiness which distinguishes Neemuch. Nothing can be more bracing than the air which, previous to sunrise, even in the hottest season, is cool and refreshing, invigorating the frame and enabling it to endure the sultry heat of the day. The hot winds are less distressing here than at many other places; they blow steadily from ten o'clock in the morning until sunset, and then cease, an extraordinary change in the temperature taking place, the nights being cool; while at Delhi the hot winds continue with little cessation throughout the four-and-twenty hours, rendering the atmosphere unbearable without the aid of tatties. The season of the rains is an agreeable one when there is a sufficient fall; but occasional failures render the inhabitants exceedingly anxious, and when the supply is looked for in vain, the distress and desolation are of a very serious nature: not a particle of vegetation is to be seen along the wastes and hills in the neighbourhood; the earth appears to be utterly exhausted and dried up, excepting in places in which constant irrigation is employed; but the utmost efforts, possibly in consequence of want of skill on the part of the gardeners, have hitherto proved insufficient to render the plantations of Neemuch at all equal to those which are to be found upon other estates tenanted by Europeans in India. Trees grow very slowly, and the enclosures are either surrounded by a mud wall, or hedged with the *cactus* or prickly pear, stunted *Parkinsonia*, and some native shrubs, which do not attain to more than four or five feet in height, and consequently add very little to the beauty of the scene. The dry and arid soil seems favourable to the growth of melons throughout the whole of Ajmere; even in the most unpromising places, water melons of a prodigious size are found, thus compensating in some measure for the absence of the precious element.

The scenery about Neemuch, notwithstanding the parched state of the soil, is in many spots highly interesting; the country is open and undulated with hills, which never amount to more than gentle eminences; serving, however, to give diversity to the landscape. Sometimes the eye is refreshed by a grove of slender palms, and occasionally the tamarind, the peepul, or the bur-tree, attain their noblest dimensions, and shade with their wide-spreading foliage, the scattered cottages or humble hamlets of the rustic population. There are, unfortunately, wide tracts of a very different character, in which, as far as the eye can reach, the horizon bounds a sterile region, unblest with a trace of vegetation; while, in others, a few briars and thorns are alone visible.

Neemuch being fixed upon for a British cantonment in rather troublous times, a small stone fort has been constructed, for the purpose of affording protection to the wives and families of the officers, should the garrison take the field, and also as a depôt for military stores. It would be useful, in the event of the cantonment being attacked by an enemy, but has not hitherto been required, excepting as an asylum for the females attached to the military force, during one or two periods of alarm. Amongst the petty rajahs and other hereditary chieftains, who enact the part of the feudal barons of a remote age, the custom of what, in Europe, was termed "living by the saddle," prevails; these men exact heavy duties from the merchant who may pass through the inhospitable country, affording him (sometimes inefficient) protection in return,

from the numerous wild tribes of Bheels and others, who, inhabiting the neighbouring fastnesses, openly profess to obtain their subsistence by plunder. The losses occasioned by the heavy nature of the duties levied, and the dangers to be encountered in an attack of the Bheels, are quite sufficient to damp the ardour of mercantile enterprize; foreign commodities are, therefore, scarce and dear, circumstances, however, not confined to exotics, since from various causes all the necessaries of life are proportionately expensive. The bazaars are small and remote from populous places, and the harvests, seldom very abundant, frequently sustain a partial failure, thus increasing the price of every species of grain; wages are consequently high, and, notwithstanding their exorbitant rate, it is difficult to procure expert workmen.

Europeans are, perhaps, the only persons who enjoy the full benefit arising from the purity of the air, and the absence of diseases engendered by miasmas, since they are always provided with a sufficient quantity of nutritious food. The poorer classes suffer considerably from the necessity of subsisting upon less wholesome fare; parched gram, pulse, and other even more pernicious vegetables, are substituted for wheat, not only by persons of very small means but by the sepoy, while in seasons of scarcity the berries of the wild bur afford a scanty and unwholesome supply of food to vast numbers, while many die of want.

In Neemuch, as well as in most places belonging to Central and Western India, a small number of that singular tribe, the Borahs, described in a previous paper, are to be found, pursuing the quiet industry that marks their race. A few keep stalls in the bazaars, and others perambulate the country, carrying their wares from town to town, and by their indefatigable perseverance, obtaining almost exclusive possession of the greater portion of the trade. The native village in the neighbourhood, from which the station has taken its name, is small and insignificant, only remarkable from being the residence of one of Scindiah's governors, who holds dominion over certain lands in the vicinity, and who is said to derive an annual revenue of Rs. 42,000 from them. The ground selected for their cantonments, was ceded for the purpose by Scindiah, at the close of the Mahratta war, it being considered necessary to occupy a post in this part of the country, for the purpose of exercising a wholesome control over the rude and warlike native chieftains, and the still ruder tribes in their neighbourhood. It forms the head-quarters of the Meywar field-force, which is composed entirely of natives, and consists, at the present period, of a troop of horse, and one company of foot artillery, a regiment of light cavalry, one of irregular horse, and four corps of the line. The surrounding population is chiefly Hindoo, but there are a few Mohammedans, who pay great respect to a durgah raised to the memory of a saint of their persuasion, named Noor Shah, who obtained by his munificence the additional epithet of *Dala*, or 'the liberal,' his gifts to the pious being of the most lavish description. The tomb is composed of grey stone, and the followers of the Prophet, who pay it almost idolatrous reverence, repair to this shrine every Thursday.

One great drawback to the improvement of this part of the country, arises from the savage and apparently untameable nature of the Bheels, who abound in the neighbourhood, and who inhabit the most wretched wigwam-like habitations imaginable, preferring to live by the precarious methods which plunder offers, than by any other means. Sir John Malcolm, whose friendly disposition towards the natives of Hindostan was evinced upon every favourable occasion, made an attempt to improve the condition of these poor people, and to bring them within the pale of civilization. Unfortunately, he remained too

short a time in their neighbourhood to advance the good work, and subsequent efforts have not been either so judiciously or so zealously conducted, for very little, if any progress has yet been made in weaning them from their wild and lawless life. The Bheels rarely, if ever, commit aggressions against the Europeans in their vicinity, and, like the freebooters of romance, so much reliance may be placed upon their honour, that it is no uncommon circumstance for young officers, stationed at outposts, to go in unattended amongst the enemy, for the purpose of enjoying a few days of sport in the wildernesses which are to them familiar haunts. They always appear delighted with this mark of confidence, and never have abused it. The manifestation of skill in athletic exercises, and dexterity as marksmen, in their Christian visitants, afford them great satisfaction, and inspires them with infinite respect for the party thus distinguished. Those who behold for the first time a double-barrelled gun, furnished with all the appliances and means by which science has rendered the deadly instrument so perfect, survey it with reverential feelings. Many are of opinion that it possesses a magic skill, for they cannot imagine how it can be made to fire so often, without the numerous preliminaries so necessary in reloading their own clumsy matchlocks. The honour, if not the honesty, of the Bheels, is proof against the temptation of making themselves masters of a weapon of so much value; nothing could be more easy than to dispose of the owner, for the chances would be very much against their suffering any punishment. Being already in a hostile position, the party throwing himself upon their hospitality must run all risks of the kind, nor would it be very easy to convict them of the deed, since the adventurer is obliged to leave his post secretly, as he certainly commits a breach of military duty in thus absenting himself without leave, while it would be difficult to determine whether he had fallen a victim to wild beasts or wild men. There are a great many varieties amongst the Bheel tribes, some being much more civilized than others, among whom human sacrifices to a very great extent still prevail; while there are some who are said to be cannibals, and who consider it to be a part of their religious duties to make a meal occasionally of some member of their own family. This frightful rite, extraordinary as it may appear, has been too well authenticated to render its present observance at all doubtful. The Goands content themselves with cutting the throats of some aged person of their family, or one whose recovery is hopeless in consequence of the attack of a dangerous disease, while the sovereigns of Bustar, for there are several rajahs amongst the Bheels, occasionally sacrifice as many as twenty men in the fulfilment of vows made to Devi, to whom they have sworn, in the event of their proving successful, in any undertaking which they have much at heart, to immolate a particular number of human victims. These practices having been officially reported to the British government, we may hope that steps will speedily be taken to prevent their recurrence. It is some satisfaction to know, that the possession of a paper, with the government seal upon it, at the time in which Colonel Agnew held an official appointment in the neighbourhood, and a fragment of an English newspaper, saved the party from being seized and put to death, in pursuance of the horrid customs of the people in whose hands he had fallen. The sight of documents, which he made out to be of importance, rendered them apprehensive that an inquiry would be instituted concerning his disappearance, and therefore they laid hands upon some less fortunate individual, who could not claim similar protection.

They do not burn their dead, according to the custom universally observed amongst all the more civilized disciples of Brahma, committing the bodies of

their deceased relatives to their parent earth. To Hindoos generally, nothing appears of more importance than the cremation of the corpse after death. Criminals, about to be executed, will make it their dying request that their bodies should be burned, and the friends and relatives of the deceased will make prodigious efforts to procure the necessary fuel, in order to pay this last mark of respect to their late companion. It happened that the Dhoby's assistant, belonging to the writer's family, fell down dead while employed in washing the clothes at the river Jumna; the Dhoby returned home, in great distress, and reported the circumstance. The tears rolled down his cheeks as he narrated the melancholy tale; but his countenance assumed another aspect when his master, who was well acquainted with the state of native feeling, presented him with four rupees for the purpose of purchasing wood for the funeral pile. Pleased with being thus enabled to pay proper respect to the remains of his friend and follower, he went away with great alacrity to make preparation for the obsequies.

The Bheels are very expert marksmen; the bow is in common use amongst them. This weapon, which is very formidable in their hands, is formed of split bamboo; it measures about five feet in length, and is provided with arrows, the shafts of which are of reed, having iron heads from three to four inches long; they are painted and feathered, but are of rather rude construction.

Although the officers composing the garrison of Neemuch might venture into any part of the Bheel country unguarded, without incurring much risk, there is not the same immunity granted to the servants, whom they may despatch upon any duty. The grass-cutters attached to the cavalry regiments, and who in seasons of drought are obliged to go very far in search of the roots of the grass which is the substitute for hay in India, are often attacked and robbed. The marauders, however, usually content themselves with stripping their victims of all their property, whether money or apparel, and do not use personal violence, unless provoked to it by resistance; but though it is dangerous to attempt a defence unless there should be a fair chance of success, a determined appearance and the possession of efficient weapons, will often deter these free-booters from making an attack, and it is only where resistance would be quite hopeless that travellers should submit to be plundered. The harassing nature of these skirmishes with an enemy ever on the watch to surprise the unprotected, renders Neemuch a very undesirable station for the native soldiers. The people of India usually entertain a great objection to a residence at any considerable distance from the place of their birth, and more particularly when they sustain inconvenience from the scarcity and dearth of the articles, which from long habit have become necessary to their comfort. Some kinds of soil, salt, opium, and betel-nut, are the only products of the bazaar, which form a part of the consumption of the sepoy, that can be called cheap, and the uncongenial habits of the surrounding natives, together with the scarcity and badness of the water, render them exceedingly uncomfortable while performing their tour of duty in this disagreeable place, and very ready to quit it for some less distasteful. The European officers are generally better pleased, many of them preferring distant and remote provinces, to either the presidency, or the principal European cantonments, and when isolated, as at Neemuch, they depend so much upon each other for their happiness, that they usually form a much more social circle than in places rendered in some measure independent of the settled inhabitants, by the continual influx of strangers.

There is a large pile of building erected by Sir David Ochterlony for the

abode of the political resident, in which, there being no church, divine service is performed on Sundays. To Sir David Ochterlony's successful diplomacy may be attributed the tranquillity which succeeded to the turbulence and disturbances, which had during a series of years rendered the whole of Rajpootana a scene of confusion and tumult. He offered service under the British government to several battalions of Patans, who, previously to our successful campaigns against the Mahrattas, were accustomed to subsist by predatory warfare, and who, had the anarchy which prevailed continued to a later period, would in all probability have established their independence upon the ruin of the surrounding states. This judicious disposition of a force which might have occasioned a great deal of trouble to subdue, permitted the peaceable portion of the community to pursue their occupations with less molestation than heretofore, and in districts undisturbed by the incursions of the Bheels, the fruits of British interference are manifested by a very extraordinary contrast to the distress and apprehension which, in a former period, were so inimical to the prosperity and security of the country.

The population of Ajmere consists principally of Rajpoots and Jauts. The latter tribe is recent in this part of the country; but, though migrating at first in small numbers from the banks of the Indus, they speedily strengthened themselves in the land of their adoption, and became at length so formidable, as nearly to wrest the whole of Upper Hindostan from the weak hands of the successors of Aurungzebe. They are now greatly reduced, and although still claiming the sovereignty at Bhurtpore, and a few other places, are held in contempt by the proud Rajpoot, to whom, in external appearance, they are certainly inferior. They are, however, still a warlike race, and in the latter campaigns against British troops, have, when resistance became hopeless, refused quarter, and died rather than confess themselves vanquished.

The whole of the large province of Ajmere is distinguished by fortresses and castles, which afford strong evidence of the warlike nature of the inhabitants; many of these are still in high preservation, although the greater number are falling to decay. In travelling through the country, the sight of these vast edifices, which are usually erected upon some commanding elevation, is highly interesting and exciting; they bring back the memory of former days, and by their strength and solidity, inspire the hope that they may exist throughout a happier era, and become the ornaments of a flourishing territory peopled with peaceful and happy communities, on whom religion and science have shed the light of their purest beams. The districts immediately around Nusseerabad boast some of the most splendid of these magnificent remains, and so strong are the contrasts afforded by the peculiarities of the country, that from regions of the wildest desolation, the traveller steps at once into fertile valleys, and emerges from the haunts of wild beasts, to the gates of cities filled with men. A trackless desert, rendered still more cheerless and melancholy by the forlorn cries of the few birds stalking along the marshes, or shrieking as they fly across the waste, or a few dismal huts huddled together in the midst of some scanty patch of vegetation, is succeeded by fields of the richest culture, and palaces fit for the residence of the most splendid monarch who ever ruled the Eastern world. The city of Ajmere, or as it is pronounced by the natives, Adjmhair, also entitled by its Mohammedan inhabitants, Dar-ul-khar, 'the seat of virtue,' is only twelve miles distant from the dreary place selected for the cantonments of the British army, Nusseerabad. Though surrounded by bare and rocky hills, the valley is beautiful, being wooded in all directions with neem, peepul, and tamarind trees, and watered by extensive lakes. The city

is large, well built, and crowned with those numerous cupolas, which springing amid minarets and the embowering foliage of lofty trees, produce so picturesque an effect in the towns of India. When occupied by the British in the year 1818, they found it in a very dilapidated state, the Mahrattas having left it in the miserable condition which usually became the consequence of their oppressive rule. The protection now afforded to the persons and property of those who engage in commercial pursuits, has produced an influx of wealth and population, while the British authorities have also carried on many useful works, which tend greatly to the improvement of the place. The Mahrattas, during the days of their ascendancy, were engaged in constant warfare with an intractable tribe in their neighbourhood, the aboriginal inhabitants of the hills and jungles of the district, called "Khairs." To prevent, or at least to oppose, the incursions of these people, they erected numerous fortresses along the bases of their hills, which now serve to diversify the landscape, and together with the strong citadel of Tarraghr, which crowns an eminence towering upwards from a chain of hills, give the whole country an imposing appearance. These strong places, however, proved insufficient to keep the Khairs in submission, and after we had taken possession of the country, we found them a troublesome race; fortunately, by a judicious display of our power and our desire to employ it to their advantage, we have reduced them to order, and they seem likely to relinquish their predatory habits entirely, for more peaceable occupations. According to the policy pursued amid the Ghorkhas and others of these wild tribes, a corps has been formed from their own body, to assist in maintaining the peace of the country.

The Mhairwarra battalion is located at Beawr, one of the very wildest stations in India, forming a sort of outpost to Nussערabad, from which it is thirty miles distant. It would not be very easy to imagine a more savage spot than the one selected for the purpose of keeping the lawless tribes of the adjacent hills in check; yet it is not destitute of a peculiar kind of beauty. A large lake spreads itself at the foot of the ridge; though formed by artificial means, it is a very fine piece of water, and on its banks the adventurous European youth who are doomed to military duty in these wilds, and who can have little amusement excepting that derived from field sports, station themselves at night, for the purpose of tiger shooting. At night, however, the tigers venture down to drink at the lake, and to prowl about the villages in search of cattle.

An officer, in relating his exploits against these animals, tells us that in the hot weather, the only season in which they are obliged to descend in search of water, not a single blade of grass is to be found around this lake, the ground about it being about as bare as the table on which he was writing. Neither was there a single tree to form the usual refuge upon such occasions. To attain his object, therefore, it was necessary to encounter the tiger upon an equal footing, trusting to nerve and to no common degree of skill as a marksman, to kill, or perfectly disable him at a shot. The road to the Kolingur lake from Beawr lay through six miles of heavy jungle, and the adventurer was obliged to leave his bungalow early in the evening, in order to reach it a little after sunset, and to remain at his post until daylight the following morning; a walk of twelve miles being thus added to the fatigues of a nightly vigil in the month of April, in which throughout the day the hot winds are of the most parching description. Circumstances, however, like these, only serve to stimulate the ardour of young and dauntless spirits, and the perhaps blameable degree of rashness which characterizes many of the sallies made by keen

sportsmen in India against the most formidable beasts of the chase, enables men who might otherwise sink under *ennui*, to find exciting occupation in the midst of the most barren wilderness. The lonely watcher of the lake was in the habit of standing with his back to the water, while on the look-out for an enemy, that being the only position which he could assume with any hope of safety. He was thus enabled as well as the darkness of the night would permit, to see any approaching object, and in case of too close an encounter, the water would afford a retreat. The hero of these nocturnal adventures makes no vain boast of his prowess, acknowledging that he felt the ticklish nature of his situation, and was not sorry when the first night passed away without bringing a tiger with it. He was accompanied by a young Mussulman lad, in the capacity of *khidmutghar*, who, merely armed with a hog spear, took charge of the ammunition. The courage of this young native warranted the confidence placed in him, and proved quite equal to the hour of trial. After the first night, the nervous sensations experienced by the adventurer began to wear off, for people who accustom themselves to look danger in the face, soon learn to regard it with indifference. Upon the second vigil, soon after darkness had spread itself over the heavens, the sportsman was rewarded by the sight of some large animal moving towards the water at a little distance, at the brink of which it paused to drink. Although there was not light enough to distinguish whether it were really a tiger or one of the gigantic deer of the country, a secret feeling assured the pair that it was indeed the monarch of the wild. Not a word passed between them. After a short interval the black object which had been for a few minutes stationary, appeared to advance in the direction in which they stood, and then taking a contrary course, what had seemed to be a large black ball, now assumed the appearance of a black band: it was, therefore, necessary to fire lest the promised prize should escape; and, accordingly, the object being within a dozen yards, a steady aim taken at the centre, the gun was fired, and the tiger, for such it proved, fell to the ground, never to rise again. The moon, which made her appearance soon after ten o'clock, shewed the animal as it lay dead upon the very spot in which it had received the fatal shot, and on the following morning a pad elephant being procured, it was paraded round the station in great triumph.

In some parts of the province of Ajmere the desert rat is the only animal which is commonly found, but the greater portion abounds with game of all kinds, and with beasts of the chase, the ghorka, or wild ass, being also an inhabitant. The grossest superstition prevails throughout the whole of this vast province, and amid the profusion of its temples there are many which are esteemed to be of very superior sanctity, Pokhur perhaps being the most celebrated place of religious resort. The temple stands on the bank of the sacred lake of the same name, a very beautiful piece of water, about five miles distant from the city of Ajmere.

Since the British occupation of the district a strong detachment of troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, have been despatched to the fair at Pokhur, in order to keep peace amongst the Sangassees, Jogeas, Ghosains, and other religious mendicants, who in upholding the superior claims of their respective duties, often come to blows and bloodshed. Tumults commenced in disputes concerning the merits of Vishnu and Siva, have often ended in the plunder of peaceable people, who are merely present in order to sell their goods, and take no part in the quarrel; but these outrages are, in the British dominions, prevented by the salutary influence exercised by troops of well-disciplined soldiers. At Pokhur, as well as at other places in which immense crowds of

natives are assembled, the enormous quantity of sweetmeats which are consumed is truly astonishing. Gigantic cauldrons of every kind of metal are filled with a liquid composition, in which sugar forms the principal part; these boil and bubble over large furnaces, which serve the purpose of baking and boiling, the liquid being ladled out and poured upon iron plates, which run along a sort of dresser heated by the fires which blaze up at intervals between. The processes of mixing, boiling, baking, and selling, are all carried on at one and the same time, and in the open air. At one end of the shop the cooks appear busily employed in the amalgamation of the materials; a little farther on, others are engaged at the furnaces; a third heap up the baked cakes in piles upon a sort of low counter, even with the fire; and a fourth, squatting on the ground beneath, vend the confections so much in demand. It is said that every animal, the cat certainly occasionally forms an exception, has an instinctive predilection for sugar; the taste is assuredly very prevalent amongst the unfeathered bipeds of India, and whatever may be the quantity manufactured in the country, it is supposed that the increased demand will keep the exports down to a much smaller proportion than the people in England imagine.

COL. VANS KENNEDY ON THE PURANAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Although Sanscrit literature attracts scarcely any attention in England, still it is desirable that erroneous notions respecting it should not become prevalent. I am, therefore, induced to notice the account given in the number of the *Asiatic Journal* for May last, of Professor H. H. Wilson's *Analysis of the Brahma Purana*, for even this brief account is calculated to lead to an inaccurate estimate being formed of the real nature of the *Purans*. But it is from these works alone that any correct knowledge can be acquired of the religion of the Hindus as it exists at the present day, and of the changes which have taken place in it since the *Vedas* and *Upanishads* were composed. It may, therefore, be considered of some importance that this subject should receive such discussion as would tend to shew whether or not the opinion which Professor Wilson entertains, with respect to the authenticity and antiquity of the eighteen *Purans*, and to the information which can be derived from them, is well-founded. In the following observations, however, I shall restrict myself to a few general remarks, originating in the account of the *Analysis* just referred to, for to enter fully into the discussion now proposed, would much exceed the limits of a letter intended for a public journal.

According to that account, Professor Wilson is of opinion that the *Purans* are “exceedingly voluminous, comprehending 4,000,000 *stokas*, or 16,000,000 lines, a quantity which no European scholar could expect to peruse with care, even if his whole time were devoted to the task.” But in a work which I published some years ago,* and which might have been known to Professor Wilson, I have observed:—“But I have most carefully examined sixteen of the *Purans*, and a great portion of the *Skanda Puran*, and I cannot discover in them any other object than that of religious

* *Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology*, p. 153.

instruction." That this statement, also, was not made on insufficient grounds is, I believe, satisfactorily evinced by the numerous extracts from the *Purans* that are contained in that work, and by the view which I have given in it of the Hindu religion. The task certainly was one which did not afford much amusement or interest, but with a little patience and perseverance, the perusal of the eighteen *Purans* may be easily accomplished.

That account farther states, that Professor Wilson, deterred by their voluminousness from examining himself the *Purans*, "employed several able pundits to make a copious index of the contents of each *Purana*, verifying its correctness by collation with the text,* and when he thought it likely that any article of the index would afford useful information, he either translated it himself, or had it done by some young natives of Bengal, who could write English intelligibly." But what was the *useful information* which Professor Wilson expected to find in the *Purans*? For, on the answer given to this question must entirely depend the value which should be ascribed to any opinion which he may express with respect to the contents of those works; and yet this is a point which it does not appear that the Professor has ever explained, and it, in consequence, remains uncertain what the articles of this index were which he thought deserving of translation. In my examination, however, of the *Purans*, I had a determinate object in view, and this I found fully attained by the ample, and, for my purpose, superfluous information which they afforded me respecting the religion of the Hindus. Professor Wilson, on the contrary, may have only sought in the *Purans* for the means of elucidating the geography, chronology, or history of India, or of obtaining an acquaintance with the customs, manners, and civil institutions of the Hindus (unconnected with religion), and in such case he must, no doubt, have been completely disappointed. But, if my supposition be correct, that the *Purans* were only intended to convey religious instruction, it would be unreasonable to expect to find in them any information except such as is adapted for that purpose. It may be doubted, also, whether the thus merely dipping into the *Purans* is at all likely to enable any person to acquire such a sufficient knowledge of their multifarious and ill-arranged contents, as would admit of his forming a correct opinion with respect to the authenticity, antiquity, and real value of those works.

In the present instance, at least, had Professor Wilson examined himself the *Brahma Puran*, he never would have stated that it belonged "to the Sakti class, in which the worship of the female principle personified is inculcated," as no such topic is treated of in that *Puran*. Professor Wilson, also, must perfectly well know, that the worship of the female principle is not inculcated in any of the *Purans*, or *Upa Purans*, as the rites and ceremonies of that worship are explained in perfectly distinct Sanscrit works, named *Tantras*; it being considered by all orthodox Hindus to be impure, and contrary to the tenets and doctrines of their religion, as contained in the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Purans*, and the *Itihasas*. No

* What can collating an index with the text mean? I suppose the pundits merely extracted the titles of the chapters contained in the *Purana*, and these extracts were afterwards collated with the manuscripts from which they were taken; but was any precaution adopted in order to ascertain that all the chapters of each *Puran*, or even all the subjects treated of in it, were actually included in this Index? for any omission of them would obviously prevent an accurate opinion being formed of its contents.

Puran, therefore, can belong to the Sakti class, and the only division of the *Purans* that I have met with, is into the three *gunas*, or qualities, which form so remarkable a part, not only of the religion, but of the philosophical systems of the Hindus, namely, purity, or the quality of Vishnu; impurity, that of Brahma; and darkness, that of Shiva. For, in the *Uttara Khand* of the *Padma Puran*, it is said that the *Vishnu*, *Naradiya*, *Bhagavat*, *Garuda*, *Padma*, and *Yaraha*, are *Satwika*, or belong to the quality of purity; that the *Brahmanda*, *Brahma Vaivarta*, *Markandaya*, *Bhavishya*, *Vamana*, and *Brahma* are *Rajasa*, or belong to the quality of impurity; and that the *Matsya*, *Kurma*, *Lainga*, *Shaiva*,* *Skanda*, and *Agni* are *Tamasa*, or belong to the quality of darkness. But this division appears to be entirely fanciful; for there is nothing contained in the *Purans* which at all justifies it; as the subjects treated of in all those works are of precisely a similar nature, and in all of them are the same tenets and doctrines inculcated.

Professor Wilson's opinion, that the *Brahma* should be considered to be, not a *Puran*, but rather a *Mahatmyam*, is equally inaccurate; for though one of the longest *Purans*, it contains only two comparatively short descriptions of pagodas—the one of Konaditya, a pagoda dedicated to the sun, and situated in the ancient Kalinga, now Chicacole,—and the other of Puroshotoma, or the well-known pagoda of Jagernaut (Jagannatha), dedicated to Krishna, his brother Bala Rama, and their sister Subudra. This work, at the same time, corresponds in every respect with the definition, which, according to Professor Wilson, is given of a *Puran* by Sanscrit writers; for it treats of the creation and renovation of the universe; the divisions of time; the genealogies of the patriarchal families; and the dynasties of kings. But what Professor Wilson intends by “the institutes of law and religion,” I do not exactly understand, since the institutes of law form a distinct branch of Sanscrit literature, and nothing on that subject is contained in the *Purans*. Institutes of religion, also, is an expression which, if it has any reference to such a religious system as that prescribed by the law of Moses, is perfectly inapplicable to the *Purans*, as they do not contain any systematic account of the rites, ceremonies, and observances of the Hindu religion. But, as I cannot add to the remarks which I have made on the *Purans* in the work above referred to, and as I am the more convinced of their justness from a farther examination of the *Purans*,† I may be allowed to transcribe those remarks, although they are of considerable length.

But I have most carefully examined sixteen of the *Purans*, and a great portion of the *Skanda Puran*, and I cannot discover in them any other object than that of religious instruction. Nor do I perceive in them any *lacunæ*, or indications of any failure or imperfectness in executing the design of their composition, from which it might justly be inferred that they were not original works, but were compilations from other books; for they appear to me to be precisely such compositions as would be produced by a first attempt to commit to writing

* On the west of India the *Shaiva* is considered to be an *Upa-Puran*, and the *Vaisu* to be one of the eighteen *Purans*. This also, is included in the names of the *Purans* given by Mr. Ward, in his work on the History, Literature, &c. of the Hindus.

† I happened to be reading the *Brahma Puran*, when I received the number of the *Asiatic Journal* for May last.

the mythological legends and religious lessons which had, no doubt, been previously communicated by oral tradition. Hence have proceeded that total want of arrangement, that humility of style, and those constant repetitions, which are so observable in each of the *Purans*; and also their having been written in the form of dialogues, in which the speaker acts the part of the preceptor, and the hearer that of the pupil. But it is these very circumstances, that seem to have induced some writers to suppose that the *Purans* were merely modern compilations, which induce me to ascribe to them a remote antiquity. Because the ability of the Brahmins to produce much more perfect works cannot be disputed; and had they, therefore, determined, at some modern period, to re-compose the *Purans*, it is quite incredible that they would have allowed them to appear in their present state; for, besides the faults of style and composition which they contain, they exhibit a remarkable diversity in a number of important particulars, which the Brahmins would most assuredly have then so corrected as to reduce the contents of the *Purans* to one uniform system. This diversity, however, is exactly what must have resulted from eighteen different persons having probably at different times and places collected together and committed to writing the mythological and religious legends and opinions which had been previously taught and preserved merely by tradition. The present state, therefore, of the *Purans*, in which the most important legends, and even the origin of the deities, are related in a discordant manner—though not in such a manner as in the least affects the perfect homogeneity of the Hindu religion—must alone be a strong presumption that they exist at the present day in precisely the same state as that in which they were originally composed; and that, as the Brahmins have preferred to reconcile by explanation the discordances that occur in them (which they do not deny), rather than to correct them, they must have been prevented by religious scruples from giving uniformity to their religious system; and consequently, that there can be no grounds whatever for supposing that these works are mere modern compilations.—pp. 153, 154, 155.

With regard to the *Brahma Puran*, in particular, it seems to me, from the internal evidence of its contents, that it may justly be considered as one of the most ancient of the *Purans*, if all those works were not composed much about the same time. For in it, Brahma is represented as the Supreme Being, and the primary creation is described in it in the same manner as in the Institutes of Menu; and had, therefore, this *Puran* been composed after the general worship of Brahma had entirely ceased, and the pre-eminence, as at this day, of either Vishnu or Shiva had been established, it seems altogether improbable that such a distinction would have been by any writer ascribed to Brahma. But in a country where no continuous genealogies of kings or priests have been preserved, where no record of any kind exists by which the events occurring in a series of years can be ascertained, and where history is unknown, it must be obvious that there are no means available, by which the date or probable period when each of the *Purans* was composed can be determined. To assume, consequently, that Rama and Krishna were men, who lived at a certain period, and who were afterwards deified, and hence to infer that the *Upanishads* and *Purans*, in which they are mentioned, must have been written in modern times, after they had become objects of veneration and worship, is evidently a mode of deduction which is completely at variance with every

principle by which antiquarian and historical investigation ought to be regulated. In the *Purans*, the *Mahabharat*, and the *Ramayanam*, Rama and Krishna appear as mortal incarnations of Vishnu, and as such they have been always revered by the Hindus, and there exists no Sanscrit work and no tradition, which contradicts this long-established belief. There are, consequently, no grounds on which an European scholar can attempt to controvert this firm conviction; and, as the internal evidence afforded by the *Purans* gives no indication of the date when they were composed, it must be obvious that the contesting their antiquity and authenticity, must depend on supposition only, and not on well-authenticated facts. The only circumstance, also, mentioned in the *Brahma Puran*, that has an historical appearance, is the war between the Kauravas and Sandavas, with which Krishna is identified. But although this war is probably an historical fact, it is unquestionable that the life and actions of Krishna are entirely fabulous. Could, however, the date of this war be ascertained, it would of course fix the date *after* which any *Puran*, in which it is mentioned, must have been written; but there is most assuredly nothing to be found in Sanscrit literature, which would tend in the least to determine this question; and it seems singular, that the opinions hitherto expressed by European scholars respecting it, are founded solely on those very *Purans*, which are considered to be modern compilations. It is evident, therefore, that as the date of this war cannot be ascertained, it ought not to be employed, supposing it to be an historical fact, as a criterion for judging of the antiquity or recentness of the composition of the eighteen *Purans*.

It cannot, also, be reasonably doubted, but that the same system of religion prevailed in India at least one thousand years before the birth of Christ, as prevails in it at the present day;* and if, therefore, the *Purans* exhibit a correct view of that religion, there seems to be no just or adequate grounds for considering them to be mere modern compilations. For it is certainly much more probable, that such works would have been composed, although they may not have been then committed to writing, soon after the Hindu religion received its present form, than that they should have been written fifteen hundred or two thousand years afterwards, when no conceivable reason can be assigned for their being composed at so late a period. Had it, indeed, been the object of the *Purans* to inculcate the tenets of any new sect, their supposed late composition might be accounted for. But, with exception of the worship of the *lingam*, the tenets and doctrines, the legends, and particularly the theology, contained in the *Purans*, correspond in every essential respect with what is taught in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*. The sacrifice, indeed, of animals, and some observances prescribed in the *Vedas*, have ceased, and some festivals, not mentioned in the *Vedas*, may have been introduced; but the principles of the religion, and the modes of worship, and of devout contemplation, have to this day remained unchanged.

* For the reasons which induce me to entertain this opinion, I may refer to the work mentioned in a preceding note, and to my work entitled "Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Asia and Europe."

In this unaltered state does the Hindu religion most particularly appear in the *Brahma Puran*. For that work commences with an account of the primary creation effected by Brahma, as the Supreme Being, and of the origin of the gods, and of all that this universe contains; it next describes the pagoda of Konaditya, and the origin and worship of the sun, who is also represented as the Supreme Being. It then gives an account of Shiva, to whom the same distinction is ascribed, and particularly of the sacrifice of Daksha, of the voluntary death of Sati, of her being born again as Parvati, and of her reunion in marriage with Shiva: and it proceeds to describe the founding of the pagoda of Purushottoma, and the destruction and renovation of the universe, which leads to an account of Vishnu as the Supreme Being, and afterwards of his incarnations; and in particular of that of Krishna. It will be hence evident, that this *Puran* is in every respect perfectly orthodox, and that it does not inculcate the worship of the female principle personified. For the representing Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, and the sun, as the Supreme Being, is in perfect accordance with the religious faith of the Hindus, who believe that those deities, although appearing under distinct forms, are but one and the same sole-existing spiritual substance; and that the adoration, therefore, of any of those forms, is equally proper and effectual. The remaining part of this *Puran* contains a description of hell, and of the sins which cause men to be punished in it, and of heaven and the virtuous acts by which men may obtain a place in paradise, which is entirely consistent with the tenets and doctrines of the Hindu religion; and it concludes with an explanation of what divine knowledge is, and of the means by which final beatitude may be acquired. Such are the principal contents of this *Puran*, to which are completely subservient and accessory the details which it also contains respecting the divisions of time; the genealogies of the patriarchal families; the dynasties of kings; and the description of the earth and the heavens; and it must therefore be evident, that it is in every respect entitled to the name of a *Puran*, as it contains precisely that kind of information which ought alone to be expected to be found in the *Purans*, from the very nature of those works.

It is singular that Professor Wilson, as well as Mr. Colebrooke, should, in describing the contents of a *Puran*, have overlooked the only subject of which it treats, that confers a sacred character on such a work—I mean the moral and religious instruction which is inculcated in it, and to which all the legends and other descriptions that it contains, are made entirely subservient. It would hence seem, that what Professor Wilson considered to be useful information, had no reference to the mythology and religion of the Hindus, and that he must have sought in the *Purans* for such information as is not to be found in the sacred literature of any country. Were, however, the *Purans* to be examined, for the express purpose of noting down all that is said in them respecting the mountains and rivers of India; the pagodas and places of pilgrimage; the descriptions of scenery; the accounts of kings, their courts, and royal sacrifices; and the legends of holy devotees, and the applications made to them with respect to almost

every event that can occur in life; much information might be obtained respecting the ancient state of India, and the manners, customs, and civil and religious institutions of its people. But to attempt to extract from the *Purans* a geographical and statistical account of India; a chronological history of the events which have occurred in it; a description of its literature and philosophy; or a systematic code of the institutes of its law and religion, would be attended with nothing but disappointment.

Before concluding, I may observe that, in maintaining the authenticity and antiquity of the eighteen *Purans*, I merely mean to contend that they are not, as supposed, modern compilations, written five hundred or a thousand years after the birth of Christ; but that they were actually committed to writing some centuries, at least, before the incarnation, and that in their present form they afford no grounds for supposing that in them either omissions or interpolations have taken place. How can I avoid thinking, that every person who peruses the *Purans* with any degree of attention, and not merely forms an opinion of their contents from defective extracts, will admit that in the legends and descriptions of men and manners, which they contain, there is an unquestionable evidence of their not having been written in modern times? For these bear such an impression of antiquity, and such a dissimilarity from all that is known of India since the era of Vicramaditya, that the reader is irresistibly compelled to conclude, that the works in which they occur must have been written ~~at~~ some remote period. Writers also can only describe things as they exist at the time when they write, unless there are works in which descriptions of former times have been preserved; and this obvious consideration seems to have obliged both Lieut.-Colonel Wilford and Mr. Bentley to admit, that ancient Sanscrit works did at one time exist; but they contend that they have been either destroyed or new-modelled. But this supposition rests on no grounds whatever, as no data exist, as I have before observed, from which the probable period when the *Purans* were composed can be ascertained. When, therefore, such is the case, it would certainly seem most reasonable to refrain from all attempts to fix the date of their composition, and to conclude, from the internal evidence of those works, that the eighteen *Purans* must have been committed to writing in times considerably remoter than the era of Viccamaditya, or 56 A.C., and that they still remain in the same state as that in which they were originally written.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Malligaum, 5th October 1836.

VANS KENNEDY.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 4th of February: Major Sir Henry Willock, and, afterwards, the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., V.P. in the chair. Various donations to the Library were laid upon the table:—

A paper, entitled "A Sketch of the Island of Borneo," by G. W. Earl, Esq. was read to the meeting.

The writer stated that his notices of this large island were derived partly from his own personal observations, made during a visit to the western part; partly from the accounts of a gentleman who visited the interior from the east coast, and partly from the information of commanders of vessels and others who had visited the parts in question. From these notices we gather the following particulars:—

When the gold and diamond mines of the island had attracted the cupidity of foreigners, the Malays and Chinese established themselves on the coasts, and on the shores of the larger rivers, driving the Dyaks, or aboriginal inhabitants, into the interior. The Malays fixed themselves near the mouths of the three great rivers, Pontianak, Sambas, and Succadana, contenting themselves with the gold and diamonds they procured by barter from the aborigines, chiefly employing their time in piratical cruises against the natives of other parts of the Archipelago; while the Chinese established themselves on those parts where gold and diamonds could be most readily procured from the earth. The rivers of Sambas and Pontianak are of considerable depth, and afford great facility for communication with the interior, as they are supposed to take their rise in the very centre of the island. On the latter the Dutch have established a settlement, and also at Sandok, a town on one of the smaller branches of the Pontianak, about seventy miles from the sea, near the most productive diamond mines. In 1823 they purchased the monopoly of these mines from the *Panam-bukan* for 50,000 dollars. A sum of money was also paid by them to the Sultan of Sambas for permission to form a settlement there, which enabled them entirely to subjugate the Chinese colonists. The intermediate coast has ever since been blockaded by gun-boats, so that the Chinese can neither leave the country, nor have any communication with foreign parts, except through Pontianak or Sambas. Enormous duties are levied on all their exports and imports, which has nearly ruined the trade of the Chinese, without benefiting the revenue of the Dutch.

Pontianak is distant from Batavia, 420 geographical miles; from Singapore, 340; and from Canton, 1,400. The exports of the west coast of Borneo are gold, diamonds, bezoar stones, and small quantities of wax and rattans. Calicoes, teas, and all articles of Chinese produce and manufacture, are brought from Canton and Amoy; rice and salt from Java; and opium and piece-goods from Singapore. The whole of the north-west coast of the island is claimed by the Rajah of Borneo Proper. The mountains here contain inexhaustible mines of antimony, which is procured from the Dyaks at a very trifling cost, and taken to Singapore, where it is eagerly purchased for the European markets. This coast is so little known that even the points are not accurately laid down in the charts, except those in the vicinity of Borneo Proper. The

latter was once a place of great importance; but the system of piracy connived at by the Mahomedan government has driven away the European, and a great part of the Chinese trade. Two English ships from Singapore procured considerable quantities of gold dust, pepper, and camphor, from the town of Borneo, in 1834.

Mr. Earl proceeds to give some account of the northern part of the island. He was informed by some Bugis chiefs, whom he met at Singapore in 1824, that a body of Cochin Chinese had settled here; and considers that, if the information is correct, that part of the country will soon have an industrious population, which will be of the greatest value to the British, should they colonize the part in question.

The eastern part of Borneo is inhabited by Bugis tribes from the Celebes. Little further is known of this coast than that it contains many considerable rivers. In 1827, Mr. Dalton, a mercantile gentleman from Singapore, penetrated from this part into the interior, to the country of the Dyaks, where he remained trading fifteen months, and brought back much information respecting these singular people. He describes the principal employment of their chiefs as consisting of murdering expeditions against other distant tribes of their own people, solely for the purpose of procuring human heads. No Dyak can marry without procuring a human head; and he that has several may be distinguished by his proud and lofty bearing, for it constitutes his patent of nobility. How this barbarous custom originated it is hard to say; but it is certain that the Dyaks have been brought up to consider the destroying a fellow creature as the most meritorious action they can perform. Notwithstanding this reciprocal murdering system, the Dyak population is estimated by Mr. Dalton at 270,000. Mr. Earl remarks that it might be thought impossible to improve them; but, on the contrary, the horrible nature of their mode of life renders them more willing to adopt milder customs. The Moslems never found more ready converts; and those in the vicinity of the Chinese settlement had totally abandoned their barbarous habits, and were more docile than any of the natives of the Archipelago Mr. Earl had seen.

About sixty miles from the river Coti, in the southern part of the island, is the town of Passièr; but neither this place nor the town of Coti has been visited by an European ship for many years, owing to the desperate character of the native chiefs.

The relics of a people, who must have been much farther advanced in civilization than the Dyaks, are to be met with in various parts of the island, some of which are evidently of Hindu origin. In the maps of Borneo, a range of high mountains is represented as traversing the interior of the island from north-east to south-west; but Mr. Earl had never seen them, nor did he believe in their existence, but was inclined to think that a chain of lakes would be found to occupy the place allotted to the mountains. In concluding his paper, Mr. Earl observes that as geographical research is extending to every part of the globe, Borneo must not be entirely neglected. The numerous rivers afford easy communication with the innermost recesses of the country; and little need be feared from the hostility of the Dyaks, who are exceedingly terrified at fire-arms. Were a free trade to be opened with these people, it would afford an annually increasing market for many articles of British produce and manufacture. Those now in demand are calico, beads, brass-wire, and iron.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Earl for his interesting and valuable communication.

The reading of a paper by the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, of Canton, on the state of the Art of Medicine amongst the Chinese, was commenced.

At the meeting of the 18th February, the Right Honourable Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair, the reading of Mr. Gutzlaff's paper was concluded.

The materials of this paper were collected principally from analysing a native work on the Art of Medicine, in much esteem amongst the Chinese. They consider all diseases to be under the dominion of the cardinal points, and also to be influenced by the five elements; whenever any of the latter predominate in the body, sickness is the consequence. The physician must follow implicitly the rules laid down by their ancient writers on medicine; for if he deviates from their prescriptions, and the patient dies, the physician is liable to be accused of manslaughter. The Chinese have little or no knowledge of anatomy, and therefore the art of surgery is at a very low ebb. Acupuncture, and counter-irritation by *moxa*, are in use. The profession of physician is not in high repute in China; and is chiefly filled by aspirants who have failed in other pursuits.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Gutzlaff.

The next paper read was some observations by J. R. Steuart, Esq. on several ancient coins found in the north-west of India, bearing legends on the obverse approaching very nearly to the Greek character; but those on the reverse being evidently in that form of the Sanscrit character used by the Tibetans. The writer is disposed to attribute these coins to a Tartar nation called by the Chinese the *Yue-Chi*, or race of the moon, whom De Guignes considers to be the Jetæ or Getæ; and by whom mainly, according to Chinese records, the Bactrian empire was overturned. Mr. Steuart accounts for the mixed Greek and Tartar character of the coins in question by supposing it probable that the *Yue-Chi* adopted the superior coinage of their Greek predecessors, but using their own language for the legends. He thinks that the *Yue-Chi* were the ultimate destroyers of the Greek power in India. The number of the sovereigns, in Mr Steuart's series, might be ten or eleven, which implied a dynasty of considerable duration, but his series could hardly be supposed complete. He trusted, however, that the researches of modern travellers would furnish more complete materials for elucidating the history of this extraordinary nation, which appear to have imparted letters, religion, and laws to one of the most extensive regions of the globe, China, to say nothing of its influence in India, where numerous remains still attested the height of grandeur and civilization to which it had attained. The similarity, if not identity, of its alphabet with that of Tibet, would, it was hoped, furnish a key to the sculptured monuments of Buddhism, which abounded throughout the north of India, and which had hitherto baffled the investigations of the learned.

Another paper was read, containing accounts of some inscriptions found on the southern coast of Arabia, in an unknown character, by Messrs. Hutton and Smith, two officers of the Indian navy. Copies of these inscriptions were laid upon the table. The character bears some resemblance to the Ethiopic.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the gentlemen who communicated these papers.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of September 7th, Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair, Mr. Charles Brownlow submitted to the Society the following proposition, relative to a complete copy of the *Alif Leila*, or Arabic original of the Thousand and One Nights' Entertainments, lately purchased by him from the estate of the late Major Macan, well known as the editor of the *Shah Nameh*:—

“ To James Prinsep, Esq., Secretary Asiatic Society, &c.

“ Having become the possessor of the original of the complete Arabian Nights Entertainments, formerly the property of Major Macan, apparently the first that has ever reached India, I am desirous of adding to Oriental literature a work which has long been a desideratum with Eastern scholars, by its immediate publication. I trust that my views regarding the importance of this work are not unreasonable; at least I am not alone in my opinion, for no book extant has ever enjoyed such universal popularity as this, even in its translated form. Much of its narrative depicts, with miraculous fidelity, that most difficult class of incidents to describe with interest—the incidents of common life; and, beneath even its most grotesque and impossible circumstances, there is a moral beauty, a knowledge of humanity discoverable, which comes home to all; and throughout, a vivid power of description, which is unequalled in any other production, and addresses itself to the mind with an effect almost pictorial. It is the remark of an Orientalist of high repute, speaking of this unique and extraordinary work, that ‘we here behold a genuine portrait of the spirit and character, the common life, and domestic manners, of a once powerful nation, which excelled in arts as well as in arms, in three quarters of the globe; in these tales we see the Arabs, depicted by themselves, in the tents of the desert, and in the courts of the caliphs. We mingle among their merchants, join them in their travelling caravans, visit them in their social circles, and even penetrate into their harems.’ If the book appeal thus powerfully to the European reader, whose sympathies are weakened by distance and difference of habit, how much more emphatically must it address itself to the inhabitants of the East, in the overflowing and beautiful language in which it was originally written!

“ My chief object in this paper is to draw public attention to the document, and to give such evidence regarding its authenticity as I have been able to collect, under the very difficult and embarrassing condition of having no other complete copy to refer to. My attention has been directed, in the first instance, to the MS. alone, which contains the unbroken series of one thousand and one nights; next, to its quality, which is reported on by competent persons to be clear, and remarkably free from literal errors. My next step was to examine the MS. with the printed edition of the ‘Two Hundred Nights,’ published some years since in Calcutta, whence it appears that the latter is a set of excerpts merely, made, in many instances, without regard to the literary value of the selection, and in some, overlooking even the integrity of the tales. These fragments have been arbitrarily re-numbered as the ‘First Two Hundred Nights.’

“ I have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of that edition of the original now in the course of publication at Breslau, by Professor Habicht, an Orientalist of high attainments; he has devoted his life (and it had need be a long one, to enable him to fulfil his task) to the publication of a complete edition of this work; he has procured copies of the MS., perfect and imperfect, from Tunis, from Cairo, and from the library of the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, and is proceeding with the publication, subject to the critical collation of these MSS. I find, on comparing the MS. in my hands with the edition of Habicht, as far as published, *i. e.* to upwards of three hundred and fifty nights, that no important discrepancies occur, though, in transcripts of this length, there will always be found considerable differences. This fact is curiously illustrated by the German professor, who has carefully set forth the variations,

omissions, redundancies, and inversions of order, found on comparison of his various MSS. It is likewise stated by M. Trebutien, in his preface to a recent French translation of this work (published in 1829), that he collated twelve manuscripts, and among them those of the King's Library at Paris, and the Bodleian copy, which presented continual discrepancies, both as to style and the order of the tales, which every copyist had arranged according to his own taste. These differences, though they would be important in a historical paper, are of little consequence in a series of fictions. They have manifestly resulted from the carelessness or caprice of the transcriber, and do not affect the value of the work. All that can be done under these circumstances, is to adopt the reading most consistent with the context.

"Beyond the print to which Habicht's edition extends, there exist *here* no means of continuous comparison. The evidence of genuineness is strengthened, however, by finding, that the portion of the original already known in the Calcutta edition is found in the manuscript in my possession, except that the stories in the latter, stand in their natural and proper connexion with the remainder of the text. The tales generally correspond in their order with those found in Scott's translation of 1801, taking into account those contained in the supplementary volume (translated from Wortley Montague's MS.), and allowing for the omission of those which the translator has deemed it best, from motives which he assigns, to pass over.

"A remark made by the Baron Purgstall (Von Hammer), on the subject of Galland's translation, is another strong proof of the authenticity of the manuscript before me. He says, 'the MS. used by Galland* was far from complete; and if he published no more stories, it was not because the remainder were less deserving of translation, but because he had no more in his possession. The imperfection of his manuscript compelled him also to invent, as he has done, a conclusion to that story of the Sultan of the Indies:—we shall find that Sheherzadi was saved from death, neither by her many amiable qualities, nor by her inexhaustible tales, but by her having, during the "thousand and one nights," borne the Sultan three children!' Trebutien's translation, the result of the collation of twelve of the best manuscripts in Europe, confirms this; it is a *literal* translation of the one now under consideration; the passage occurs at the thousand and first night, and is unquestionably one of the most pathetic and beautiful in the whole work! To the above may be added the strong *internal* evidence deducible from the uniform character of the style throughout. The manuscript is open for general examination, and I shall gratefully appreciate the opinion and advice of competent Orientalists.

"With reference to my intention of publishing, we have great advantages in the mechanical facilities, which we can so readily command, in printing Oriental works in this country; and a work of this kind, which would take many years in Europe, might be readily produced here in less than twelve months. We have our disadvantages too: for it is far from probable, that any editor could be procured *here*, possessing the high qualifications and the indefatigable industry of the professor before-named, united with the leisure necessary for the undertaking; one who would carry through the formidable labour of collation, of elaborate verbal criticism, and the compilation of a lexicon of words found in the original Arabic of this work, but in no other authority extant! We may despair of this: but it is not too much to say, that an edition, accurate in all essential particulars, may be brought through; and I will not con-

* Trebutien has since examined the MS. used by Galland, and finds that he possessed only two hundred and eighty-four nights.

ceal, that it would be a source of great gratification to me to be the means of giving to the classical literature of the East a book which, while it has enjoyed throughout Asia and the civilized world a reputation equalled by none, has been, heretofore, in its complete and original form, but a *name*!

"Calcutta, September 5, 1836.

"C. BROWNLOW."

Resolved unanimously, "That Mr. Brownlow is entitled to the warmest thanks of the Society, and of all interested in Oriental literature, for his disinterested exertions in regard to the *Alif Leila*, and for his laudable wish to make public the valuable and complete edition he has become possessed of."

At the Meeting on the 5th October, an interesting paper by Mr. Macnaughten was read, reporting the result of his examination of Mr. Brownlow's copy of the *Alif Leila*. Mr. Macnaughten is quite satisfied that the copy is genuine; and by comparison of some of the tales in the third volume with the French translation, made from another copy of the same original manuscript, he finds that, while the present manuscript copy is no where deficient, it contains a great deal that is wanting in M. Trebutien's translation. The Society has determined to patronize the publication of a complete copy of the work in Arabic.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE first fruit of the Press in Assam has appeared in a spelling-book in English, Assamese, and Tai, printed at Sudiya, by the American Baptist Missionaries, for the use of the "Sudiya Mission Schools." It consists of forty-eight duodecimo pages, the first sixteen pages are occupied with the alphabets of Capital, Small, and Italic letters, according to the Roman order, and also arranged as consonants, vowels, and diphthongs, so as to be substituted for the native characters; and then with twenty-two lessons of monosyllabic spelling tables, and unpronounceable representations of the Indian compound consonants: the next twenty-four pages contain a Vocabulary, in four columns, having in succession an English vocable, its sound according to the romanizing system, its meaning in Assamese, and then in Tai; thus:

Cloud klaud megh mok.

The remaining eight pages contain easy reading lessons in Assamese and Tai, with the well-known hymn of Dr. Watts, beginning with the line "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," to wind up the whole book. On the cover are the Addition and Multiplication tables.

Captain SLEEMAN has published at Calcutta a work for which no country in the world except India could furnish materials. It is entitled "*Ramaseena, or a Vocabulary of the peculiar language used by Thugs, together with an introduction and appendix, descriptive of the system pursued by that fraternity.*"

A Monthly Magazine has appeared at Bombay.

Lieutenant BACON, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, has in the Press, and on the eve of publication, "First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindostan."

Anglo-India, Social, Moral, and Political, consisting of a collection of papers from the *Asiatic Journal*, is likewise in the Press.

Miss ROBERTS is engaged upon a new Edition of her popular "*Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan.*"

Mrs. STREWARD has just completed a Second Edition of "*The Mascarenhas, a Legend of the Portuguese in India,*" with the addition of historical and descriptive notes illustrative of the narrative.

"The Felony of New South Wales," being a faithful picture of the Romance of Life in Botany Bay; with an exposure of the system of the present Colonial Government; the whole interspersed with Anecdotes, illustrative of the extraordinary nature of Colonial Society; by JAMES MUDIE, Esq. of Castle Forbes, late a Justice of Peace for the Territory of New South Wales,—is announced.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE

PROVED by the ANALYSIS of that and the HEBREW, in an INTRODUCTORY ESSAY;

By DR. L. LOEWE,

Member of the Société Asiatique de Paris.

No. II.

I shall now proceed to the analysis of several hundred words, which are expressed by similar sounds and characters in the Hebrew and Egyptian languages.

אנח or ונח 'to live.' The word אנח in Hebrew signifies 'to sigh,' 'to breathe,' as well as it denotes the pronouns 'I' and 'We.' אנחנו, אנכי. It signifies 'to rest' נח and also 'a place of repose' מנוחה. It also means 'an upright line to measure,' על חומת אנך (*Amos vii. 7*).

Sighing or breathing is the sign of life. If, for instance, A entered a dark room, and asked if there were any person present, the answer of B, produced by a sigh or heavy breathing, would be an evidence that there was. Therefore, the pronouns *I* and *We* are given by the same root אנח 'to sigh,' 'to breathe,' only with a permutation of the ח into a כ, as it only requires a sigh or heavy breath to make known the presence of a living creature. The Hebrew word 'to rest' and the Egyptian word 'to sleep' are expressed by the same root נח as breathing distinguishes *sleep* or *repose* from death אלקוט ענקט ענקוט.

The same root also denotes a place of repose מנוחה, and as the root is associable generally with an upright walking creature, it has been used for a perpendicular line to measure with אנך.

זעפ or זאפ denotes 'a judgment,' in the Egyptian language, and חוף 'a harbour,' or 'protection,' in the Hebrew. As one class of men are chosen for the protection of the weak, so a harbour protects the mariner from the ocean's violence.

אכא or אכא 'affliction' מכך. This word is derived from מכך which signifies 'to bend,' hence וכי ימוך אחיך 'if thy brother will be bent (by affliction, or distress)'.
אכא 'a son' שאר the nearest relation היא; it seems to be a termination of בשר 'flesh.' The I of אכא is like the (י) in Hebrew, which forms the word into a substantive, as נכר—נכר, נכר—נכר.

סλ or סλ 'a bed' סל 'a basket.' It may be naturally supposed that, in the early ages, parents plaited branches of trees into a kind of basket, which prevented their children from falling when asleep; and hence a basket is called bed; the termination סλ is a Greek one, ες.

Πε 'heaven' פעה or בעה 'swelling' or 'rising,' is so called from its appearance in rainy weather, when clouds seem swelled with water; hence בעה, like אבעה—אפע; כי לדה אפע; 'to lament' or 'call,' for the rising or swelling of the throat.

פא 'a man' רמה 'high' 'upwards,' רים; hence a man, from his constantly walking upright, and his superior intelligence, רים.

Of the same root would then be the Egyptian pyramids, signifying the high and superior one, $\Pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$.

Adler, in his *Biblisch critische Reise nach Rom*, p. 192, said, $\rho\alpha\mu\epsilon\alpha$ or $\rho\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota$ signified 'height.' The learned object that the word $\rho\alpha\mu\epsilon\alpha$ is not to be found in the Egyptian language with this meaning; but I think the word which denotes 'man,' $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\epsilon$, is the same as that for 'pyramid,' both of them signifying 'a superior one.' And this opinion agrees with the idea of the learned Baron Sylvestre de Sacy, who, in his *Observations sur le nom des Pyramides*, p. 26, demonstrated by his vast erudition that the characters $\rho\rho\epsilon$, in many languages, always denote a certain distinguished place; as the word $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\epsilon$, $\rho\omega\mu$ or $\rho\mu\alpha$ could also be included under the same root.

$\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha\iota$ 'a temple,' would be recognised by the Hebrew word אֶרְבָּה , which originally denoted 'a window on the top of the house.' The same word is also used for 'chimney;' or 'the window on the top of the house,' has also been made use of for a chimney, as $\text{וַיַּעֲשֶׂן מֵאֶרְבָּה}$ (*Hoshea* xiii. 3): hence the name of a house or vessel in the Talmudical terms was denoted by the same word.

That the windows were important features in a temple, would appear by the fact that one at Dendera had 180 of them; one only was opened in succession every day, probably for the admission of the sun or for the egress of the sacrificial smoke. (See De Sacy's *Observations sur le nom des Pyramides*, p. 35); hence 'Berba' would be composed of אֶרְבָּה פה.

$\text{C}\iota\omicron\upsilon\sigma$ 'a star,' $\text{v}\iota$ 'splendour,' 'beams,' 'rays,' the third month of the Hebrews was so named on account of its being the time when flowers were in full bloom, and the fairest verdure covered the fields.

$\rho\epsilon$ 'the sun,' רֹאֵה 'to see,' 'the source of light,' which enables our eyes to perceive and to distinguish one thing from another.

$\text{C}\omicron\varrho\varrho$ 'to accuse,' שִׁחָה שֶׁ 'to talk,' or 'accuse, $\text{לִמִּי מְדוּנִים וְלִמִּי שִׁחָה}$ *Prov.* xxiii. 29.

$\omega\alpha\upsilon$ 'a fable,' שׁוֹא 'vain, false.' *Ijob* xv. 31. אֵל $\text{אִמֵּן בְּשׁוֹא נִתְעָה}$

$\text{no}\tau\epsilon$, $\text{no}\tau\epsilon\rho$ 'God,' נוֹטֵר 'a keeper, or a watcher.' *Song of Songs* i. 6, שֹׁמֵר נֹטֵר , *Nachum* i. 2, $\text{וְנוֹטֵר הוּא לְאַחֵבָיו}$.

$\text{no}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ 'an hour,' עֵנָה 'time,' the root is עָנָה v. *Eisa* iv. 10, 11, 7, 12 וְכַעֲנָה .

$\tau\omicron\tau$ 'a hand,' תַּת 'to give.' *Genes.* iv. 12, $\text{לֹא תִתְּנוּ לָהֶם$ תַּת כַּחַד לָךְ .

$\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ 'a master, a lord,' נָאָה 'upward, to raise.' *Ijob* x. 16, $\text{וַיִּנְאֶה כְּשָׁחַל תַּעֲדֵנִי}$.

$\epsilon\theta\eta\lambda\epsilon$ 'good,' אֶתֵּן 'a present.' *Deut.* xxiii. 19, $\text{לֹא תִבֶּיֶא אֶתֵּן זֹנָה}$.

ῥῆτ 'a heart,'	חיות 'the life, the heart considered the seat of life.'
βίπ 'a basket,'	בור 'a pit.'
τῶκω 'to destroy,'	דכא 'to destroy.' <i>Ijob vi. 9, ויאל אלה וידכאני</i> .
φι 'to carry,'	} מ ביא 'a person who brings;' the מ is only a grammatical sign.
φι 'to bring,'	
σι 'to receive,'	
ολ 'to carry,'	שי 'a present.' <i>Ps. lxxviii. 30, לך יובילו מלכים שי</i> .
πῶλλε 'to rescue,'	על 'a yoke, a burden.'
κορεν 'to bury,'	נחם 'to console, to rescue from falling into despair.'
θῆλειο 'to defend,'	חסם 'to hide.' <i>Jecheskel xxxix. 11, וחסמת היא את העברים. חתם 'to seal.'</i>
πετρην 'secret,'	תום, תום 'to make one's self perfect,' as before one's having been accused.
ᾠωνι 'to dwell,'	חבא, חפה, חפף, חבא, 'to hide;' and in Talmudical terms even with a ת.
οἰεσθαι 'to hope,'	כף, ת. 'to sit down.'
θούλει 'to kill or murder,'	כי, 'to hope.' <i>Ps. xxxviii. 16, יחל. לך ה' הודלתני</i> .
οἰωσι 'light,'	קטב, חטב, חטף, קטב, 'all these words denote 'to cut off, to take away by violence,' and קטב signifies 'a plague.' <i>Ps. xci. 6, מקטב ישוד צהרים</i> .
ερωσι 'to enlighten,'	עין 'an eye.'
KOT 'to turn away,'	עין 'to observe' (to enlighten the subject). 1 <i>Shemuel xviii 9, קולע באבן אל, את דוד</i> instead of עין.
ψωψω 'to praise, to delight'	חטא 'turning away from the truth.' <i>Judg. xx 16, קולע באבן אל, ואלא שמואל עין. את דוד</i> hence 'a sin,' חטא.
	שעה 'to look at God and his commandments.' <i>Jeshajah xxxi. 1, ולא שמו על קדוש ישראל. ואשעה בחקך, Ps. cxix. 117, תמד</i> , then it denotes 'to be delighted in God, or in his commandments.' <i>Loco Laudato (47), ואשתעשע במצותך, אשר אהבתי</i> .

immortal,'

עצם 'powerful.'

अथर्व 'an irreligious person,'

כי זנית 'to worship idols,' וזה מאחריה".

ᠭᠠᠨᠤ 'grace,'

השכח, 'grace.' Ps. lxxvii. 10, חַנּוּת אֵל.

ET 'when,'

עת 'time.'


NONI 'to feed,'

מן 'food.'


אָנזאָגן 'the place of repose,' מנוחה 'repose,' composed of אָנח 'a place of breath.'
I explained under the root of אָנח that נח 'to rest, or repose,' belongs to the same root, consequently it would be like מנוחה (אָנח) אָנזאָגן.

අලුතු ' a foreigner,'

שמים 'solitary.'

The Egyptians denominated all foreigners *barbares*, or *desolate*, שָׁמָּה as in Hieroglyphics that word is expressed by the figure of a kneeling person, whose hands are tied across on his back,  2 *Shemuel* xiii. 20.

ותשב תמר ושממה בית אבשלום אחיה. With the same word, the Egyptians expressed *barbarian*, as is to be seen in an inscription on one of the basso relievos of the great temple of Ibsambul.*

<p>3.</p>  <p>פחאפח</p> <p>פה תופש</p> <p>(an instrument here by which they were able to take hold of a certain thing.) a grappling iron.</p>	<p>2.</p>  <p>אכא</p> <p>(נ) לך</p> <p>to thee,</p> <p>v. pronouns</p>	<p>1.</p>  <p>חפח</p> <p>אנו תת</p> <p>we give,</p>
<p>6.</p>  <p>פחאפח</p> <p>נו רום שומם</p> <p>'barbarian men they'</p> <p>v. plural.</p>	<p>5.</p>  <p>אכא</p> <p>(נ) לך שום</p> <p>'put thou,' -(in pieces)</p>	<p>4.</p>  <p>אכא</p> <p>הך</p> <p>beat,</p> <p>v. תפחאפח</p>

* Copied by Champollion le Jeune.

Although I sufficiently explained the reason of the permutation of the נ for a כ, yet to facilitate the understanding of the Hebrew translation by the reader, I shall just remind him that, instead of לך the Egyptian say נך, keeping the נ of the root of the personal pronoun אנכי. נו is the plural sign; רמח or רום signifies 'man,' on account of his upright walking.

κίεε 'to move,'	קום 'to arise.'
μιοτ 'to die,'	מות 'the death.'
ζωπιτ 'to bring near,'	כנס 'to gather together.'
ρεεε 'to be born,'	רחם 'a womb.'
μειτρε 'a witness,'	אמנת ראה 'he saw the truth.'
αλλα 'but,'	אלא 'but,' composed of אם 'if,' and לא 'not.'
σαρξ 'flesh,'	שארך 'thy nearest relation.'
αγγ 'to noise, to call out or proclaim,'	עוש 'to proclaim, gather together.'
	Joel iv. 11, עשו ובאו כל הגוים.
αθραγ 'mute,'	עצר 'to keep back.'
αλ 'mute,'	אלם 'mute.'
ταβοκαθια αποκ } 'my help or assistance,'	טובתי אנכי 'kindness,' (I) instead of (to me)
αποπι 'to pass a good life,'	און און 'power, power caused by a good life.'
απταγ 'to sneeze,'	עמש 'to sneeze.' Job xli. 10.
	ועמישותיו תהל אור.
απε 'a head,'	אף 'a nose,' אפים 'face.'
απω 'a bird,'	עף 'a bird,' or any creature with wings.
αρχοτ 'powerful,'	ארי 'a lion.'
ατσι 'a tongue,'	שפה 'a lip,' or a language.
ατκιοεε 'immovable,'	עד קום 'deprived of power to rise.'

Before I analyze many words compounded with ατ, I must make one observation. The word I am alluding to is ατ, which always denotes in the Egyptian language 'not.' The same word is to be found in Hebrew under the following significations: the root of it is עדה 'to walk,' or 'to pass away,' in the same sense as the word עבר 'to pass,' is used speaking of the time; hence, עד 'prey,' בבקר יאכל עד 'a thing which has been taken away,' and is no more in the hands of its owner. Thus the meaning of ατ in Egyptian is analogous to the Hebrew, and always denotes 'not,' or 'deprived of.'

ατμιοτ 'immortal,'	עד מות 'not death.'
ατμιατ 'without mother,'	אם עד אם 'without mother: see טגμεε.

ΔΤΝΔΓΤΕ 'disobedient,'	עד נחת 'not quiet;' the word 'obedience' is here expressed by the word נחה 'quiet, to listen to the orders of one's master.'
ΔΤΠωΡΧ 'indivisible,'	עד פרוש 'not separated.'
ΔΤΡΟΟΤΩ 'without care,'	עד ראש 'without head.'
ΔΤCΛΕ 'without hearing,'	עד שמע 'without hearing.'
ΔΤCΛΛΗΤ 'disobedient,'	עד שומעת 'not listening to one's voice,' אינגו שומע בקולנו .
ΔΤCΘΔΤ 'without a wall,'	עד סוב 'without any thing which surrounds the spot.' 2 Chron. xiv. 6. חומה .
ΔΤΤΔΚΟ 'not destroyed,'	עד דכא 'not destroyed.'
ΔΤΤΟΤΔΟ 'bad,'	עד טובה 'not good.'
ΔΤΦωΠ 'immovable,'	עד פה אנה 'not here life,' or breath.
ΔΤΨΑΧΕ 'mute,'	עד שיחה 'not speaking.'
ΔΤΨΙΔΤ 'immovable,'	עד סוב 'not being able to surround.'
ΔΤΨΟΤΨ 'hard,'	עד שמה 'not to flow,' כנחל שומה .
ΔΤΨωΠ 'uninhabitable,'	עד שב 'not to sit down, or dwell.'
ΔΤΔρωΟ 'without voice,'	עד קריאה 'without a call.'
ΔΤCΟΛ 'impotent,'	עד קום 'not to rise.'
ΔΤCΟΚ 'without end,'	עד חק 'without end, aim.' Jeshajah v. 14. לבלי חק .
ΔΤΔρωΟ 'mute,'	עד קרא 'without calling, or speaking.'
ΔΤΡΗΧΕ 'to invent,'	אורג 'to weave, or to compose,' ושירים אארוג .
ΔΤΩΠ 'to open,'	עין 'an eye.'
ΔΨΕ 'a head,'	אף 'a nose,' אפים 'a face.'
ΔΨΔ 'multitude,'	עוש 'to congregate.' Joel iv. 11. עושו ובאו כל הגוים .
ΔΨεβεν 'taught,'	חשב 'thought.'
ΔΨΔ 'but,'	אך 'but.'
ΔΨΕ 'to live,'	חי 'to live.'
βΔΨ 'a corpse,'	באש 'to have a very bad smell.' Jeshajah xxxiv. 3. ופגריהם יעלה באשם .
βελ 'an eye,'	בלל 'to wet, to pour out,' בלל בשמן; hence, βελ for the constant wetness of the eye.
βελλε 'blind,'	בלל לא 'not eye.'
βερβερ 'servent,'	בר בר 'pure, pure;' the repeating of a syllable always denotes su-

periority of a thing, אדם
'red,' אדמדם 'red on all the
parts of it,' ירק 'green,'
ירקרק 'thus,' בר 'pure,'
בר בר ערער 'pure in
all its parts,' 'to be fervent.'

δερν 'new,'

בר 'clean.'

δερν 'juvenile,'

ברי 'son.' *Prov. xxxi. 5.* מה ברי .

πεγλᾶC 'his tongue,' לשון , פה (אלי), 'here, to him, tongue.'

δευρω 'denude,'

בשר 'flesh,' (to be without clothes).

δωC 'to fight, or be in war,'

פטיש 'the destroyer.' *Jerem. 1. 3.*

פטיש כל הארץ .

δωC 'detestation,'

בז 'detestation.'

δωC 'to go, to come,'

באך 'thy coming, or going.'

δωC 'oblivion.'

בשש 'to delay.'

εδC 'darkness,'

עבה 'thickness, cloudy.' Darkness

itself is never expressed by a word; there are always to be found such words as signify 'to withdraw, חשך 'to be deprived of light,' קדר 'to be surrounded by something,' that the light should not penetrate. Originally that word was made use of for a shepherd, on account of the tent in which he used to live, and because his being exposed to the heat of the sun made him black; hence the word קדר denotes 'to be enveloped,' like השמים התקדרו עבים 'the heavens enveloped themselves with clouds, (1 *Kings* xviii. 45) and blackness,' or darkness in שמש וירח קדרו *Jocl* ii. 10.

εδC 'mute,'

עדC 'any thing which is corrupted.'

εδC 'a month,'

עב אות 'a sign in the clouds,' as the month has always been calculated from the appearance of the new moon.

In Hieroglyphics, 'month' is

always expressed by



half a circle for 'the moon.'

εβρα 'to be pregnant,'

עבור 'to be pregnant,' *Ijob xxi. 10.*שורו עבר ולא ינעל
originally it denoted 'fruit,'ויאכלו מעבור הארץ *Jeho-*
shua v. 11, then it became a
פרי במן .

εβραω 'an elephant,'

עב ראש 'a big head.'

ειαλ }
ιαλ } 'a looking-glass,'

ם, יהל 'splendour, bright.'

ειεπσα 'ornament,'

פן 'ornament, purified gold.'

ειεργ 'to see,'

ך, אור 'light, thy light.'

εילי 'to make, to cause to make,'

אל } 'to have the power of doing
אל } with me,' ישי לאל ידי .

εירי 'to make,' changing the p into λ

ερ 'to make,'

אל or ער 'to be waking.' The word 'to
make,' is in Hieroglyphics ex-
pressed by an open eye and

a mouth,

εικτ 'a key,'

פתח 'to open,' מפתח
'a door.'

ελλ 'to make,'

לא תבושי מכל 'to act,' עלל
עלילותך *Zephaniah iii. 11.*

ελγωλ 'to devastate,'

שאויל 'devastation, hell.'

ελγωץ 'vapour' (changing the }
λ into pרוח אלהים 'to move,' רחף
מרחפת .

εεεεεε 'a grave,'

עמק 'a valley, or any thing which
is deep.'

επαακε 'great,'

ונם ראינו שם בני 'a giant,' ענק
ענק .

επαποτ 'good,'

נאה 'fine, beautiful.'

επεγστ 'fidelity,'

טוב מלא כף 'pleasantness,' נחת
נחת .

επρα 'vain,'

עפר 'dust.'

ερον 'to place,'

ארון 'a thing which is placed,' an
ark or chest.

ερητ 'to promise,'

ארש 'to promise.' *Deut. xxviii. 30.*
אשרה תארש ואיש אחר
ישגלנה .

ερρα 'a king,'

ער ראה 'a watchful seer.'

εroc 'to govern,'

ראש 'the principal.'

ετοετω 'time,'

עת 'time.'

εμπωτ 'merchant,'

שׁוּט 'to walk about.' *Ijob* i. 7.

משׁוט בארץ.

Here it is to be observed, that there is the same expression for 'merchant' as in Hebrew. In that language there is no word to express 'merchant,' except סוֹחֵר, which signifies 'to walk around.' *Genes.* xlii. 34. וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ תִּסְחָרוּ; as a merchant formerly was not fixed, he was obliged to offer his goods from place to place, and to purchase his goods he was obliged to go to distant places; hence סוֹחֵר 'merchant,' סחורה 'goods,' and the Egyptian word is just the same, only it contains the signification 'travelling either by land or water.' The former also contains such a meaning in the passage *Prov.* xxxi. 11. הִיְתָה כְּאֵינִית סוֹחֵר; yet the latter contains it more emphatically, as the same root is made use of to signify 'to swim.'

εμψαπε 'to force another,'

עשה כפה 'to make, and to force another.'

ετπε 'high,'

את פעה 'which is equal to heaven (see πε heaven).

ερε 'an ox or a cow,'

חיה 'a living animal.'

εργλוצ 'sweet,'

חלקו 'soft, sweet.' *Ps.* lv. 22. חלקו מחמאת פיו.

εργεוט 'thanks, or grace,'

חנות 'thanks, or grace.'

εργπε 'willingly,'

חנם חנן 'gratis, favouring.'

ετ 'to make,'

עשה 'to make.'

ετκπ 'to count,'

עצמו 'to count.' *Ps.* xl. 6. מספר.

ερα 'wind,'

חרף 'winter.'

εεεεε 'to call or proclaim,'

ותהם 'and it was alarmed,' כל העיר.

εεε 'to anoint,'

סוך 'to anoint,' משוח.

εεεω 'to cover,'

חבא 'to hide,' the ε changes into ε, ε, and K.

εεεεε 'to be humble,'

שבי 'a captive,' ε permutating for αε.

εεεε 'an ark or vessel,'

שב 'to sit or dwell.'

εεεε 'a line,'

צלע 'a side, a row, a rib.'

εεεεε 'to defend oneself,'

תום 'to perfect the accused,' 'a place of defence or fortification,' פיתום, εεεεεεε.

εεε 'a black spot,'

טח 'to cover any thing, or to look dark or black.' *Levit.* xiv. 42. וטח את הבית. *Jeshajah* xliv. 18. כי טח מראות עיניהם.

εεεεε 'different colours,'

טח טח 'different coloured spots.'

εεεεε 'to be ill,'

דכא 'to be low.'

κω εἰς 'to hope,'	כֹּה חַיִּים 'here life.'
κλεισθῆναι 'separation,'	חֹמֶה 'a wall.'
κλειόμενος 'a destroyed land,'	עָבַשׁ 'to be spoiled or destroyed,' עָבֹשׁ. Joel i. 17. עָבֹשׁ פְּרִדּוֹת תַּחַת מְגִרְפוֹתֵיהֶם.
καρπὸς 'a corpse,'	קֵץ 'the end of its life,' בָּשָׂר בָּא לִפְנֵי.
κατὰ 'deaf,'	חָרָשׁ 'deaf.'
κελί 'corpse.'	כָּלָה 'dissolved, to be destroyed.'
κεῖσιν ἄλλοι 'many others,'	כַּמָּה אִישׁ 'many men.'
κεῖς } 'dark,' κεῖς τε } κεῖς τε }	כֻּס 'hidden.' Deut. xxxii. 34. הֲלֹא הוּא כֻּס עִמָּדִי.
κεντέ 'a fig,'	כִּנְט a root which is made use of when speaking of maturing figs. הִתְאַנְּה כִּנְטָה פְּנִיָּה. Song of Songs ii. 13.
κρυφῆ 'cold,'	כָּאֵב 'pain.' Ijob ii. 13. כִּי גָדוֹל הַכָּאֵב מֵאֵד.
κρητῆ 'a chamber,'	קֶבֶד 'a chamber.' יֵבֵא אַחֲרַי אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶל הַקֶּבֶד, xxv. 8.
κίεσθαι 'agitation.'	קִים 'to arise, motion.'
κλάλ 'yoke, chained,'	כָּל עוֹל 'entirely under yoke.'
κοῦτος 'a sin,'	חַטָּא 'a sin.'
κοῦρος 'deaf,'	חָרָשׁ 'deaf.'
κορυμβόλιον 'a hard stone,'	כַּח נוֹשֵׂא or כַּח מִן שְׂאֵת 'a power which is able to carry,' (or to lay upon it).
κωφῆσθαι 'to be afflicted,'	כָּבֵד 'a heaviness.'
κωφῆ 'zealous,'	כַּח 'powerful.'
λα 'to cease,'	לֹא 'not' (to do any more).
λαλεῖν or ἑλκεῖν 'to jubilate,'	תְּהַלֵּה 'to praise.'
λέξ 'tongue,'	לָשׁוֹן 'tongue.'
λόκε 'to bite,'	לַחֵץ 'to oppress.'
λοῦσθαι 'to jubilate,'	הִלֵּל 'to praise or jubilate.'
λάβω λαβῶ 'to love,'	לֵב לֵב 'to be with another with all his heart : refer בָּר בָּר .
λάμβανω 'bread,'	לֶחֶם 'bread.'
λαχῶ 'affliction,'	לָקָה 'to be beaten.'
λαβῶ 'to ignite or burn,'	לֶהֱבֵא 'a flame.'
λαλεῖν 'to nourish,'	מִן 'nourishment,' וַיֹּאמְרוּ אִישׁ

אל אחדיו מן הוא כי לא ידעו
מה הוא, *Exodus* xvi, 15.

'They said one to another it is a *nourishment* (or something to be prepared for it, not giving a particular name) because they did not know what (sort of nourishment) it was.'

𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃 'a sign,'	מנה 'to count, or to put a thing on a certain place.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂 'a nest,'	מקום 'a place.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅 'a refuge,'	מקום מן בא 'a refuge for him who comes there.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆 'a bed,'	מקום מן נחת 'a place of rest.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇 } 'a window,' }	מקום מן ער עין 'a place of the watching eye.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇 } 'a place of trade,' }	מקום מן שת 'a place of merchants,' v. דעעע.
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈 'a grave,'	מקום מן דמת 'a place of the deceased.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈 } 'a congregation,' }	מקום מן אחדות 'a place of an union.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉 'a desert,'	מקום מן צער 'a place of grief.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉 } 'a place of service,' }	מקום מן שמש 'a place of service.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉 'a habitation,'	מקום מן שב 'a place of dwelling.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉 } 'a place for an auditory,' }	מקום מן שי } שמע } 'a place of receiving hearers.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉 } 'a place to hide oneself,' }	מקום מן חבא 'a place to hide oneself.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊 'a source,'	מקום מן מים 'a place of water.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊 'to conclude,'	נסתם 'concluded.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊 'to afflict,'	מכך 'afflicted.'
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊 'a measure,'	מדה 'a measure,' the dagesh shews the deficient] .
𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊 'to be born,'	משה 'to take out,' (of a mother's womb). <i>Ps.</i> xviii. 17. ימשני ממים רבים.

This root has been made use of for the name of the great man, who, when a child, was taken out of the water by the Egyptian princess Thermuthis.

It has been reasonably thought by many learned persons that his name must have been an Egyptian one, as Thermuthis gave it to him in her mother

tongue, and the etymology of it was supposed to be either a composition of מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה - עַל (better עַל), or מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה *, as all these words commemorate his wonderful preservation from the water.








But a most difficult question still remained; whose words were the following מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה "because out of the water did I take him?" *Exod. ii. 10.*

These words could not have been said by Thermuthis, as they are the plainest Hebrew words which could possibly have been used, and they cannot be the words of the Bible, as they are used in the first person מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה .

I therefore propose another etymology, which might be preferred to the former for two reasons. One is that I do not take the word as a compound one, but read it as it is, and the other is, that I am able, by transcribing the whole passage into hieroglyphics and Coptic, to shed a light on all the following words as they were spoken in plain *Egyptian* by Thermuthis, and as they are still Hebrew. The affinity of the former with the latter is strongly proved even by that passage alone.



Thermuthis did not consider the former birth which had been given to him by his mother as one which gave him life in this world, as he was exposed to perish in the waters. The Princess was the person who might be considered as the giver of his birth and existence by her preserving him. She therefore considered him as *her* son, וְהָיָה לָהּ בֶּן loco laudato, and called his name "Born, because out of the water is he first born."


וְתִקְרָא שְׁמוֹ 'And she called his name.'

						
עַל	מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה	מִן	כִּי	וְהָיָה	לָהּ	בֶּן
and	the water	out of	because	said	born,	born,

The learned reader will not object that in the last word is in Egyptian עַל and in the Hebrew עַל as this is a case so frequently met with, and if still he be not satisfied with it, I can even propose another etymology, which is exactly the same as in Hebrew (permutating ת for ש); only the last syllable $\text{הוּ$ would not be expressed, which would not be of so much consequence if only the principal sense of the passage is well preserved. It is to be expected that a corrupted offspring of a language might lose in a whole passage *one* syllable which sounds sometimes like a vowel *u*; I would then transcribe it into Egyptian, and the meaning would be instead of "was the first born," "was the son born."

* Pauli Ernesti Jablonskii Opuscula, quibus lingua et antiquitas Aegyptiorum, difficultia librorum sacrorum loca et historiae ecclesiasticae capita illustrantur. ed. Jona Guil. Te Water Lugduni Batavorum MDCCCIV. Tom. i. p. 152-153.

 CI ת (חוי) שי present or son	 מע משי משה to take out or to be born.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

מַעַתֹּק  thou hast been engendered משה אותך 'thou

hast been taken out or born:' from a Papyrus which is in the library of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to whom I beg to make my humble acknowledgment for his condescending courtesy and kindness. If we had a few such patrons of literature as that enlightened prince, I should hope to see another Augustan age before I pay the debt of nature.

מַעַתֹּק 'immortal.' Before I proceed to the analysis of those words which are composed of מע, it is necessary to observe, that I do not agree with preceding grammarians, that מע denotes, in such words, the conjunction 'and.' I cannot comprehend what there is to be understood in פֶּעַע, 'free,' and מעפֶּע 'liberty.' What relation can it have to a word which would express 'and free'? I think the syllable מע could be better translated, if added to another word in the way of composition by מת, the syllable which forms a verb to a substantive, in the התפעל. I need not remind the reader, that the Hebrew has not a present tense, as this is always expressed by the substantive and the personal pronoun. Thus, a person who teaches himself is called מתלמד, and to express 'I teach myself now' is rendered by אני מתלמד: therefore the syllable מע, added to any verb or adjective, would denote a substantive. But if it be objected, that even the syllable which I alluded to is a composition of a מ, which is the real sign of the participle, and the ת belongs to the התפעל; I answer, it is so for the very reason that the syllable מת is only the transforming sign into התפעל; a conjugation which expresses a reciprocal fact, always signifies that such and such an action has *perfectly* been done, as there is nothing better executed than that which the man does for himself. Therefore, מת would, according to that idea, denote 'entirely;' thus the above-mentioned word מַעַתֹּק is מת ער מור 'entirely not dead.'

מַעַתֹּק }
 'a testimony,' }

מת אמת ראה 'he saw entirely the truth.'

solitary. ורשב תמר
2 Shem. xiii. 20.
נירבים בני שוממה מבני
Jeshaj. liv. 1. refer to
בעולה
ששששש.

ששששש	'majesty,'	כתנשא	'entirely above, superior.' Here again is the exact participle of התפעל.
ששששש	'timidity,'	מתראה חת	'he shews himself timid.'
ששששש	'worship,'	מתראה שמש } נוטר }	'he shews himself to be a servant to the watcher,' i. e. to God.
ששששש	'beneficent,'	מתראה ער פה נאה	'he shews himself to be watchful for that which is good or fine.'
ששששש	'malice,'	מתראה פה } תהו }	'he shews himself for vanity or emptiness.'
ששששש	'obedience,'	מתראה סתם	'he shews himself to be close, or quiet under the orders of superiors.'
ששששש	'gratitude,'	מתראה שהוא } פה חנות }	'he appears to be here grateful.'
ששששש	'consolation,'	מתראה תת } נחמות }	'he appears to give consolation.'
ששששש	'witness,'	אמת ראה	'he saw the truth.'
ששששש	'human,'	מת רום	'entirely high or superior.'
ששששש	'ornament,'	מת זיו	'entirely splendour.'
ששששש	'cleanliness, holiness,'	מת טובה	'perfectly good.'
ששששש	'vain,'	מת פה לא	'entirely here nothing.'
ששששש	'service,'	מת שמש	'to serve, service, or perfect service.'
ששששש	'union,'	אמת שאר	'a true relation.'
ששששש	'hypocrisy,'	מת שוא	'entirely false.'
ששששש	'commercial business,'	מת שוט	'perfect commerce.' v. שוט.
ששששש	'concordance,'	מת חיות מן } אחד }	'a perfect life of one,' (as they all would be one).
ששששש	'shadow,'	מת צל	'entirely shadow.'
ששששש	'memory,'	כוח	'brains.'
ששששש	'justice,'	אמת, תום	'truth, perfect.'
ששששש	'support,'	עוזר	'the supporter.'

רעב 'a master, a commander,'

נוף 'an elevation.' Ps. xlviii. 3.

יפה נוף מושב כל הארץ.

נביא 'a prophet.' נב 'a city

of priests.' 1 Shemuel xxii. 19.

ואת נב עיר הכהנים.

עליו 'a word,'

שח, שידח, 'to speak.'

עליו 'abomination,'


ווב 'flowing,' generally in a sense which expresses an uncleanness.


עליו 'clouds,'


שאב 'to imbibe water.'



עליו or עליו 'the woman,' אמ חי 'the mother of life.'


The Egyptians never put down their words as we do at present, viz. write first an article, then the adjective or number, according to grammatical construction; they always put down their principal idea, and then surround the figure by signs, for gender, number, and adjective, not in a particular direction, but as it happened to suit the convenience of the writer.


It may be supposed that in transcribing the holy characters carved on stone (hieroglyphics) into hieratic, or into enchorial (common writing), they used to put down those characters from left to right, instead of from the right to the left as before. Thus they wrote, instead of , which is expressed by


the figure of a woman , and proceeding from the right to the left, the









syllable : so that it was to be read אמ חיה. When transcribing

it into common characters, they put down  The syllable , which

is expressed by an ichnographical line of the plain female figure  we see on the left hand side of the group, and the next two signs, which are to

express  are now to be seen on the right. Thus it is plain that

a word, which originally was called אמ חיה, 'the mother of living beings, just as the Bible expresses the reason why the first female has been named חיה (instead of חיה) כל היא חיה אמ כי, because she was the mother of all living beings, changed its denomination in  *thima*, which is nothing more than

אמ		ל	ה		ד
חי			חי		י
ה			אמ		ע

That the η has been transcribed into a τ is well ascertained by several observations which I have made.

$\Sigma\omega\omega\alpha$ 'a book,' is the Hebrew word שום 'to set, or lay before.' The

permutation of Σ for τ is sufficiently demonstrated at the nominative $\tau\alpha\epsilon$, which is in Bashmuri $\tau\alpha\epsilon$, but it would be necessary to speak in some detail respecting the relation of *setting*, or laying before, to the word which should express *book*. Let us inquire what root has been made use of in the Hebrew for the word *book*. It is expressed by the root ספר 'to relate,' to acquaint the succeeding generations with that which occurred in our time: ולמען תספר באוני בנך. Exod. x. 2. The laws which are to be left for posterity, or any thing; which should be communicated to others, in order that it might be kept in their memory, is expressed by the word שום: thus, ואלה המשפטים אשר תשים לפניהם 'these are the laws which thou shouldst lay before them.' When speaking of commandments, that they should be permanent in their memory, it is said שימה בפיהם 'lay it in their mouth;' hence a *book* ספר is derived from ספר 'to relate,' and in the Egyptian from the root שום 'to set or lay before,' $\Sigma\omega\omega\alpha$ or $\Sigma\omega\alpha\tau$, which is שום or שם.

$\Sigma\omega\pi\iota$ 'strong, mighty,'


$\eta\eta\eta$ a root which always denotes to congregate for violence. מי נר אתך עליך יפול Jeshajah liv. 15.

$\Sigma\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ 'lame,'

על ירכו 'lame,' צלע.

According to the preceding analysis, the following passages adduced by the celebrated Champollion le jeune would be thus transcribed into Hebrew.





'commencement,'	תחלה	τρχ		'Beginning'
'of'	מן	ע		'of'
'that which is to lay before'	השמה	σωσε		'the book'
'of the'	מן את	ητε		'of'
'true splendour,'	אמנת זיו	επφεωσ		'adoration'
'of the seeing watcher' }	מן פה ראה נוטר	επρηπτρ	  	'of the God Sun,'
'in the place'	מקום	ע		'in'
'of the region (or power) of truth.'	כח אמנת	εμτ κδ		'the region of Amenti.'








Here it is to be observed, that the word *adoration* is expressed in Hieroglyphics by $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 'splendour,' and a papyrus roll  which are the two Hebrew and Egyptian words אמנת $\epsilon\mu\tau$ 'truth,' $\tau\epsilon\omega\sigma$ or $\sigma\iota\omega\sigma$ 'splendour.'

The word $\epsilon\epsilon$ 'here,' is to be read from the right to the left, מקום.

The word which expresses $\kappa\delta$ 'earth,' also denotes 'region,' כח.

The word $\tau\epsilon\mu$ I only named because of its belonging to the passage,' but not for its similarity.

'The basket,'	סל	κλoс or cλoс		'the bed,'
				(funeral)
'of the'	מן את	πτε		'of'
'supporter'	עזר	οτсipe		'Osiris'

' here, the present,' or (son)	פה שי	PCI		' the son '
' of '	מן	π		' of '
' the sister '	(אחות)	TCWNE		' the sister '
' of the '	מן את	ñTE		' of the '
' mother '	אם	TEET		' mother '
' of the '	מן את	ñTE		' of '
' his mother '	אמו	TEETET		' his mother. '

I have adopted the words in general as they occurred to me in reading whole passages or in the lexicon, and it will be found that numbers of them correspond exactly in the Hebrew and Egyptian languages. The reason I have not given the pronunciation of the latter and the punctuation of the former is, the Hebrew words are so very plain and so coincident with the Egyptian, that every person who is acquainted with the Hebrew can read them with facility.

Unfortunately I have been unable to see Rossi's *Etymologie Egyptiaca*, which the highly learned Baron de Sacy named to me when I had the gratification of conversing with him in Paris.

The annexed title-page has been copied verbatim from a book which contains several Ethiopic translations of Ruth, Jonah, Joel, Malachi, and Zephaniah, as well as some chapters from the New Testament. No. 6. is a portion of the Psalm now under consideration. The number of the volume is 61. u.

That the Egyptian language is a corrupted offspring of the venerable Hebrew will, I trust, appear to all who are impartial in the examination of the proofs which I have now adduced, and which I propose to continue if encouraged so to do.

55, Mansell Street,
Goodman's Fields, London.

L. LOEWE.

ERRATA IN THE FORMER ARTICLE.

Page. line.

- 166 note ||, for 'Allatino' read 'Allatius.'
 168 17 for 'ψιντομ φανχ' read 'ψιντομ φανχ.'
 — 18 for 'πσοτδδφενεφ' read 'πσοτδδφενεφ.'
 — 26 for 'p. 16' read '74.'
 169 9 for 'הגיד לפרעה' read 'הראה את פרעה.'
 — 12 dele 'this' and ('which I mentioned before.')
- 14 insert 'אלהים' between 'לעשתו' and 'וממהר'; and dele the first ׀ of 'עשותו.'
- 170 5 for 'שמוני נטרה לפרעים' read 'שמוני נטרה את הכרמים.'
 171 14 dele 'so many;' and after 'thousands' read 'of.'
 174 23 for 'that' read 'the.'
 175 20 for 'שול' read 'שלו.'
 265 the hieroglyphical character which denotes an cf should be with its head to the right hand side.

ΣΤΗΝ ΠΙΝΙΣΧΑΙ

Ω

ΨΑΛΜΟΣ Ἀ Τῷ ΔΑΔ ΠΟΥΡΝΝΕΝΣΧΗΡΙΜΠΙΣΑ

ΧΕΝΑΑΣΝΓΠΠΙΤΙΟΣ :

HOC EST

PSALMUS PRIMUS DAVIDIS

Regis Filiorum ISRAEL,

In LINGUA COPTICA seu ÆGYPTIACA,

Penuria COPTICI characterē GRÆCO ob convenientiam
expressus, cum Arab.-Latin. VERSIONE ad verbum reddita, & vera Coptita-
rum PRONUNCIATIONE, addita ANALYSI,
& HARMONIA;

Nunc primum in lucem editus, & loco speciminis exhibitus

M. THEODORO PETRÆO,
Flensburgo-Holsato.

أَنْدَكَ أَنْدَكَ بِيَمِ شَرِّهِ بِسَيَارِ*

Paucum paucio junctum, erit multum.

In nomine Patris & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Dei unius.

*وَاحِدِ إِلَهٍ أَلْقَدِسِ أَلْرُوحِ وَ الْإِبْنِ وَ الْآبِ أَسْمِ ب

Chan ibran amphiwod, nam ibschiri, nam bihnáuma áthónab ounóudi anouwod.

XEN ΦΠΑΝ ΜΕΗΟΤ ΝΕΜ ΠΕΧΗΠΙ ΝΕΜ ΠΙΠΙΝΑ ΕΘΟΤΑΒ ΟΥΝΟΤΑΙ ΝΟΤΟΓ :

PSALMUS PRIMUS.

الاول المزمور *

ΨΑΛΜΟΣ Ἀ.

Beatus ille vir, Beatitudo illi homini, qui non abiit in consilio non cultorum

بَائِدِينَ غَيْرَ مَشُورَةٍ فِي يَذْهَبَ لَمْ أَلَّذِي لِلْإِنْسَانِ طُوبَى vel طُوبَى الرَّجُلِ هُوَ طُوبَى

Umakários ba birómi, wouniádh ambirómi, áda ambáphscha chan ibsóschni anlaniasav
ΟΥΝΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΠΕ ΠΙΡΟΜΙ (ΠΟΥΝΙΑΤ Φ ΜΠΙΡΟΜΙ) ΕΤΕ ΜΠΕΦΕΧΕ ΧΕΝ ΠΙΣΟΧΝΙ ΝΤΕΝΙΑΣΕΕ

& non stetit super pedes ejus in via operantium peccatum; & non sedit super cathedram pestiler

فَسِيدِينَ كُرْسِيِّ عَلَيَّ يَجْلِسَ وَلَمْ أَلْخَطِيئَةَ صَانِعِي طَرِيقِي فِي رَجْلَيْهِ. عَلَيَّ يَقِفْ وَلَمْ

úda ambaphóhidráph hi ibmwid andanirafarnoui; úda ambaphhámsi hidkáthadra andanú

ΟΤΑΕ ΜΠΕΦΟΙΕΡΑΤ Φ ΙΦΜΟΥΝΤΕΝΙΠΕΦΕΡΝΟΒΙ : ΟΤΑΕ ΜΠΕΦΕΜΣΙ ΙΤΚΑΘΕΑΡΑ ΝΤΕΝΙΑ

Sed ejus voluntas erit in Lege Domini

2 * أَلَرْبِ نَامُوسٍ فِي تَكُونُ إِرَادَتُهُ لَكِنْ

Alla ara baphouwsch schob chan ibnómos amibschois.

ΑΛΛΑ ΕΡΕ ΠΕΦΟΥΒΣΧ ΣΧΟΠ ΧΕΝ ΦΝΟΜΟΣ ΜΠΕΧΣΟΙΣ :

Hanc materiae intactae, & primum tentatae particulam in gustum dare
libitum est, quam subsequetur integrum Psalterium Copticum seu
Ægyptiacum cum Versione Arabica et Latina, types genuinis (favet
modo fortuna virtuti!) excudendum.

LONDINI
TYPIS THOMÆ ROYCROFT

THE INDIAN ARMY.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I beg to resume the subject of my observations on the constitution and management of the Madras Military Fund.

In my former letter, presuming upon the general knowledge your readers possessed on the subject, I considered it unnecessary to enter very fully into the history and principles of the institution: so many notices have appeared in your pages, at various times, on this subject, that your readers must necessarily be acquainted with the general facts relating to the Fund. In the present communication it may, therefore, be convenient to follow the same plan I before adopted.

However anomalous many circumstances connected with the regulations and administration of the Madras Military Fund may appear, there is, perhaps, none which seems more inconsistent to an impartial observer than this; that the primary object of its formation—the cause which first called it into existence—should be that which receives the least consideration and care, and which, therefore, always suffers most in any exigencies. The reason of this, however, is not difficult to discover. It arises, proximately, from the injudicious mode of obtaining the votes of the subscribers to the Fund, on any question submitted to them; but, more remotely, we may discover the cause itself, of which this is merely a correlative. In most cases, the majority of persons look more to present advantage than to any other consideration, and, therefore, it need scarcely excite surprise, that the unmarried and junior officers among the subscribers would rather that the widows' and children's pensions should be reduced, which would either not at all, or at all events, very remotely, affect them, than that that part of the Fund should be curtailed, which affords personal benefits to subaltern officers, and which, therefore, would affect themselves. This class of subscribers (the subalterns), of course, pays the smallest sums towards the support of the Fund; and, therefore, it would be only just, that the number of votes which each subscriber should possess should be proportionate to the sum he paid to the Fund. This is universally adopted in other institutions, and ought to be so here; and it would, perhaps, afford a more certain protection to the widows than any other measure, as the senior officers, who are mostly married men, would have many more votes than the juniors, and thus the balance would be more equally restored, which is now entirely in favour of the subalterns.

But there is a very general misconception entertained on the subject of the subscribers' votes, and their power of altering the regulations of the Fund. It is generally imagined by the subscribers to this Fund, that by a majority of votes, any innovation whatever may be made, not only in the operation, but in the *principles* of the institution; and that all parties are bound by, and compelled to submit to, such alterations. This is in direct opposition to the principles of every other public institution; for it is universally held that the *fundamental laws* of an institution cannot be altered at pleasure; the extent of any alterations only reaching to the making or altering of bye-laws, and not allowing the original laws to be subverted. The reason of this is obvious; because, were it otherwise, the interests of third parties might be seriously affected by such changes. This institution, then, cannot legally alter its fundamental laws any more than other public institutions, unless it *originally* possessed a special clause in its regulations to that effect. This I unhesitatingly assert is not the case; so far from it, the rules have been so loosely and absurdly framed, that no regulation, however injudicious or trivial, after it has once been made, can, conformably to the laws of the institution, be rescinded or in any way altered. The only clause in the regulations relating to this subject is section vii. art. 12, which declares, "When *any new regulation* shall appear to the directors to be advisable, such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, &c. &c." Now, the power of making "new regulations," which

alone this clause confers, does not permit the *alteration* or abrogation of any existing ones; neither can it be construed into a power of making any new regulations which are not in strict accordance with the *spirit* of the original laws of the institution; because, as the old laws cannot be rescinded, they being left in their full force, must take precedence of the others. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, we find that the laws and regulations of this Fund are continually being altered and rescinded in the most capricious manner: so much so, that the whole code of regulations is now little better than a category of contradictions, as I propose eventually to shew.

Although the laws of this institution are the most crude and undigested that can be imagined; still, such as they are, the directors and subscribers are bound to act up to them. The repeated alterations which have been made in the constitution of the Fund, by rescinding and altering the fundamental laws, are clearly illegal, as no such power is given by the original regulations of the Fund. The abrogation of the "exclusion clause," which has recently taken place, is a notable instance of this; and this important alteration may perhaps be found to involve consequences which have not been foreseen.

This alteration of one of the primordial laws of the institution, and the consequent diversion of the funds from their legitimate source, being distinctly an *illegal act*, the directors of the Fund have rendered themselves personally liable for the loss which the institution sustains by reason of this alteration. The laws of the institution contain no saving clause for the protection of the directors, as is usual in such cases; but even if such a clause had existed, it would become inoperative the moment they acted illegally, or suffered, sanctioned, or participated in any illegal act on the part of the subscribers. This illegality has now been committed, by the abrogation of the "exclusive clause;" and therefore, if any diminution in the income of the annuitants takes place, the directors are personally liable to make good the deficiency out of their own private fortunes. It, however, is only to the widows' and orphans' pensions that this responsibility attaches, as they are the only *legal* creditors of the Fund. The "personal benefits of the Fund," awarded to subscribers, are contingent; dependent, not only on circumstances, but on the *will* of the directors. But with the annuitants, the case is very different: they have a perfectly valid claim in law, and one which cannot be disputed, the claim being recoverable by an action at common law, the same as a simple contract debt, or by filing a bill in a Court of Equity; in which latter case, the directors would be made to pay back to the Fund all the money which has been illegally paid away in consequence of the abrogation of the "exclusion clause;" such being the course in all cases of a fiduciary character, where the trustees have diverted the funds from the legitimate channel.

I am aware that some persons may smile complacently at this assertion, because they are, perhaps, aware that the annuitants have all been compelled to sign a declaration to the effect that they will not take legal proceedings to enforce their claim against the Fund; and that, doing so, they *ipso facto* forfeit their claim. I speak advisedly when I say, there is nothing whatever in either the declaration they have signed, or in the rules of the institution, which in any way binds the annuitants not to take law proceedings, if they feel themselves aggrieved. The declaration in question, and the clauses in the regulations to which it refers, most signally fall short of the object at which they evidently aim. The first clause of the regulations which relates to this matter is sec. vii. art. 13, which states that, "If any subscriber or claimant on the Fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the directors to that of the subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulations, such appeal, provided it be approved by three of the directors, shall be referred and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article, and the decision shall be final in all cases whatever: any further agitation of the question by process of law, or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the Fund." And the 15th article of the same section states, that "In order to prevent litigation, &c., every application for the benefits of the Fund shall be

accompanied by an obligation of the party applying to conform and submit to the decision of the directors and the majority of the army, in cases which admit a reference to the general suffrage. So, likewise, the declaration signed by the widows, when admitted on the Fund, states that, "To prevent litigation of any question respecting claims on the Fund, which may hereafter be considered to admit of doubtful interpretation," &c. &c. : and, again, farther on, in the same declaration, the form runs thus: "I do hereby engage for myself, my heirs, &c., that I will abide by and submit to the decision of the directors for the time being of the Military Fund, or of the majority of the subscribers, taken according to the rules of the institution," &c. &c. What, then, are the rules of the institution which relate to widows? We find, sec. iv. art. 11 records them thus: "The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows and children of deceased subscribers, are absolute; not dependant on the decision of the directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution." The widows' pensions, then, are not "cases which admit a reference to the general suffrage" of the army, as mentioned in sect. vii. art. 15, because they are not among those "subjects not specifically defined by the regulations which are referred to in sect. vii. art. 13, and which alone can be submitted to that tribunal; and as the obligation on the part of the annuitants merely extends to not bringing such cases as these before a court of law, they are at perfect liberty to do as they think fit with all others.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the general conclusion to be drawn from the preceding arguments is, that the pensions of those annuitants already on the Fund cannot be reduced, legally or equitably; as the inability of the institution to meet these claims can only arise from the funds having been diverted from their legitimate object; and if, in defiance of law, justice, and honour, such an attempt be made, the annuitants have only to bestir themselves, and bring the matter before a court of law or equity, to obtain the recognition and enforcement of their just rights.

The disposition usually evinced for reducing the widows' pensions and allowances, in preference to all other claims, on the occurrence of every emergency, has already been mentioned at the beginning of this letter. This feeling, however, does not appear to be *exclusively* confined to the unmarried and junior officers; for, some time ago, the directors of the Fund themselves proposed a reduction in the allowance to widows, to defray the expense of their passage home after the death of their husbands. There might, perhaps, have been nothing very remarkable in this, were it not for the observations which accompany the propositions; a scheme, be it observed, which in reality was intended to act as a prohibition on the widows returning to Europe. The directors observe, in recommendation of their new plan, that, "at present, the Fund pays for sending home the widows, where they cost more to the institution than they would do in India, on account of the difference in the exchanges on England, and from the expense being further increased by the greater length of time they live, if resident in Europe, to what they would, had they remained in India!" No doubt, this is sound argument; but it appears somewhat strange, coming from a body of men who take credit for their *humanity*, in rescinding the "exclusion clause." It must be acknowledged, *humanity* shews itself in a variety of ways, under different circumstances.

I propose to continue my observations, on the subject of this Fund, in another letter; and to shew the absurdity, as well as the contradictory character, of many of its rules, which are the result of the "collective wisdom" of the subscribers and managers, accumulated through a period of nearly thirty years.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

13th March, 1837.

OMICRON.

INCHI SEDIN, THE PIRATE.

A TALE OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

My native village overlooked the sea; it was picturesquely situated on the Somersetshire coast, near Minehead, and from the earliest period of childhood I entertained an ardent desire to navigate its pathless waters, and to repair the fallen fortunes of my family by seeking riches in foreign countries. My childish studies tended to nourish the taste thus strongly imbibed. I read Robinson Crusoe with avidity, and the voyages of the early navigators increased my predilection; but it was for some time confined to my own breast, my parents intending me for more peaceful occupation at home. I did not even make a confidant of the sweet companion of my infancy, although she too sympathized in all my marine tastes; she loved to accompany me in my researches on the beach for shells and sea-weed; her fancies were all nautical, and she preferred the grotto which we had assisted to construct to the greenest arbour of the garden. Amy Blundell was the daughter of the Lord of the Manor, and though I might claim an equality in birth, our fortunes were widely dissimilar: children soon discover the difference between their situations, and those of their associates, and I felt rather painfully that my family could not compete with that of the greatest landed proprietor in our small neighbourhood. This conviction, however, only served to stimulate my ambition. I indulged in golden visions for the future, never doubting that, when the period for action came, they would all be realized.

Thus time rolled on, until I had completed my sixteenth year. Amy was two years my junior. I had received my education at home, my father being curate of the village, and therefore well qualified to give me instruction, while the narrow state of his finances rendered the saving of so heavy an item of expense an object of importance. My elder brother was destined for the church, and I had the offer of being taken into a mercantile house in London, an offer to which I did not object, as I thought it might lead to the promotion of my own views, and I was unwilling to shock my parents by insisting upon going to sea. The failure of the concern, and the death of the partner who had promised to provide for me, occasioned a change in the family projects, and I no longer hesitated in the avowal of my predilection for a maritime life. It was time that I should choose some profession, and, after a little hesitation, my parents consented that I should seek my fortune on the deep. Mr. Blundell, who had begun to look upon the affection between his daughter and myself with some degree of apprehension, greatly facilitated my wishes, by procuring me a berth on board an East-Indiaman.

I will pass over the parting scenes; suffice it to say, that I came home after my first voyage confirmed in my predilections, and with a cargo of foreign birds, beetles' wings, and ivory toys, which served to give an assurance that a speedy fortune would reward the toils and troubles I might endure. I had been very successful in the sale of small investments in Calcutta and in London, and my experience being all upon the sunny side, my anticipations were proportionably dazzling. Amy Blundell and myself were now of course declared lovers, that is to say, we had acknowledged our attachment to each other, and we separated for the second time, with a firm conviction that a short period would reunite us for ever. Neither entertained the slightest doubt of the other's constancy, such a thing as coldness, or change, or a thought that a preference might be given to a third party, never entered our heads. Mr. Blundell calculated differently, perhaps with more justice, for he was better

acquainted with the human mind. There was comparatively little chance of an alteration in my sentiments, for the recollection of Amy was blended with that of home, with the scenes of infancy which ever haunt the mind of the wanderer, and which return with tenfold vividness upon the soul whenever expectation swells it with hope, or disappointment pierces it with despair. But Amy, just bursting into womanhood, just gaining an acquaintance with the extent of her own attractions, and their power to advance her own fortunes in life, would probably, in the new views which society would present, learn to forget the absent.

Prosperity did not attend my second voyage; the vessel was wrecked in the bay of Bengal, and having the offer of employment in the country service, I did not return home. Undergoing numerous vicissitudes and barely obtaining a maintenance, while I acquired experience in the world, and a knowledge of my profession, I at length, after the lapse of several years, found myself at Singapore, with the hope of being appointed to the command of a small vessel. My confidence in the success of any enterprize which I might undertake was by this time considerably abated. I had become familiar with the nature of the dangers and perils which sea-faring men are doomed to encounter, and now that my hopes rested upon the result of commercial speculations in the Archipelago, I contemplated with some anxiety the numerous risks to which trading vessels are subjected in these narrow seas. Not the least of these mischances arise from the attacks of pirates, and in the course of my perigrinations I had learned many particulars concerning one who had long been the terror of the more peaceable part of the community.

The history of Inchi Sedin was somewhat remarkable: a native of Lingin, an island about midway between Singapore and Banka, he had been, at the age of fourteen, when fishing with some young companions in a small prahu, cut off from the land by a piratical rover. The party were taken to Palembang, on the east coast of Sumatra, and there sold for slaves. Sedin was purchased by a rich Arab merchant, who employed him as a domestic servant, and perceiving that he possessed great quickness and considerable natural abilities, he took pains in the cultivation of his mind. The Arab was of course a Mohammedan, and one of the most bigotted of a country in which the followers of the Prophet are more intolerant than in any other, wherein the doctrines of Islam have been adopted. Those natives of the Indian Archipelago, who have embraced the Mohammedan religion, have been converted by Arabs, which will account for their violence and fanaticism; and to the mistaken zeal of his teacher in the service of the Prophet, and the evil tendency of the principles which he inculcated, may the reckless and savage conduct, for which Sedin was subsequently distinguished, be attributed. When about twenty-two years old, he became weary of the monotony of the life which he led in the house of his master, and in conjunction with five companions, formed a plan by which they contrived to steal a canoe, intending to return in it to their native country. Each of the confederates provided arms and provisions for his own use, and when all the preliminary arrangements were completed, they met at night near the banks of the river, and seizing one of the largest canoes that were hauled up in the vicinity, launched it, and embarked without farther delay. The canoe, fortunately, was provided with paddles and a sail, and having got into the middle of the stream, they pulled quietly down without giving the slightest alarm. Sedin, though one of the youngest of the party, was the chief mover of the enterprize. When they had passed the town, and silence became no longer necessary, he suggested to his companions that

they would appear with a better face before their relatives, if they should bring with them a prize of more importance than a pitiful canoe, and proposed the seizure of one of the small prahus which annually arrived about that time from Java, some of which they would be certain to find near the mouth of the river. In the event of being successful, they would possess themselves of a vessel better adapted for the performance of their voyage, and would also command capital which would set them up in the world, and enable them to make some figure among their old acquaintance. This proposal, suiting the views of the party, was adopted without hesitation, and, as they were several miles distant from the mouth of the river, at the approach of daylight, they ran the canoe into a small creek, and sought concealment among the mangroves. Several prahus, taking advantage of the sea-breeze, passed up the river in the afternoon, and one, which could not advance against the ebb-tide, anchored near the bank, about a mile below them. As this vessel appeared to be of small burthen, they determined to attack her, and about midnight they left the creek and drifted silently towards the object of their pursuit, every one of the party having his *krees* in his hand, ready to jump on board and make himself master of the prize. When they neared the vessel, the steersman, with a few strokes of his paddle, brought the canoe alongside, but the people in the prahu had noticed their approach, and were prepared to receive them. Sedin and his comrades had no sooner reached the deck, than they were met by a phalanx of spears. Four of the pirates were killed upon the spot, and the ringleader and his remaining confederate, badly wounded; fortunately for them, they both fell into the canoe, which drifted astern. As the breeze was then blowing strongly out to sea, they exerted the little strength that remained in hoisting their sail, and the crew in the prahu, fearing that there might be other pirates about, did not pursue them. Sedin had received a deep wound in his shoulder, but his companion was less hurt, and the southwest monsoon blowing strongly in their favour, they reached Lingin, without any accident, in about three days. In the opinion of many, this adventure would have been sufficient to damp the piratical ardour of the young aspirant; but it produced a contrary effect upon Sedin, who, more vehement than ever in his desire to enrich himself by the plunder of the more peaceful traders, determined to take the first opportunity that offered to commence a new career, trusting it would be in his power to avenge himself against the Javanese, and vowing destruction to every one who should fall into his hands.

Lingin was then, and continues to be, probably, to this very day, a perfect nest of pirates. Whole fleets of prahus, belonging to the sultan and to the pangerans, or nobles, resort to the numerous islands near the British settlement of Singapore, for the purpose of making a prey of the defenceless native traders who visit that port from all parts of the Archipelago. Upon Sedin's arrival the panjeran, Joyo, had just returned from a cruise in the neighbourhood of Singapore, and had brought several valuable prizes away with him. His gallant actions were the theme of every tongue, for among the Malays, piracy is deemed the most honourable method of obtaining riches. Some disagreement respecting a division of the plunder caused a breach between the sultan and the favourite, and Joyo in consequence determined to form an independent settlement on one of the islands near Singapore, in order that he might be enabled to carry on his predatory warfare free from all control. When his plans were made known, all the restless spirits of the place flocked to his standard, and in a short time, notwithstanding the attempts made by the sultan to effect a reconciliation, he departed with about fifty prahus,

and nearly a thousand persons, including women and children. Pulo Gallang, an island at the south entrance of the straits of Rhio, fifteen miles from the Dutch town of the same name, and about fifty from Singapore, was the spot fixed upon for the settlement, and they arrived and took possession in the course of two or three days.* Sedin, as it might be expected, was one of the first to join the panjeran, and by his superior cunning and ferocity soon recommended himself to the notice of his chief. Enjoying a high degree of favour, he was speedily promoted to the command of a fast-pulling sampan, usually employed in entrapping the fishermen of the adjacent coasts, who were retained as slaves; and in little more than twelve months, he became one of the chief panglimahs, or commanders, and in this capacity was frequently sent out with considerable fleets upon expeditions of difficulty and danger. Acquitting himself upon all occasions to the satisfaction of his patron, he was rewarded by the hand of Salomah, one of the pangeran's daughters, in marriage; an alliance which tended not a little to increase his consequence. The settlement advanced rapidly in prosperity, for the pirates were cautious in their system of policy, and usually confined their attacks to native prahus, Javanese, Bugis, and Cochin-Chinese, these people not being afforded any protection by their respective governments. They carefully avoided any attempt upon English or Dutch ships, unless they could attack them with the certainty of success, in which case they took the precaution of destroying all living evidence of the fact, by the indiscriminate massacre of the crews. The seamen of the native prahus, however, were either retained as slaves or sold at the Malay ports on the east coast of Sumatra, where there was a constant demand for them. The plunder, that is to say, that part of it not bearing any marks by which it could be recognized, was disposed of at Singapore, whither it was taken in some of their own prahus, fitted up in the semblance of peaceful traders. Sedin himself often visited Singapore, in the character of a merchant, for the purpose of procuring intelligence, and though his person and true object were well known to the Malays, who were resident at that port, his secret did not transpire, and he was never detained. The panjeran, however, after a considerable period of uninterrupted success, eventually made a very serious mistake. Sedin, who had visited Singapore, in his trading capacity, sent him word that a small brig, richly laden, belonging to a Chinese, had just left the port, and would soon pass the straits of Rhio. The panjeran, deeming that three large prahus would prove sufficient to capture this vessel, took the command himself, and lay in wait for her at the southern entrance of the strait. During the night, the breeze blew strong from the northward, and an hour or two before daylight, they perceived a brig passing out on the opposite side of the strait. The three pirates instantly gave chase, falling into the wake of the vessel of which they were in pursuit, and although the latter was out of the range of their guns, they fired at her with a view to frighten her into a surrender. The brig nevertheless continued her course without returning a shot, which convinced the pirates that it was the vessel which they had expected, and they pleased themselves with the thought that she would prove an easy prey. They were deceived, the brig happened to be a large Dutch vessel, owned and commanded by an Englishman, who had sailed many years amid these seas. She had left Singapore twelve hours after the Chinese brig, but being a very fast sailer, had overtaken and passed the latter vessel. When daylight broke, a discovery was made by both parties, which materially altered the

* A piratical settlement on Pulo Gallang was attacked in a most gallant manner and destroyed, about six months ago, by the boats of H.M.S. *Andromache*, Capt. Chads, and in all probability the enterprise was directed against this identical nest of vipers.

position of affairs. The commandant of the brig became aware that the chase consisted of only three prahus, while at the same moment the pirates, perceiving that their hoped-for prey was three times the size of the vessel which they had expected, lowered their sails down, and got out their oars, in order to pull back again. They were several miles from the land, and the master of the brig determined not to lose so good an opportunity of retaliating. The prahus could not beat to windward, and were prevented by the height of the sea, which rendered their oars useless, from pursuing their wished-for course; they could not therefore return as they desired, and were compelled to stand an encounter against a very superior force. The brig's royals were instantaneously clewed up, and she was brought to the wind, giving chase to the pirates in return. At this time, the panjeran's prahu, which was the fastest sailer of the three, was about half a-mile from the enemy, while the two others were nearly a-mile astern. The pirates strove with all their might to pull towards the shore, making the most desperate efforts when they perceived that their opponents carried three long guns on each side; but their attempts to escape were unavailing, for the brig, making short tacks, approached nearer and nearer every board. The captain, seeing that all he had to do was to keep at a sufficient distance from his adversaries, to prevent them from boarding and running *a-muck*, backed his main-yard, when within three hundred yards of the panglimah's prahu, and trained and fired the three guns himself; one of the shots raked the prahu fore and aft; the terrified crew immediately dropped their oars, and she fell broadside on to the sea, a few more shots sufficing to sink her. The other prahus were destroyed in like manner; but the slaughter did not end here, for the victor, well aware that those who escaped would become more ferocious than ever, and more cruel in their mode of warfare, ordered all the rope's-ends to be hauled up, which were towing overboard, and stationing men with small arms on the forecastle, ran over the spots in which the prahus had been sunk, and put every wretch still clinging to a piece of wreck out of his misery. One unhappy creature, to save himself from sinking, clung to the rudder of the brig, his feet resting on the rings of the rudder-chain, and was perceived in this condition by a Javanese seaman. The Javanese, though described as Malays by persons who are unacquainted with the natives of the Archipelago, bear even a greater hatred to these piratical tribes, than the Europeans themselves, and the seaman above-mentioned, the instant he became aware of the attempt to prolong his existence, put the muzzle of his musket down the rudder-case, and shot the miserable wretch, who sank to rise no more.

Inchi Sedin, who had not been made acquainted with the intention of the brig to depart so speedily from Singapore, until it was too late, apprehensive of the mistake which proved so fatal to his comrades, had hastened back to Pulo Gallang the moment he learned the fact. Although he took a short cut through the islands, he did not arrive in time to put his chief upon his guard. The sound of the brig's guns gave evidence of the conflict, and he could not doubt the result. When the wind had fallen, he pulled out to sea in a small boat, and by the wreck he saw floating about, and by the number of sharks which were collected around it, he justly concluded that his chief had perished. Kaneit, the pangeran's only son, who did not inherit his father's predilection for a piratical life, returned with many of his dependents to Lingin, and upon his departure, Inchi Sedin was unanimously elected as the chief of Pulo Gallang.

Had this man's adventures been related to me amid the green fields and

shady nooks of my own home, how would my heart have panted to encounter him upon his native seas, and how should I have rejoiced at the prospect of baffling his most crafty designs, and triumphing over the deepest laid plans that he could form against me! It was now far different; the tide of fortune had left me stranded on the shore, and I awaited its flow with the strongest anxiety, for upon my success in the completion of my meditated voyage rested every hope of retrieving the past. My correspondence with my family had been much broken and interrupted. Amy, of course, not having the sanction of her father, never wrote to me at all, and though immersed in cares concerning objects immediately around me, the long period which had elapsed since I had received any tidings from Somersetshire, gave rise to fears and conjectures which pressed heavily upon my mind. At length, I received a letter, which contained allusions to several others which had never reached my hands. From it I gathered that Mr. Blundell, having experienced several unexpected losses, had put his estate out to nurse, and had gone to Swan River. Amy's name was not mentioned, but from the tenour of one passage, I felt almost certain that she had accompanied him. It seemed to me now, that a few miles alone separated me from the dearest object of my affections; but, with the delightful expectation of a speedy meeting, came the apprehension that I might appear before her father without the means of making myself acceptable to him even in the present depressed condition of his affairs. Hope, however, preponderated, and though regretting that any circumstance should have rendered it necessary for Mr. Blundell to leave his paternal acres for the purpose of endeavouring to retrieve his broken fortunes in another hemisphere, it seemed to give a promise of an equalization of fortune, which would enable me without presumption to claim the hand of his daughter.

I had staked my all in the present adventure, being partly the owner of the small schooner of which I was about to take the command. She was bound to the east coast of the Malay peninsula, for the purchase of pepper and gold dust; and we trusted that we should make a profitable voyage on account of recent circumstances. The native trade, which had been very considerable, was at the present period entirely suspended, in consequence of a quarrel between the Rajah of Tringana and his brother. The latter had engaged a considerable number of Lingin pirates in his service, who, under the pretext of blockading the port of Tringana, plundered every vessel which they could overpower, and seizing the crews, sold them for slaves. If we could escape the dangers resulting from the pirates, who literally swarmed in these seas, their formidable numbers would be an advantage, for the reason above-mentioned, namely, the stoppage of the native trade; but, although our superior force rendered us a less easy prey, and though in the open sea we should in all probability be enabled to beat them off, should they venture upon an attack, there were many dangers to be encountered which might throw us into their power. The navigation of the Archipelago is difficult even to those who are best acquainted with its waters, and the grounding of the vessel would be fatal, since upon the occurrence of such a disaster, shoals of pirates would instantaneously surround her, their numbers proving too overwhelming for any resistance that we could offer. There was but too much reason to believe that many vessels commanded by Europeans, whose nautical skill and mental energy could not be called in question, had fallen a sacrifice to these wretches, when embarrassed by a misfortune of this kind; but, according to the proverb, forewarned, forearmed, and resolving that nothing upon my part should be wanting to secure success, I set about the preparations for my voyage with even more than my usual alacrity.

The house I inhabited overlooked the harbour of Singapore; nothing more beautiful than the prospect could be easily pictured, even by the most vivid imagination. The eye fell in the first instance upon the magnificent foliage of an intertropical clime; amid the dark glossy green of the mango groves sprang up those splendid feather-like plantains, which form so striking a feature in Oriental landscape scenery, their broad leaves waving with every breeze, and beautiful under every circumstance, whether just unfolding their pale green silken banners to the light, or rent into ribands, and fluttering in the wind. The garden sloped gently down to the sea, revealing its lustrous flowers, the gigantic creepers twined into fantastic forms, and the gloriously plumed birds darting in and out from trees and thickets laden with blossoms and fruit. Beyond, numerous vessels were gently rocking, as the breeze came ruffling over the surface of the sea. Here was the realization of some of those brilliant pictures which had fascinated my boyish imagination, and in despite of a yearning towards home, and the dubious chances with which I was surrounded, I gazed upon the scene with intense delight, the strong excitement incidental to my situation increasing the tumultuous gratification with which it inspired me. For the moment, I thought of danger as only heightening the pleasures of a maritime life, and fancied that when civilization shall have extended throughout this lovely region, the absence of wild adventure and rough encounters with lawless men, would deprive it of half its attractions. My eyes were dazzled and weary with long gazing, and the reverie in which I indulged gradually took another form; thoughts of home came flocking on my mind, and I fell asleep.

How vivid was the dream which succeeded! I sat with Amy Blundell under the oak tree which crowned the summit of a hill, and looked over wide-spreading fields dotted with sheep (those large woolly masses, which so strongly strike a stranger's eye, accustomed to the goat-like animals of Eastern lands) down to the sea, which threw up a rim of silver foam as it dallied with the pebbly beach. To the right, in a sequestered nook, stood the modest residence in which I was born, with its casemented bay windows wreathed with the roses that climbed up to the small lattice at the top. To the left, embosomed in trees, arose the mansion of the squire, one angle just peeping above the surrounding beeches. The quiet pastoral nature of the scene brought a holy calm to my heart, and, like the war-broken soldier of Campbell's exquisite poem, I fain would have lingered in this peaceful retreat. But a sudden noise disturbed me; I started up, just in time to see a man glide through the window. I followed on the instant, but no trace of him remained. I called out, fancying that it might be one of my servants; several came, but it appeared that none had entered my apartment; we searched the garden in vain; there was however so much cover, that a person acquainted with it might easily have stolen away unperceived.

This incident, though trifling, perplexed me; I searched about the room, but could not make out that I had lost any thing,—at least any thing of value. My portfolio, which lay upon the table at the time, was upset, and I afterwards missed a few papers which were not of much consequence, and which I could not be certain had been taken at the time. Upon reflection, I became convinced that I had not been awakened by any sound made by the person, whoever it might be, who had stolen into my room. It was the sharp shrill scream of a favourite cockatoo, hanging in the verandah, which had interrupted my repose, and probably saved me from being robbed, and perhaps murdered, for

the Malays are not very particular concerning the taking of life, and the *krees* is a weapon which generally makes its wound fatal.

My preparations having been completed, I embarked on board the schooner. We weighed anchor at daylight the following morning, and ran out of Singapore roads with a light land breeze, making all sail to get outside the Rabbit and Coney before the sea-breeze came in upon us; we were, as I have before stated, bound to the east coast of the Malay peninsula, which it was important that we should reach as early as possible. In consequence of the expectation I entertained of having rough work upon the coast, I had taken four long brass swivels on board, in addition to the six nine-pounders belonging to the schooner. I had only three Europeans on board, beside myself, two officers, and a gunner, the rest of the seamen being all Malays. We passed Pedro Bianca at eleven o'clock, and had been becalmed about an hour, before the sea-breeze came smoking over the water, to relieve us from the intolerable heat, of which none, save those who have been becalmed under a tropical sun, can form any idea. The dullest inaction prevails amid all who are not under the necessity of exerting themselves, the only excitement arising from the excessive irritation produced by the prickly heat, or other inflictions consequent upon the state of the atmosphere. Rejoiced at the change, we soon took in studding-sails, and braced sharp up; with her head to the north, the little *Buaya* dashed the spray from her bows as if delighted with the change.

I had now time to observe what was passing on board; the numerous circumstances which occupy the attention, upon just going to sea, having prevented me from taking any notice of things which did not immediately concern me before. I had several Malay passengers on board, natives of Tringana, who had been waiting some time for an opportunity to return home to their own country. It was contrary to my general rule to cumber myself in this manner, but I had been prevailed upon to give these poor fellows a passage, in consequence of the recommendation of persons in Singapore, to whom they were well known. Upon casting a rapid glance over them, I perceived that there was one more than the stipulated number, a tall raw-boned man, about forty, whom I had remarked once or twice before. I had caught the expression of his countenance as he had gazed upon me, as he thought unobserved, and I was impressed at the time with a conviction that the superstition of the natives proceeded from a very natural idea, since I could fancy this man a personification of the *evil eye*, so dark and deadly was the glance he cast upon me. He was now seated on the bitts, and evidently did not desire to attract observation. He was not, however, a person to pass unnoticed. Upon my calling him aft, and questioning him, he said that he had agreed for his passage with Mr. S—, the agent, and had come on board the night before, not thinking it was necessary to have an order. Inquiring farther, I learned that he was going to Tringana to see his father and mother, who had long been anxious for his return; at least this was the account which he thought fit to give of himself. I asked how it happened that he should be totally unknown to his fellow-passengers, who were also natives of Tringana; and he replied that, having been absent from his home during a considerable number of years, he could only be known and remembered by his own family. This was plausible enough, but still it did not satisfy me. I disliked the fellow's appearance, and was displeased at his having smuggled himself on board; for, upon inquiry, I discovered that no one had seen him embark, while the other passengers shewed their certificates, like honest men. We should have lost too

much time in running in for the land, otherwise I would certainly have put him on shore in the jungle, so much had this person's looks prejudiced me against him. I did not think myself justified in placing him under any particular restraint on board, that is, treating him like a prisoner, as his story might be true, and I have always felt very unwilling to treat the natives with harshness, since it tends to prejudice them against the European character, and affords an excuse for aggression on their part upon the defenceless. We made Pulo Capas, an island about nine miles from the mouth of Tringana river, at sunset on the evening of the fourth day, and as the sea-breeze still held, we expected to bring up in the roads at midnight. I had all this time kept a very good look-out, trusting more to my own observation than to the caution of others, who, though equally aware with myself of the necessity of the utmost watchfulness, had not so great a stake to play for, and were therefore, of course, less anxious. On the previous evening, coming upon deck rather suddenly, I found the person, Tuanko Kaneit, as he called himself, who was already the object of dislike, if not of suspicion, sitting by the *ser-samooda*, or steersman, and engaged in conversation with him. Not permitting any communication between the passengers, or indeed the crew, with men upon duty, I ordered him forward, displeased, and not altogether easy, respecting this circumstance. It would have been useless to question the man at the helm, since I could not expect a true account of the nature of the dialogue which had passed between them. Shortly after dark, the wind suddenly shifted to the southward, and brought the schooner by the lee, but as the breeze was not very strong, we soon had the sails trimmed to it, and after standing-on sometime, I was surprised by the voice of the chief-mate from forward: "*Encuah commoodie*, hard up, sir," said he; "here's the land close under our bows." The helm was up in a moment; and as she wore round, sure enough, there was the land within a furlong of us, and if we had held-on three minutes longer, we should have been high and dry among the bushes. "This is a blind look-out, Mr. Gesket," said I; "the ship has not been going her course, or she would not have been here; however, get a cast of the lead, and see what water we have." "*Eyer teeza corang satu kaki, tuan*; a quarter less three, sir," said the man in the chains. This was touch and go; we were drawing fifteen feet aft, and we must have been in less water before we wore, than when the lead was hove. In about five minutes afterwards, a light was reported on the larboard bow, and shortly, several large prahus were seen without any sail set. I now penetrated the whole scheme; the schooner had been treacherously put out of her course, in order that she might run on shore, in which event she would have been plundered by a set of villains, who would not have dared to make an attack upon her while under weigh. A broadside from the carronades and swivels soon sent the prahus off; they pulled on shore with all their might, and speedily disappeared, it being too dark for us to see whether we did them any damage.

I now had time to investigate this affair, and called for my friend, Tuanko Kaneit, but he was nowhere to be found; no doubt he had gone overboard, and swam on shore as soon as he discovered that his scheme would not answer. On comparing the compass in the binnacle with a spare one, we found that the needle had been turned on the card, from the north to the west point, so that while we believed that we were steering to the northward, we were in reality going to the eastward, right in for the land. The steersman was put to irons immediately, and the poor wretch, terrified by the punishment he

had incurred, confessed that our passenger was no less a person than Inchi Sedin, the pirate, who had bribed him by a sum of money, and the promise of the command of one of his prahus, to alter the needle of the compass. I now had no difficulty in accounting for the mysterious visit which I had received at Singapore; and though still ignorant of his precise intention, I entertain no doubt respecting the individual who had stolen into my apartment, and carried off a few of my papers: the opportune shriek of the cockatoo in all probability saving the rest, or marring any other scheme which he might have devised.

At midnight, by the assistance of the moon, which had now risen, we saw Pulo Capas on the larboard bow, about two miles distant, and shortly afterwards the breeze died away. As the schooner had no steerage-way, the pirates could attack her with great advantage, it being in their power, with the aid of their oars, to pull up under our stern, while we should be totally unable to bring our broadside to bear upon them. We were not long in doubt respecting the intentions of the enemy, for at sunrise the pirates made their appearance round the south end of the island. Their force consisted, as nearly as we could judge, of thirteen prahus, carrying between thirty and forty men in each. They made a long sweep round, in order to come right astern of us, and then pulled direct for the vessel. It was a ticklish moment, and I felt every nerve strung to the utmost; there was, however, no time for reflection or for despondence, it being necessary to preserve activity and presence of mind, to take advantage of any circumstance, trivial though it might be, which promised to turn the scale in our favour. When within range, they commenced their fire with their long sculais; but the greater portion of the shot passed over our heads, through the sails, and did little or no mischief; we could only return it with two of our swivels, which were mounted on the taffrail. When within about sixty yards of the schooner, they stopped pulling, apparently with the intention of firing more shots into the vessel before they boarded. We saw our fate before us, and could scarcely hope for any thing more satisfactory than death with our weapons in our hands, and a fair proportion of the enemy biting the dust beside us. The slight delay which this gave us, as we had imagined only a momentary respite, decided the event against our enemy; for, to our great joy, a light air came off the land. The helm was put up in a moment, and the schooner gathered way, and wore round before the wind, bringing the guns to bear upon the astonished wretches, who an instant before had looked upon us as their certain prey. The effects of the broadside, which we fired with the heartiest good-will, were awful; the prahus being crowded together presented a mark which it was impossible to miss, and the round and grape, with which the carronades were loaded to the very muzzle, made tremendous havoc among their crews. When the smoke cleared away, we could perceive that two of the prahus had sunk, while the remainder were running foul of each other in the greatest confusion. The screams of the wounded, the oaths and vociferations of the rowers, and the cries of the wretches struggling in the water, as they were shaken off from the oars, to which they had clung, formed a scene of horror, a hideous *mélange*, in which the eye and the ear were equally dismayed, and can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. We had it now all our own way, and perhaps ought to have been satisfied with the carnage we had made; but men who have escaped by almost a miracle from a threatened death, it is well known, are very ferociously disposed towards the party who put them in peril, although at other times they may have been remarkable for their humanity. Putting all other considerations out of

the question, I felt that I was doing my duty in crippling the resources of a piratical force, which spared nothing that came in its way, and as in the existing state of affairs we could only resort to summary measures, it was our duty to destroy as many of our adversaries as we could. Only seven out of the thirteen prahus reached the land, a few of the people belonging to those which we had sunk succeeded in swimming to the shore, but by far the greater number perished. When all was over, we lowered the boats down and picked up fifteen of the pirates, several others were swimming with *kreeses* in their hands, and refused quarter, in which perhaps they were right, since those whose lives we saved, have in all probability, long before the present period, ended a miserable existence in the tin-mines of Calentan, to which they were condemned.

It appeared that the delay made by the prahus, at the moment of advancing to the attack, had been caused by the circumstance of Inchi Sedin, the life and soul of the enterprize, having been wounded by a shot from one of the swivels, which took away the lower jaw and part of the throat. The last time he had been seen, he was struggling in the water, after the prahu which had borne him to the action had sunk; so that, like his predecessor the Pangeran, he met his death by drowning. Only three shots hulled the schooner, one of which broke the wheel, killing one man and wounding two others, and this formed the total amount of our loss. This little engagement was witnessed by the whole of the population of Tringana, from which place we were distant about six miles, and we were not the worse received upon our arrival, in consequence of our having destroyed an armament which had annoyed their trade. The survivors, as the people of Tringana predicted, were never seen again, having returned immediately upon so signal a discomfiture to their own country. My traffic turned out very profitably; and, as I had anticipated, my success in this voyage laid the corner-stone of my fortunes.

Not long afterwards, an opportunity occurred of making a voyage to Swan River, in the command of a very superior vessel. My heart beat highly as I approached the shore, for I felt that I had much to learn, and perhaps much to endure. Mr. Blundell was easily found, and with him, to my great delight, I also found Amy, still unmarried. Both father and daughter were heartily tired of their residence in an infant settlement, although the latter bore it the more cheerfully of the two, and made greater exertions to render their abode comfortable. Mr. Blundell, from a somewhat proud, enterprising, and domineering man, had sunk into an humble, inert creature, almost wholly incapable of managing his own affairs. My activity and energy were of the greatest service to him. I disposed of his property to some advantage, and having obtained his consent to become the husband of his daughter, took them both on board with me on my return to the Archipelago. Inchi Sedin being the hero of my tale, I shall say little more of myself. Some lucky circumstances enabled me to pay off the mortgages on Mr. Blundell's estate. He had lost the son whose extravagance had assisted to plunge him into difficulties; and giving up the sea, I have the pleasure of talking over the past with Amy in the haunts of our childhood.

FLOWERS FOR POETS' GRAVES.—No. V.

'Tis not the rancour of a cankered heart,
That can debase the excellence of art;
Nor great in titles makes our worth obey,
Since we have lines far more esteem'd than they:
For there is hidden in a poet's name
A spell that can command the wings of Fame.—*William Browne.*

AND now the star, whose tranquil ray
Once beamed on Bion's pastoral reed,
Through the thick boughs hath found its way,
Gilding each leaf and flow'ry spray;
And the poor beast of burden, freed
From his sad pilgrimage of pain,
Drags his slow length along the grassy lane,
Picking the dewy herbage; on the breast
Of Silence day is sinking to its rest.
No sound—save village-hind returning late,
Shaking with harsh rebound the garden-gate.
Delicious hour of Peace! The breeze
Scarce fans the loose leaves of the rose;
And the long shadows of the trees
Upon the untrodden paths repose

Now Sleep from his sequestered Cave
Glides softly, and the heavy eye
Of Sickness through the misty gloom
Sees a faint glimmer in the room;
And turns upon the pillow, and doth try
To shut out anxious, busy thought; while she,
Who ever sits in sadness by,
Peeps through the curtains timidly,
And holds her breath, and wonders if he be
Wandering in dreams beneath a calmer sky.
Come to his chamber now, O blessed Sleep!
Angel of Pain and Sorrow! hear and save;
Over the dark tumultuous wave
Let the bright feet of heavenly Hope be seen,
Smoothing the tempest to a fair scene.

Like dew upon the fading flower,
Falls the mild stillness of the hour
On me, who long from Sorrow's breast
Have drawn the bitter milk of tears;
In the warm May-time of my years
Pining for happier home of rest;
Though not without a Star to guide,
A Staff, a Shepherd, at my side!

I come once more, Spirit of Thought,
To hang upon thy lips, which taught
The mystic lore of Plato; and the strain
Still breathing glory o'er the Trojan Plain.*
Mistress of him,† who on thy sacred Hill

* Homer.

† Bacon.

Held converse with thee, till the waking Light
Shook her resplendent tresses o'er the Night;
And he returned to earth with solemn pace,
Thy rich illumination on his face!

Hear me, Enchantress! from thy treasures old,
Piled in a thousand caves of gold,
Bring out thy radiant gems, to deck the shrine
Of the immortal Brotherhood divine!
Binding each Sleeper's bed with wreaths of bloom,
Gathered by thee, sweet Flora of the Tomb!

TASSO.

Peace to Torquato's injured shade! 'twas his
In life and death to be the mark where Wrong
Aim'd with her poison'd arrows; but to mis:
Oh, victor unsurpass'd in modern song!
Each year brings forth its millions; but how long
The tide of generations shall roll on,
And not the whole combined and countless throng
Compose a mind like thine; though all in one
Condensed their scatter'd rays, they would not form a sun!
Child Harold, canto iv. st. xxxix.

We love thee, Tasso! though it was not thine
With tragic pomp to walk beside
The grave, majestic, Florentine,
Amid the dying shadows of the day;
Sounding thy dim and perilous way*
Along the windings of that mighty Tomb,†
The red flame glaring through the gloom.
Not thine to bind in Pity's sheaf
The sweet Francesca's tale of grief;
Or fright the tranquil summer hour
With the dread Legend of Despair,
From Ugolino's lonely Tower.
And not to her, whose glowing eye
Shed beauty on the Attic sky,
Lighting the brooks and vales—thy pray'r,
Bard of the Holy Land, arose;
A purer Muse from heavenly Bowers,
With crown of never-fading flowers,
Came gliding dove-like through the air,
Breathing upon thy soul the breath of all things fair.

We call thee Spenser's brother; on thy Lay
Love's thousand varying colours play,
With many an intermingling ray
From Cytherea's garments thrown; ‡
And gentle Fairfax, skill'd to suit
Each amorous story to his lute,
Hath made thy charms our own.‡

* Wordsworth's *Excursion*.

† See Dante's *Inferno* for the general appellation of *La Tomba*,—every reader of the great poet will remember the scenes alluded to.

‡ Having mentioned Fairfax, it may be interesting to compare his richly harmonious and pregnant language with the more polished diction of his successor:—

Prevailing poet ! who like thee •
 Armida's melting smiles can sing,
 Her voice of faintest melody,
 And eyes, like May-stars, glittering,
 And cheek of lustre glimmering,
 Like the warm sun behind a silver cloud ;
 Or face of laughing wood-nymph bow'd
 Over the flashing water of a brook,
 Deep in the silence of a sylvan nook ?
 Oh, well the wondering Camp may be*
 Bound by her eyes in mute amaze ;
 And look, and sigh, and sighing gaze
 Upon that Lady from a far Countrie,
 So beautiful, exceedingly ;†
 But with a brilliance dearer far,
 Shines the meek Sophronia's star ;
 Soothing us with her eye-sight mild,
 Like the heart's sunshine in a child,
 On whom the peaceful heaven hath smil'd.

THE POETS OF ALEXANDRIA.—CALLIMACHUS, APOLLONIUS RHODIUS,
 THEOCRITUS.

How gladly from the storms of Greece,
 Unto thy classic shades of peace,
 The weary eye of Fancy turns,
 Ægyptian Athens ! On thy halls

Tasso.

Patve ch' apprendo il seno, indi traesse
 Il furor pazzo, e la discordia fera,
 E che negli occhi orribili gli ardesse
 La gran face d'Aletto e de Megera :
 Quel grande già, che incontro il cielo cresce
 L'alta mole d'error forse tal era ;
 E en cotal also il rimirò Babelle
 Alzar la fronte, e mina celâr le stelle.

Fairfax.

It seemed fury, discord, madness fell,
 Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same ;
 His glaring eyes with anger's venom swell,
 And like the brand of foul Alecto flame ;
 He look'd like huge Typhoeus loo'd from Hell,
 Again to shake Heaven's everlasting frame,
 Or him that built the tower on Shinaar,
 Which threaten'd battle 'gainst the Morning Star.

Wiffin.

It seemed that from the shaking of the fold
 Gigantic Discord and mad Fury flew ;
 That in his horrible eyes they might behold
 Megara and Eiecto rise to view.
 So Nimrod stood when he the nations drew
 To Shinaar's plain, the Almighty to defy ;
 When at his voice rebellious Babel grew
 Upward from earth to heaven ; with such an eye
 He watch'd it touch the stars, and threat the golden sky.

"If Fairfax," is the observation of an accomplished writer, "roughened the music of Tasso a little, he still kept it music ; some of his stanzas give the sweetness of the original with the still softer sweetness of an echo, and he blew into the rest some noble organ-like notes which, perhaps, Tasso is too defective in. He can be also quite as stately and solemn in feeling, as earnest in his devotion, as full of ghastly apprehension in his supernatural agency, as wrapt up in his sylvan haunts, as luxuriant and alive to tangible shapes in his voluptuousness." Such lines as the following confirm the criticism :—

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
 And shook his wings with rose May-dews wet.—Book i. st. xiv.
 Again :—
 And drew him near a silver stream that play'd
 Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade.—St. xli i.

* The reader is referred to the *Jerusalem Delivered*.

† Coleridge.

The old poetic sunlight falls,
The Muses' sacred incense burns;
Kindled by him, whose spirit rode
On the proud top of many a swelling strain;
Bard of the deep Magnific Hymn,*
And sounding lyre of pomp that glow'd
On Milton's inward eye, what time
He cull'd Sicilia's fragrant thyme.

Singer of golden helms, and shields,
And fiery steeds, and blazing fields,
And gods and chariots,—on thy tongue
A tenderer, sweeter poet hung,†
With flowing tale to music married;
Him oft the enamoured Muses carried
Into the gloom of myrtle shades,
Through twilight bowers, and green arcades,
From morn till dewy eve to rove;
Or dream in tents of purple braid,
By white Elysian fingers wove:
Or by the drowsy waters to recline,
Painting with delicate hand the flow'ry line.
While Beauty cheer'd him with the golden wine
From odorous trees, of every gorgeous hue,
In Fancy's Paradise that grew.
And his thoughts brighten'd with the dew
Breath'd upward from the fragrant ground;
And ever-murmuring fountains round
Their sparkling incense to the sunshine threw.

Like the sweet May-moonlight pale
Upon the unshorn sylvan lawn,
Through the white foldings of her veil
We see the maiden's features dawn;
(So through a mist a star doth rise);
And on her cheeks, love's purple fires;
And on her red lips, love's desires;
The Graces laughing in her eyes.

Poet to mightiest poets dear,—
Thee listening Maro loved to hear
Pouring thy soft notes, while he drew
Some lineament to fancy true.‡
The dancing sunshine, quiet night;
The sheep-fold startled with affright

* This was the epithet applied to Callimachus by Milton. Notwithstanding his great obligations to Homer, he is certainly a writer of original power, exhibiting, as Mr. Elton has observed, that pure and nervous simplicity so remarkable in the poetry of Greece. His cast of thought, he adds, is elevated and solemn; we are struck by the spirited enthusiasm of his mind; the expansion of his imagination; the freshness of his painting, and the pomp of his imagery. The Hymn on the Bath of Minerva contains some touches of a bold and poetic pencil.

† He was the master of Apollonius Rhodius.

‡ A few imitations are alluded to in the following lines. It would require a very extensive note to point out Virgil's obligations to Apollonius Rhodius; but we hope at a more convenient season to enter fully into (as it appears to us) an interesting and unexhausted inquiry.

At the fierce lion's hungry bound,
 Crushing, thundering on the ground ;
 Camilla fleeing from the sight,
 As o'er the summer grass a gleam,
 Or golden shadow on a stream
 Of some celestial traveller, borne
 Unto the Gardens of the Morn.
 And Milton's footsteps wander'd long
 Beside this lucid fount of Song.
 Upon his deathless page we see
 Orient colours caught from thee ;
 Whether of Maia's son the plume
 Scatters its lustre and perfume ;
 Or the angelic voice appear
 To linger yet in Adam's ear ;
 Or down his neck with clustering bloom,
 The hyacinthine tresses glide—
 We find thee by the Poet's side !

And thou, the Lusitanian Lyre,*
 Romantic Minstrel, didst inspire
 With sparks of thy poetic fire ;
 And Camoens brought a spell of power
 From the enchantments of thy bower.
 And ever dear the names to me
 Of that sweet Pastoral Company,
 Upon whose verse the scented mead
 Blooms and freshens, as we read.
 Dearest of all, thine oaten reed,
 Oh, conqueror in Bucolic Song !
 Whether we slumber, violet-crown'd,†
 Amid the shepherd's joyous throng,
 Upon a couch of asphodel,
 Uprising with voluptuous swell ;
 Or linger by the crystal stream,
 Where faces, fair as in a dream,
 Unto the wondering Hylas smile,
 The stooping lover to beguile ;
 Or carve, with lay of rustic glee,
 The name of Helen on the tree ;
 Or, bending o'er the rocky spring,
 Behold the white stones glittering ;
 Or see Amphytrion's house grow bright,
 With flashes of unearthly light ;
 The Loves in sorrow hanging o'er
 The pale Adonis' wounded thigh,
 And Cytherea weeping by :
 With melancholy steps and slow,
 Beneath the lashings of the Bow,
 By angry Cupid, creeps the boar.‡

* Fawkes points out two or three imitations by Camoens of the Greek poet.

† These allusions apply to various beauties in the poems of Theocritus.

‡ See the lively picture in Theocritus.

THE MARAVAS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE MARAVA-JATHI-VERNANAM.*

Introduction.

THE race of the Maravas have, at different times and in various proportions, been spread through the Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevely provinces; but properly speaking they inhabit a strip of land on the coast, from Cape Comorin to some distance north of Ramnad, the principal town. They are a people of very considerable antiquity; and there appears to be some reason to conclude that they are descendants of the rude tribes that peopled the peninsula of India, before that Hindûs from the north had colonized it, and before Brâhmanism was therein known. It is a disadvantage to our earlier knowledge, that records have been written, and transmitted down to us, either by Brâhmans, or by persons under their influence. But, so far as can be ascertained, the peninsula, when first visited from Hindustan proper, was peopled by rude tribes of forerunners, mountaineers, and hunters, uncivilized and uncontrolled. The expedition of Rama, the son of Dasaratha, of Ayodhya to the south, yields the first traces of history; though much disguised by the allegorical, the poetical, and the marvellous. According to the *Ramayana*, the forest (or wilderness) of Dandaca covered the whole extent of the southern peninsula; and the rude inhabitants are designated as Râcshasas, monsters, or Vanaras, monkeys. From considerable familiarity with the former term, in extensive reading of Hindû productions, I feel grounded in stating that, though the idea it bears, poetically considered, is that of evil genii, or supernatural monsters, yet, being reduced to truth and simplicity, it denotes, in very frequent usage, races or tribes hostile to the genuine Hindûs. The other term I think to have been mistaken by the northern civilized Hindûs themselves: it denoted with them monkeys; but, as used by their bard Valmîka for the tribes of the south, I imagine it designates the idea compounded of the word *vana*, 'a wilderness,' and *nara*, 'a man;' that is, a wild or an uncivilized† man: and to this sense the fable of Hanumân, the chief monkey, and that of his army of monkeys, are, in my opinion, to be reduced. Those who have seen the Collaries and Maravas will readily consider them to differ from all family likeness of the Hindûs; and, as their visages often resemble baboons more than men, it would require even less than the ardent poetical imagination of a Valmîka to induce the employment of an equivocal word, which would so aptly seem to convey the idea imparted by their appearance.

It would seem that, when Rama had succeeded in his war with Râvana on Lanka, or Ceylon, he appointed some special guardians from among the natives to be *custodes* of the idol and temple, which he had constructed on the then peninsula, but now island, of Ramiseram. The word *Sethupathi*, of future frequent occurrence, means lord, or guardian, of the local peninsula. A Telugu manuscript, of the Mackenzie collection, states that seven‡ persons were appointed, from among the inhabitants of the Ramnad country, to be the guardians of the coasts, by the Chacravertis, or powerful Hindû sovereigns; a term

* Translated by the Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, from the unpublished Mackenzie MSS. in the possession of the Asiatic Department of the Madras Literary Society.

† Professor Wilson, in his Sanscrit Dictionary, I observe, has rendered the word by "monkey, a monkey;" and he speaks of it as compounded of *nara*, a man, and the prefix *va*, indicating *resemblance*, or, *like to a man*. Either way, the equivocal meaning of the term is the same when applied to the wild races of the extreme south.

‡ Oriental Historical MSS. Appendix G.

quite indefinite, except that it designates only uncontaminated Hindûs. It is asserted, in an unpublished Mackenzie MS. entitled *Pândiya-rajakal*, that the Maravas became at one period so powerful and formidable, as to over-run the neighbouring Pândiya kingdom, to subjugate it, and to rule it for a considerable period of time. Though I once doubted the fact, yet this manuscript commands my assent. I regret that I did not meet with it in time to publish a translation of it, with other MSS. bearing on the history of that country; but it is not the only one claiming publication, and all may some day be printed together. The circumstance, however, so authenticated, comes in at a period when other already published manuscripts admit a period of confusion; though pride, or love of country, might conceal so humiliating a fact, as that the feudatories of Madura had once been its lords and masters. Still this was a period when the Pândiya kingdom was in dispute by rival claimants, and in a state of civil war; a period usually very convenient for neighbours to take advantage of: hence, probably, the temporary Marava supremacy.

It has been a custom, from very remote times, for pilgrims to visit the shrine at Ramiseraam; and the office of the local chiefs always was to conduct those pilgrims, or see them conducted, in safety, guaranteeing them, for a small acknowledgment, from the attacks of robbers among that lawless tribe, by which the country was peopled. In connexion with this circumstance, we find the first link in a regular historical chain; and this incident is not of more ancient date than A. D. 1500, or about that time. The chief spiritual guide of Mutthu Kistnapa Naicker, king of Madura, having occasion to visit Ramiseraam, was safely and loyally conducted thither, and back again, by one of the seven chiefs, or guardians. Through the chief Guru's interest and recommendation, Mutthu Kistnapa Naicker invested the local chief formally with the title of Sethupathi, and with some other privileges; amongst the rest with the right of building a fort. The Sethupathi subdued, and brought into order, other portions of the province, before anarchical; carrying collections of revenue to Madura, and meeting there with great acceptance. The result of this policy at Madura, though very successful for a time, was ultimately to exalt one of the descendants of a before insignificant chief into a rival of the celebrated Tirumala-naicker, the second son of Mutthu Kistnapa Naicker and third from him in order of succession. The valour of Tirumala-naicker's general, Râmapaiyen, restored matters; the rebel was taken on the island of Ramiseraam, carried to Madura, and imprisoned in fetters. During his imprisonment, the pilgrims suffered annoyance; and, at their intercession, he was released, and reinstated. The good effects of this generous policy Tirumala-naicker afterwards experienced, in the Sethupathi being the chief instrument of repelling an invasion of the Dindigul province, by the Mysoreans. As a reward, the sovereign of Madura bestowed on the Sethupathi those distinguished honours, which are adverted to in the following document. At a later period also, Choka-natha Naicker, a degenerate descendant from the Madura lords, was rescued from ignominious bondage to a rebellious favourite, by the conduct and valour of Ragu-natha-dever, more frequently styled Kilaven Sethupathi: a brave soldier, but unhappily a cruel man.

It will be, perhaps, superfluous here minutely to trace all the particulars of the history of this principality, seeing that they may be found in Vol. 2 of *Oriental Historical Manuscripts*; to which I beg leave to refer. Suffice it to observe, as not therein so specifically mentioned, that the law of succession being very peculiar, and liable to be suspended by trifling distinctions, arising out of the nature of marriage relations, the following manuscript is of so much

the more consequence, from its illustrating those peculiarities * Out of a family distinction, or arrangement, arose the division of the country between the ruler of Ramnad, and one of his relatives; the latter, by consent, coming into the possession of the town of Sivagangai and a connected district, very near to Madura, which the descendant of the so-styled Udiyan still enjoys. The Ramnad succession was disputed and formed matter of appeal to the king in council; it being doubtful whether the award of the appeal was the correct one, a point on which there is no need to enlarge.

The following manuscript was evidently written at a time when the country was subject to the control of Mohammedan chiefs, or possibly even so late as when subject to the nabob of Arcot; for it speaks of tribute imposed by Amildars. The writer of the manuscript, being a Hindû, seems to have been struck with those points wherein the Maravas differed from pure Hindûs: and chiefly fixed on the detail of these customs. His account evinces, when compared with Raffles' History of Java, that the Maravas are at least quite as much assimilated to the Javanese, as to the Hindûs. It is of itself a topic of interest to find, at the extreme south, a race of people originally distinct from the Hindûs, and still materially so. In this respect they are relatively as the Welsh to the English; while, as to language, the case of the Normans, who at length submitted to learn and use the Anglo-Saxon, modified and enlarged by their own tongue, is perhaps a nearer parallel. Sanscrit, however, to which I allude, is much less influential on the colloquial speech, or written documents, of the extreme south, than among the natives here, on the northern confines of the usage of the Tamil language; and bordering on the Telugu districts, where Sanscrit, pure or derived, is still more copiously horrowed, and employed.

It remains, perhaps, only to state, that the style of the following manuscript is, in the original, loose; sometimes confused, or prolix. It is not the production of one accustomed to much writing; neither does the credit of great acuteness, or expansion of mind, belong to it. The chief point of its value is the exhibition of customs different from those of pure Hindûs. As such it may be of some interest; and may also be of use in some contemplated investigations, annunciation of which might, at present, be premature.

(TRANSLATION)

An account of the tribe of Maravas inhabiting the Ramnad and Sivagangai Districts.

There are seven subdivisions in the tribe of the Maravas, respectively denominated Sembunattu, Kondaiyan Kottai, Apanur-nattu, Agaththù, Oru-nattu, Upukatti, and Kurichikattu. Among these subdivisions that of the Sembunattu-Maravas is the principal one. These four persons, that is to say, Udiyan-dever, of Sivagangai, Kaimithi-Udiyan-dever, Orurudiyat-dever, Papanampantal-udiyat-dever, are relatives of the Sethupathi, as father-in-law or brother-in-law, and are subordinate to the Sethupathi's authority. Among these four tribes the following subordinate classes are considered as branches; that is to say, the Pichakili, Marikakili, and the Sittir-makili. In these four tribes it is not permitted to intermarry with the mother's branch or class; but they intermarry with those that are co-heirs, with themselves, of family property; that is, with the children of their uncles, or the senior and junior brethren of their respective fathers. Except with these Maravas, this custom obtains not; for other classes (of Hindûs) intermarry with the mother's relatives; and are not

* Since the above was written, I have met with a manuscript in the Mackenzie collection giving all the details of this transaction.

allowed to marry with the immediate descendants of their father's relatives. Among the Sembu-nattu Maravas, it is the custom of the family of Sethupathi Udiyat-dever, if the husband die, for the wife to enter the fire, or burn herself with the dead body of her husband. If the occasional occurrence of an exception to this practice be found, then the surviving wife is bound to remain all her life a widow and cannot marry again. However, in the case of the daughters only of the Sethupathi, and of Udiyat-dever, there is the peculiar custom, that if the husband die, or if the marriage prove mutually unacceptable (to the living parties), then the relatives and friends of both are assembled, who allow the female, in either case, to choose another husband who is acceptable to her. Sometimes (in these two families), though rarely, the wife, on losing her first husband, has been known to ascend the funeral pile; and, in some cases a preference has been voluntarily given to remain in a state of widowhood.

The relatives of Udiyat-dever, the Sivagangai chief, are the following:—Sakanti-muttuku-murū-dever — Padamattur-Oyā-dever — Kattanur-tirukanat-dever — Arulikottai-Nallan-dever — Severkottai-periyndiyat-dever — Karkudikattanat-dever — Sembanur-raja-dever—Olakudi-muttuka-rupar-dever—Kovānūr-Buvulagat-dever—these all are of the Sivagangai district. These reciprocally give and receive wives to and from each other, including Udiyat-dever of Sivagangai. The whole of them are of the class of Sembu-nattu Maravas; they are also subordinate to the district ruler of Sivagangai.

These Maravas, and also those first mentioned, are by profession votaries of Siva; notwithstanding they worship Karupan, Bhadrā-kali, Santana-karuppan, Muttu-karuppan, Vira-bhadra, Sangili-karuppan, Muni-esvaran, Ayyanar, Hariyavan, Samaiyan, Guru-nathan, Pathinettam-padi Karuppan, Mathuraiviran; and to these various deities they make offerings of liquor, flesh, and fruits; praying to them according to the fashion of their own wishes. Then whenever the *pujaris* (persons officiating) are seized with the (evil) spirit, they utter replies announcing the (before not expressed) thoughts of the worshipping votaries, and declaring sometimes a prosperous, sometimes an unsuccessful, result. Among these Maravas, many persons habitually make use of palm-wine and country arrack, as being the custom of the tribe; but a few refrain. Some of the men of the common classes among these Maravas are accustomed to lengthen the ear-lobes as long as a finger, and to put in them ear-rings; but the chiefs themselves never do so. Some persons wear ear-rings in the ordinary manner, (that is, without lengthening the ears). Of the female Maravas, some lengthen the ear-lobes to the extent of six or seven inches, and wear different kinds of jewels, distinctive of their class or tribe. They wear very large garments, of twenty-five or thirty cubits in length, folded in plaits, and fastened behind. (Other natives, being Hindūs, do not exceed at the utmost twenty cubits; fastened on the right side in front). Some of the men use a small handkerchief worn on the head, others a white, or coloured, handkerchief of six or seven cubits; they never wear turbans. The rulers only, and that on special occasions, put on turbans, robes, and jewels, according to the customary fashions of the Hindūs.

The Marava chiefs, and also the heads of smaller districts were, in earlier days, either simply proprietors of the villages, and of the right of the soil, or else they were merely guards of villages; but in process of time they became principal rulers, or chiefs of districts; and though possessing a long series of privileges and wealth as rulers, yet when poets write their panegyrics, or sing their praises, it is customary to style and entitle them only from the first small town, of which their ancestors were the possessors, or the guards. Besides

these persons who are chiefs, of the other ordinary classes of the Maravas, not being subject to their authority, some are possessors, or guards, of villages; some are cultivators of the soil; and they appropriate the proceeds in part to gifts to idol-temples, in other part to house-repairs, and they pay tribute, according to the proportion demanded from them, by the Amildars and other revenue officers.

The manner of their marriages is the following: whether the two parties be of the same or of two different villages, some of the man's relatives go to the dwelling of the bride, and there while the *chank* (or conch-shell) is being blown, they tie on the *táli* (emblem of marriage); after which they bring her to the house of the bridegroom (who does not go himself): the immediate relatives with whom this office rests, are the sister of the bridegroom or else one of his aunts, accompanied by other relatives. On the bride being brought to the bridegroom's house, the relatives of both parties assemble there, and are feasted by the bridegroom with flesh-meat and other matters, to the extent of his ability, for one or two days; when they are dismissed to their respective villages. Should it so happen, either in the case of wealthy rulers of districts, or of poorer common people, that any impediment arises to prevent the complete celebration of the marriage with all attendant ceremonies, according to the sacred books and customs of the tribe, then the *táli* only is sent and the female is brought to the house of the husband. At a subsequent period, even after two or three children have been born, the husband sends the usual (Hindù) summons to a marriage, of areca-nut and betel-leaf; and, when the relatives are assembled, the bride and bridegroom are publicly seated in state under the marriage pandal: the want of completeness in the former contract is made up; and all needful ceremonies being gone through, they perform the public procession through the streets of the town; when they break the coco-nut, in the presence of Vignesvara (Ganésa); and, according to the means possessed by the parties, the celebration of the marriage is concluded in one day, or prolonged to two, three, or four days. The *táli* before tied on, has the name of *katu-táli*, and the name of the last ceremony is called "the removal of the former deficiency." If it so happen that, after the first ceremony, the second be not performed, then the children of such an alliance are lightly regarded among the Maravas. Should the husband die during the continuance of the first relation, and before the second ceremony be performed, then the dead body of the man, and also the woman, are placed upon the same seat, and the ceremonies of the second marriage, according to the customs of the tribe, being gone through, the *táli* is taken off; the woman is considered to be a widow, and can marry with some other man. These two customs of tying on the *táli*, and the consequent ceremony, are common to all the subdivisions of the Maravas.

The like usages also obtain among the class of people termed Agambadiyar. Besides, with the exceptions of the Kallars (Collaries) of the Tondamàn's country, the Kallars of the Visanga district, and the Kallars of the eighteen palliyams (districts) connected with the Tanjore kingdom, all the tribes of the Kallar caste, throughout the Madura country, follow the preceding customs of the first and second marriage, in the aforesaid manner.

Among the Maravas, the kings or the rulers of districts, or principal men, are accustomed to perform the ceremony of tying on the *táli*, or in performing the marriage at once in full, with reference to females of the Agambadiyar tribe. The female children of such marriages can intermarry with the Maravas, but not among the Agambadiyar tribe. On the other hand, the male offspring

of such marriages is considered to be of the mother's tribe, and can intermarry with the Agambadiyas, but not in the tribe of the Maravas. Among the whole of the Maravas, the usual titular surname is Dever (god). Among the Agambadiyas, the ordinary surname is Servikaren. The titular surname of all the Kallars is Ambalakaren. The tribes that pay outward respect to the authority of the Sethupathi, are the eighteen chiefs of the Tanjore country; Udiyat-dever, the chief of Sivagangai; the Tondaman of Puthu-Kotai (or new fort); these testify towards him great veneration. The reason is, because Tirumala-naicker, the sovereign of the Madura and Trichinopoly country, gave to the Sethupathi, the title of Tirumala-Sethupathi; bestowed on him the appropriate insignia of royal power; presented to him the lion-headed palanquin, in which he himself had been accustomed to be carried; called him his adopted son; invited him to eat of the cold rice of which he (the king) had before partaken; and conferred on him the title of Sethupathi. In consequence, the aforesaid persons, from that time forwards, rendered to the Sethupathi the respectful recognition due to a superior; (that is, standing before him, with the two palms of the hands joined together, and held in front of the breast) The following chiefs among the seventy-two Poligars of Madura, that is to say, the chiefs of Tinnevely, Cuta-boma nayak of Panjalum-curuchi, Serumalinayak of Cadai-cudai, the Tokal-var Dottiya, being all of inferior caste, fall prostrate before the Sethupathi; and afterwards are not allowed to be seated in his presence, but stand with their arms (respectfully) folded. The following chiefs pay the Sethupathi no exterior sign of respect or homage whatsoever; that is to say, the Sillavas and others of Yettiyaburam, the Vadai-carei, Sokanpattai, Uttu-malai, Settúr, Sarandai, and other Marava chiefs; with the Vanaiya chiefs of Siva-giri of seven thousand fields, the Talivan-Kotai, and other Vanaiya chiefs. If they come before the Sethupathi, he rises in token of courtesy. When the Sethupathi goes out publicly, the criers (or heralds) proclaim him to be servant of the house of Tirumala-naicker, and invincible by the seventy-two chiefs (poligars) of Madura. Thus much is the narrative of the Sethupathis, and other Maravas of the Sembu-mattu.

The following is a circumstantial account of the Maravas of Kóndian-Kottai, and of the Upu Kottai Maravas, who are heads of districts in the province of Tinnevely. Among the Upu-kottai Maravas is Vadagarai Senna-nancha deven; among the Kondian-Kottai Maravas are Periya-sami-deven of Sakampati; Maruthapa-deven of Uttu-malai, Tiru-vanal-deven of Settur, Kadari-Saravat-deven of Surandi, Sethu-rayen of Singam-patti; Nalla-Kutti-deven of Urkáu, Sevel-puli-deven of Ney Kútan, Arugu-dever of Kuruka-vatti, Muvaraiyan of Kodi-kulam, Tadiya-talavan of Cadamlur, Indra Talavan of Maniyachi, and the ruler of Naduva-Kuruchi. With the exception of the Upu-kottai chief, the other twelve are of the Kóndian-kottai Maravas. The customs of their tribe are the following. They do not make use of palm-wine-arrack; and though they eat flesh-meat, they yet bathe daily; and, putting on their silk* garments, they then pay homage to Siva. They also make charitable presents or donations (to temples and the Brahmins). With the exception of the wives and daughters of the ruling chiefs, all their relatives follow this rule in the case of young women who, being childless, have lost their husbands,

* Or, 'wet garments.' According to the notions of the Hindus, garments, if wetted, or silk garments, cannot convey defilement by the touch. For example, there are native physicians of the Valluvar (pariah) tribe. If they wish to feel the pulse of a person of caste, a silk garment is interposed between the point of contact. Two or three native doctors have had sufficient weight, by reason of their high reputation, to overcome this custom. In the case of a Hindu doctor (of caste, having to feel the pulse of a woman, in a case of ceremonial uncleanness, a silk garment is in like manner interposed, in order to prevent contamination.

that is to say, the parents and principal persons among her relatives come and enquire whether, on account of her youth, it is her wish again to marry or otherwise: if she consent, another marriage is arranged; but if she do not consent, she remains a widow. In these things the customs of the Upu-kottai and Kóndian-kottai Maravas agree. The whole of the foregoing chiefs wear on their heads a handkerchief, either coloured or white, of seven or eight cubits, but do not wear turbans. They wear a body-cloth coloured, in the way called *Nir-kawi* (said to be the effect of constant washing every day), which is of eight cubits; but jackets, or vests, with long skirts, are not worn by them.

Among the Kóndian-kottai Maravas, with the exceptions of the twelve before-mentioned chiefs, and their people, others of that class reside in the Ramnad province, which is under the authority of the Sethupathi; and are in some cases possessors of villages, in others renters of villages, for a time: these also give a certain smaller proportion* than usual of tribute (*vari*) to the Sethupathi; they also appoint their own substitutes in the cultivation, and then hold official revenue situations under the Sethupathi. Those not so employed manage their own lands, and give tribute of the proceeds (*váram-ruraisai*), according to the ordinary custom.

The Apanur-natta Maravas follow the customs of the tribe, with the receiving and giving in marriage, the same as the Kóndian-kottai Maravas. Some among them are possessors of the villages; some of them temporary renters; half of them are manual cultivators, paying tribute to the government.

The customs of the tribe of Agatà-Maravas are the following: these are servants to the before-mentioned Dottiyas, and this by hereditary descent. The men serve the men, and the women serve the women. The women of this tribe wear ornaments of red gum-lac, made to resemble coral. They imitate the females of the Dottiya tribe in the fashion of their ear-ornaments. The Dottiya men retain a portion of the Agatà women as a sort of inferior wives. The Agatàs are commonly called "earth-coral wearing Maravas;" because they fabricate the semblance of jewels from gum-lac. If the husband of a woman of the Agatà tribe die, she again enters on the marriage state. These women are at liberty to take as many successive husbands as they please. This is the detail of the Agatà Maravas.

The following is the account of the Curuchi Kattu Maravas. The customs of this class resemble those of the before-mentioned Sembu-natta Maravas. Although the females of the Curuchi Kattu Maravas intermarry with men of the Sembu-natta Maravas, yet the women of the latter class do not intermarry with the Agatà Maravas; and the male offspring of such marriages intermarry only with women of the Sembu-natta Maravas. Though the Curuchi Kattu Maravas are Saivas, yet they perform *pujai* (worship) to various images, as before specified. These people are all of them servants or labourers in cultivation, or small farmers, under the Sethupathi. Others are upon the footing of the Sethupathi's proper people; and pay tribute for their lands in the same manner. Such is the account of the Curuchi Kattu Maravas.

The following is the account of the Orúnattu Vattagai Maravas. These are Saivas; but, as above, perform worship to various images. They are habituated to drunkenness. Like the before-mentioned Maravas, they are accustomed, on the part of the bridegroom, to give thirty† fanams as a marriage-present to the bride, which is received by her father and mother. The elder or younger sister of the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride: and, to

* The meaning seems to be, that these pay less in consideration of serving as clerks or accountants in the cutcherry.

† Most probably "cully fanams."

the sound of the conch-shell, ties on the *táli*; and early on the following morning brings her to the house of the bridegroom. After some time, occasionally three or four years, when there are indications of offspring, in the fourth or fifth month, the relatives of the pair assemble and perform the ceremony of *removing the deficiency*; placing the man and his wife on a seat in public, and having the sacrifice by fire and other matters conducted by the Purohitan (or brahman); after which the relatives sprinkle seshai rice (or rice beaten out without any application of water) over the heads of the pair. The relatives are feasted and otherwise hospitably entertained; and these in return bestow donations on the pair, from one fanam to one pagoda. The marriage is then finished. Sometimes, when money for expenses is wanting, this wedding ceremony is postponed till after the birth of two or three children. If the first husband die, another marriage is customary. Should it so happen that the husband, after the tying on of the *táli* in the first instance, dislikes the object of his former choice, then the people of their tribe are assembled; she is conducted back to her mother's house; sheep, oxen, eating-plate, with brass cup, jewels, ornaments, and whatever else she may have brought with her from her mother's house, are returned; and the *táli*, which was put on, is broken off and taken away. If the wife dislike the husband, then the money he paid, the expenses which he incurred in the wedding, the *táli* which he caused to be bound on her, are restored to him, and the woman, taking whatsoever she brought with her, returns to her mother's house, and marries again, at her pleasure. This class of people belonging to the Sivagangai district, are soldiers of Udiyat-dever, those of them who live in the Ramnad district are soldiers of the Sethupathi. Those who carry spear and sword have land given them, producing five *kalams* of rice; those bearing muskets, seven *kalams*; those bearing the *sarboji*, nine *kalams*; those bearing the *sanjali* (or gun for two men), fourteen *kalams*, because of the two men, being double allowance. A sirdar, of 100 men, has land equal to the produce of fifty *kalams*; half as much is apportioned to a chief of fifty men. These grants are made from various villages and towns. In this way they derive the produce, paying tribute of five fanams for every *kalam* of rice; and in this way the cultivation is managed. Such is the account of the Orunútta-Maravas. The like custom of military service is common to the other classes of the tribe of Maravas.

This is the completion of the illustration of the customs of the entire tribe of Maravas.*

* From the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, for October 1836.

SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. XII.—DISTURBANCES IN BAREILLY.

THE reader who has merely a general knowledge of India, is apt to think of its people in the same way as of the Dutch or the Portuguese: he considers them as marked by strong national peculiarities, which extend with perfect uniformity over the vast tract of country known by the name of India. In the former part of this judgment he is right—the latter is at variance with truth. There are certain leading traits of character, which not only distinguish the people of India but which appertain to all the inhabitants of the East; but the slightest reflection upon the extent of the country, upon the numerous races of which its people are composed, and of the varied circumstances in which they have been placed, might induce a suspicion that great diversity of character might be expected, and local observation would shew that such diversity actually prevails. Timidity is generally believed to be one main feature in the native character, and, to a great extent, the belief is well founded. Nevertheless, there are exceptions to be made and degrees to be observed. The Mahometans, for the most part, are less timid than the Hindoos; and many tribes of each class evince far less of this quality than the majority of their fellows. In certain spots, entire communities are met with, whose activity and daring would seem to characterize as rather of European than Asiatic origin. These are the men with whom it is most difficult for a foreign Government to deal. An excess of rigour may provoke resistance—an excess of indulgence, by exciting a belief of the weakness of the ruling power, may readily lead to the same result. An union of moderation with firmness is the only policy upon which a Government so circumstanced can be entitled to rely, and a very slight failing in the due admixture of these wholesome ingredients may be fatal.

Of the description of natives last adverted to, are a large proportion of the inhabitants of Rohilcund. In this province the number of Mahometans, in proportion to that of Hindoos, far exceeds what is usually found in other parts of India. By some, the Mahometans have been supposed to constitute nearly half the population; and if this estimate be exaggerated, its existence is sufficient to shew that the proportion must be large to have given rise to such a calculation. These Mahometans were of Afghan race, and emigrated about the beginning of the eighteenth century. They are represented as high-spirited, sanguinary, and revengeful—strongly attached to a military life, but impatient of the restraints of European discipline. Great numbers of them had served under Holkar, and at the period under consideration, many found a refuge in the service of their countryman Ameer Khan. A numerous body, however, remained unemployed and in great distress: they consequently were ready to embrace any chance that appeared to promise subsistence and distinction, and even to accelerate the tardy career of fortune by fomenting discontent and disturbance.

Some curious particulars of the state of society existing in Rohilcund are
Asiat. Jour. N. S. VOL. 22. No. 88.

related in two papers submitted by Mr. Strachey to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut. These papers were drawn up eleven years before the occurrence of the transactions about to be related, but the changes wrought in the intermediate period were not sufficient to render Mr. Strachey's statements inapplicable. It appears that robberies were much less frequent throughout the ceded provinces than in the lower provinces, and the reason assigned by Mr. Strachey for this fact is, not the supremacy of the law, but the reliance of the natives upon their own prowess, and their habit of standing by each other in the event of being attacked. "The grand object of law and police," says the writer, "security of person and property, is better accomplished here by the spirit of the people than in Bengal by the Regulations." The number of crimes reported, it appears, was small, and the number of offenders taken and brought to justice, when compared with the number of cases reported, was larger than might have been expected. One remarkable and characteristic feature in the criminal statistics of Rohilcund was, that while offences against property were few, cases of homicide in all its gradations of guilt were comparatively of frequent occurrence. They were mostly the acts of individuals proceeding upon their own impulses, without concert or confederacy with others. They rarely originated in a desire for plunder, but generally had their rise in revenge, jealousy, wounded pride, or the sudden impulse of anger; but there was an exception to this of an extraordinary character, and which was not less detestable than anomalous. The murder of children, for the sake of the ornaments which they wore, was one of the most common crimes, and this horrible fact tends very much to lower our estimation of a people, who, with many of the vices of half-civilized nations, were supposed to possess many of the sterner and ruder virtues. That the really brave should, under any circumstances, imbue their hands in the blood of childhood, seems almost impossible: the fact that this cowardly crime was perpetrated in furtherance of petty robbery, is calculated to increase the disgust with which it must be regarded by all who retain the slightest tinge of humanity; and the alleged security of property in Rohilcund loses half its value in the well constituted mind, when it thus appears to have arisen from no better motive than fear. Property was safe in the hands of those who had the strength to protect it; but weakness afforded lawful prey: the property which had no better guardian than infant innocence was seized without scruple, and the blood of its bearer shed without remorse. It is the disclosure of facts like these which reduces uncivilized and semi-civilized life to their true dimensions; and it is the concealment of them which had led to the absurd belief of the superior excellence of the savage and the gradual deterioration of man by civilization. If any virtue is of such hardy nature as to flourish best when deprived of the fostering hand of cultivation—a point more than doubtful—it is certain that, in a state of lawlessness, all the vices shoot out and fructify in wild and rank luxuriance. Man, untaught and unrestrained, may, for a time, and under favourable circumstances, manifest certain attractive qualities, and appear to be actuated by pure and elevated motives; but the appearance is fallacious; when his passions

are roused and his fears at rest, his real character will become apparent, to the confusion of those theories which place the excellence of human nature in the nearest possible approach to the state of the brutes which prowl the jungle.*

The crimes by which Rohilcund was distinguished found a ready excuse in the prevalence among the Mahometans of the doctrine of fatalism: and the same convenient belief afforded consolation under the consequent punishment. Mr. Strachey represents the following confession as a fair sample of those which were usually made: "I was provoked—I was impelled by fate to kill the deceased—all must die at the hour appointed—no one can struggle against destiny—it was written, his time was come." Thus the assassin convinced himself that he was but a cog in the wheel of fate, performing his appointed part in the revolution of human events; and in the sentiments he avowed, he spoke those of his countrymen generally. Exertions, they said, were ineffectual to contend with a power in whose hands man is but a mere instrument—it was the part of mortals to resign themselves, and abstain from useless attempts to alter the established course of things. It is plain that, where the doctrines of fatalism are received, a door is opened for the widest indulgence of the passions. The restraints of prudence as well as those of principle are removed, the fatalist arguing "if it is decreed that I am to suffer, suffer I must; on the other hand, if fate has awarded me impunity, nothing can assail me or endanger my safety." It is an error to suppose that men's opinions exercise little influence over their actions. If, unfortunately, they are too often unavailing for good, it is beyond doubt that they are found powerfully efficient for evil.

Among such a people, neither the British Government, nor any regular government, could be popular. They had been separated at no remote period from the dominion of Oude, one of the worst governed states in the world. Their zemindars had been accustomed to exercise a degree of power which, under the British Government, it was found necessary to control, by subjecting all classes to the operation of the law. This was regarded as an insufferable grievance by the zemindars, and though the condition of the ryots was decidedly improved, the feeling of habitual dependence upon their chief was so strong, that it was difficult either to shake it, or to excite a counteracting feeling among the people in favour of their own rights. This state of things is depicted by Mr. Strachey with some force. He says, "deprive the ryots of a necessary of life, and they sit silent; nobody cares for them, and they cannot help themselves. But take from their chief the management of the police, which he exercised only to oppress them; restrain him from disturbing the peace of the country, and he will prevail upon them to take up arms in his cause, and contend in a hopeless

* The extraordinary crime which has given rise to the above remarks, suggested to Mr. Strachey a very extraordinary remedy. He seriously proposed to prohibit the wearing of gold and silver ornaments by children, and to enforce the prohibition by the forfeiture of the ornaments or some other penalty. This fancy of depriving persons of their property because that property is liable to be invaded by lawless men, is about as rational as it would be to forbid men to eat in order to secure them from the inconveniences of indigestion, or to sleep lest they should be murdered while in a state of unconsciousness. But law projectors have indulged in strange flights. An amusing book might be written on the "Freaks of Legislators," from Draco to Jeremy Bentham.

desperate enterprize against all the powers of government civil and military. Such are our subjects—they resist authority without pretence of right or hope of success. Their disorders afford no signs of grievance or even of discontent.”

The upper classes disliked the regular administration of law, and when the cause of their dislike is traced, it will increase the surprise felt at their having been able to induce the inferior classes to support them. According to Mr. Strachey, when a native of rank was asked what part of the established system was obnoxious to him, he would answer, “that which reduces me to a level with my domestics and labourers.” By the same authority, it is stated, that “a man of high caste and wealth, conceiving that he possesses superior rights and privileges, thinks himself disgraced by being called into court on any occasion.” He has an aversion also to be examined publicly as a witness. “Is my testimony,” says he, “rated no higher than that of my servants and coolies, and am I to stand on an equality with them, and reply as a criminal to their petty complaints for an assault or abusive language?” The dissatisfaction, therefore, originated in that which has generally been esteemed the perfection and glory of the law—its impartiality and non-respect for persons. Some auxiliary grounds of complaint were resorted to, as is usual in such cases, and the never-failing ones of the expense and delay of judicial proceedings were not forgotten. Upon this part of the subject, the observations of Mr. Strachey appear very just. “Supposing,” he says, “it to be true that these evils exist to a great degree, such evils should not be charged to the introduction of our system as its most characteristic marks. Let not the present be compared to a state of things never known here, when justice was cheap and expeditious, but with that which certainly did heretofore exist, *viz.* one in which there was no justice at all to be got; where the important sacred duty of redressing injuries and punishing crimes, depended upon the tyranny and caprices of a revenue officer, who either entirely disregarded the duty, or by corruption and abuse made it a source of profit.” After thus pointing out the real objects to be compared, Mr. Strachey might well say: “It is, indeed, extraordinary that it should, with any one, ever become doubtful whether the country actually derives benefit from such a change as has taken place, when for rapacity and injustice is substituted a system of mildness, humanity, liberality—in a word, of justice—of justice, the acknowledged source of moral relations, the only solid basis of legitimate government. Is it to no purpose that our Government, at an immense expense, maintains its judicial establishments, that so large a portion of its servants is occupied, in diligently and conscientiously enquiring into and redressing the wrongs of individuals? The same people, heretofore accustomed to look for extortion and violence at the hands of their rulers, without appeal or hope of remedy, may now see public officers the most respectable for rank and station and connexions, if accused of malversation, undergo a strict impartial open trial. When they see such things, I cannot but believe they acknowledge the blessings conferred upon them by their new rulers. They

will not at least deny that our intentions are good, and that we appear to be guided by principles of equity and justice, and to have their welfare at heart more than their old rulers had. It is scarcely possible for an unprejudiced mind to doubt the superiority of our government, when firmly established, to the native governments. To do so is to compare anarchy, oppression, and wretchedness, with justice, moderation, peace, and security."

From these opinions few persons of sound judgment will dissent, nor from the mode in which Mr. Strachey accounts for the hostility of some of the zemindars. "They seem," he says, "to forget or to value not the advantages they derive from our system of justice and general security. They remember only the power which most of them made a bad use of. To protect the ryots from violence and extortion within, and from the depredations of barbarous enemies from without, gains us the good-will of the weak and helpless only—of those whose voice is not heard—of those who have been ever led or driven by a master."

The views of Mr. Strachey are, to a certain extent, confirmed by the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the disturbances at Bareilly in 1816. They represent our courts of justice to be viewed as a grievance by the upper classes, and not as a blessing by the lower. With regard to the majority of the latter, the Commissioners add, that the expense of our courts rendered them scarcely accessible, and their delay nearly useless. This charge had been answered by anticipation by Mr. Strachey. In comparing the previous state of Rohilcund with that which then existed, the comparison was not between a good system of law and a bad one, or between two systems of law, both good or both bad. It was between law and no law. The habits of the people of Rohilcund might lead them to prefer the latter half of the alternative; but it does not follow that their preference was just, or that it was a choice worthy of encouragement or even of indulgence: and when it was added that the personal punishments, to which men were liable in the criminal courts, rendered them more an object of terror than of gratitude for the protection of life and property, it may be asked, to whom were the criminal courts objects of terror? If to evil-doers, this was precisely what was intended, and the system worked well. If to the people at large, may not a further question be put? May it not be asked whether the opinions of a large proportion of the population on the subject of government were not rather loose, and their estimate of the value of human life but moderate? By such persons all restraint is felt as a grievance. An institution for the promotion of chastity would be unpopular in a community of debauchees. An institution for the preservation of life and property must also be unpopular with a people who regarded both as the lawful prize of the stronger. The freebooter and the pirate thank you not for the most perfect system of law that can be devised. Exactly in proportion to the degree in which it approaches perfection will be their hatred of it. True, that they are protected in their lawful rights as well as others, but they will readily forego this boon for the pleasure of preying upon their neighbours. To such men, a court of justice is a trap,

and a judge a common enemy. Even with better disposed persons, the expectation entertained by the Commissioners, of finding gratitude the return of good government, was somewhat Utopian. Gratitude towards individuals is not so common as the lover of our species could wish, gratitude to the state is still less frequent; the share which falls even to the wisest and the most beneficent governors is small indeed. Some minor sources of complaint, adverted to by the Commissioners, might rest on a more solid basis of grievance. The indiscriminate and officious zeal of the officers of the courts, the agency of common informers, the practice of summary arrests and of domiciliary visits, were alleged to have produced an injurious effect upon the public mind, extending far beyond the sphere of their occurrence. In all these reprehensible transactions, however, it may be observed that the instruments were natives, and the practices complained of were clearly also of native origin. The law retainers of the courts, the informers and barraters, were the countrymen of those whom they injured or annoyed; and summary arrests and domiciliary visitations are certainly not processes of English growth. The European functionaries may have consented to adopt them, but there can be little doubt that the modes of proceeding, as well as the accusations, were suggested by those who hoped to profit by them. This will not, indeed, excuse the English authorities who incautiously lent themselves to such acts and such agents, but it removes from them the infamy of having planned the one or created the other. The tools of despotism were ready to their hands, and they can only be charged with a deficiency of moral determination in not having indignantly cast them away. Under the native rule, tyranny, extortion, and outrage were universal. A better system was introduced by the British, but those who administered it were compelled to have recourse to such agency as native materials afforded. If this were not of the best description—and it would perhaps be no exaggeration to affirm that it was of the very worst—the misfortune was great, but the British Government is not to be condemned for it. In countries which stand the highest in civilisation and morals, and under the purest administration of law, the lower emissaries of the courts are among the dregs and refuse of society. In India, this class of persons has always been pre-eminent in all that is base and vile, and it would be strange, indeed, if Rohileund had formed an exception.

Upon the whole, the truth will be that there was some small share of grievance, and a very large amount of discontent,—that discontent arising from the lawless propensities of the people generally, from the mortified ambition of the upper classes and the miserable poverty of the lower. Previously to its cession to the British, the country had, by mis-government, been reduced to a state almost of desolation, and though it had subsequently improved, yet it must be remembered, that fourteen years is but a short period for raising a country from ruin to prosperity. The misery of the people, and the turbulence of the leaders, were elements powerfully adapted to coalesce in the production of an explosion. The privations and sufferings of the lower classes were borne by them with sullen indifference,

if not with patience—and little danger to the state might have arisen from this source; but the people of Rohilcund were actuated by a fanatical attachment to their chiefs, which induced them to follow wherever their superior would lead them. This feeling was altogether independent of the popularity of the chieftain, or of any claim which he might have upon the affections of his followers. It had nothing to do with the justice of his cause, and was even uninfluenced by his good or ill fortune. Men are always found in abundance to gather round the standard of a tyrant, so long as his career is one of victory; but the adherence of the people of Rohilcund to their oppressors seems to have had no reference to their success. The followers of a proscribed robber remained attached to him, when misfortune had deprived him of all power of rewarding their services, and when hope itself was lost. Their fidelity was the effect of mere habit, but it afforded the chiefs a powerful instrument for thwarting and annoying the government, whenever their caprice or calculation led them to employ it. The country was prepared for change of any sort, and by applying a very small portion of the principle of fermentation, the entire mass might be put in motion.

In the district of Bareilly, this was found in the attempt to introduce certain police regulations, which had been carried into effect without difficulty through the greater part of the territories subject to the presidency of Bengal. These arrangements, however, involved certain fiscal regulations, which were eagerly seized at Bareilly, as a ground for dissatisfaction and resistance. A new tax is not a very popular thing anywhere. In India, the effect of the reluctance, which most men feel at parting with their money, is increased by the odium attaching to all change. In the East, the land has been regarded as the legitimate object of taxation, almost as exclusively and scrupulously as by Turgot and his brother economists. However oppressive the burdens imposed upon the soil may be, they rarely give rise to resistance; but anything resembling a personal tax has always been regarded by the people of Hindostan with great dislike, and the attempt to levy an impost of such a nature has generally been unsuccessful, often dangerous. There was, in the present instance, some encouragement to resistance afforded by the success which had attended earlier experiments in the art of agitation. A police-tax and a house-tax, previously imposed, had both been surrendered to popular disapprobation, and the people were, it appears, sufficiently versed in philosophy to expect the recurrence of similar effects from the operation of similar causes. It seems also that the inhabitants of Bareilly were decided advocates for "the voluntary principle." A sort of police establishment had previously existed, the expense of which was defrayed by voluntary contributions. The persons retained on this service received generally the magnificent allowance of one rupee per month, and in no case more than two. The number of these well-paid supporters of the social system was determined by the amount of contributions which could be obtained from any particular street or portion of a street; and in making the new arrangements, the Government consulted

the Indian love of unchanging continuity, by making the assessment with reference to the number of chokeedars, formerly retained by voluntary contributions. As, however, the new chokeedars were to have a salary of three rupees per month, the amount of contribution was increased, as well as its character changed from a voluntary to a compulsory payment.

The wish of Government, of course, was to carry its object quietly and securely, and the magistrate appears to have been desirous, in this respect, of forwarding the views of his superiors; but no one acquainted with Indian affairs can be ignorant how frequently the good intentions of the European authorities have been frustrated by the perverseness or treachery of native servants; and a fresh example was here afforded.

A native agent, to whom fell the duty of collecting the assessment, discharged his duty in a manner the most overbearing and offensive. The official insolence of a functionary of humble rank, and of very low origin, could not fail to provoke the higher classes of a people like those of Rohl-cund. But this man, it was said—and the charge was credited by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the transaction,—not content with demanding in an offensive manner that which he was entitled to collect, demanded in some instances rates far exceeding those which his authority warranted him to receive. Thinking, with one of the heroes in the history of John Bull, that punishment is of the very essence of law, this functionary was determined that the means of inflicting it should not be wanting. For the benefit of the lower classes, an additional number of stocks was erected at each police chokee, while the higher order of the inhabitants were consoled by the assurance, that an adequate quantity of fetters was in preparation for their use. To convince the people of the folly of resisting the law, he is represented as having adopted a very extraordinary method, by assuring them that it was only the commencement of a series of imposts, all which were to follow in due order, to the amount of sixteen or eighteen. Whether this assertion originated with the kotwul, or in some quarter more avowedly hostile to the British influence, has been made matter of doubt; but it has also been questioned, and with much appearance of reason, whether the kotwul, while thus exerting a “vigour beyond the law,” in the ostensible service of the British Government, was not actually in the interest of the opposite party, and labouring assiduously to undermine that which, in appearance, he was so officiously zealous to support.

It was currently reported, that the kotwul connived at the first indications of tumult, and even assisted in the councils which led to them; that, like many patriots everywhere, and all disturbers in the East, he had a nice perception of the propriety of an alliance between the public good and his own private interest; that he commanded certain parties to inform the shopkeepers, that if they would raise a sum of money for his benefit, the tax should be relinquished; that, in consequence, a douceur of four thousand rupees was tendered, and that the consideration for this fee afforded by the kotwul was, his advice to the subscribers to pursue a plan which had been

tried in other places, that of deserting their houses and encamping round the magistrate's residence.

It seems, for various reasons, extraordinary that this person should have been selected for the discharge of duties requiring, under the circumstances, no small portion of address, and the efficient performance of which would have been materially aided by the employment of a popular agent. Previously to the occurrence of the disturbances, the kotwul was highly unpopular, and there is reason to believe most deservedly so. He was accused of various acts of extortion and oppression: the truth of these charges was not, indeed, enquired into, but the evil reputation of the man would have well justified the selection of an agent more acceptable to the community. To the upper classes, he was peculiarly offensive. It is admitted that he was a vulgar and illiterate villager, of overbearing temper and coarse manners. His claims to the confidence of Government appear to have been small: he might have rendered some service in the lower and muddier details of fiscal operation, but he was himself in the position of a violator of the law, and a defaulter with regard to the just claims of the state. It was observed by Mr. Colebrooke, that the records of the Board of Revenue shewed many instances of his official authority having been exerted to the detriment of Government, both directly in the assessment of the estates belonging to his own family, and indirectly, by encroachments on the estates of his neighbours. The latter system of operation was facilitated by the summary powers vested in his office, every department of which he had taken care to fill with his own relations and connexions. The consequence was, that no aggrieved person would venture to prosecute him, and no vakeel would take part against him. His own estates he had managed to exonerate altogether from the payment of rent or assessment. Confiscation he despised, for no one dared to make an offer for the property which was protected by his name: he was thus enabled for four years to set the collectors at defiance, and to hold his property free from assessment. Such was the man who was the prime agent in producing the mischief at Bareilly.

What effect might have been produced by the presence of a larger number of European civil servants, it is impossible to conjecture; but it happened, at the period of the insurrection, that few of them were in the town. The senior and third judges of the Courts of Appeal were absent on circuit; the fourth judge had proceeded to Benares, and the collector of the revenue was engaged in the interior of the district. The entire weight of responsibility, therefore, rested on the magistrate.

Among those who played the most conspicuous parts in the drama acted at Bareilly, was Mooftee Mahomed Every, a person of great influence among the Mahometans. His first public appearance on the scene was on the 27th March, when he became the channel of transmitting to the magistrate a petition, alleged to emanate from the inhabitants at large. This office he professed to have undertaken with reluctance. The truth of this was not, however, ascertained, nor was it known whether he had previously exerted an influence, direct or indirect, either in aid of the Government, or

in opposition to their measures; or whether he had remained altogether neuter. In the absence of all evidence to the contrary, he must, therefore, enjoy the benefit of having done nothing to thwart the proceedings of an authority he professed to respect.

The petition itself was confined to generalities. The exactions and extortions, which were believed to have been committed in carrying the new measure into operation, were not even noticed. The tax was simply denounced as a public grievance, and the same tone was preserved in numerous placards published in the town. The resistance to the tax, was one of those movements not altogether unknown in more western countries, but little expected in the East. A common spirit pervaded the whole people. As in similar movements in countries boasting a higher degree of knowledge and civilization, the larger portion of those engaged knew not why they resisted; it was sufficient for them that their neighbours set the example. Every man was ready to submit, if submission became general; but every man was determined to resist, so long as resistance was the fashion. They were embarked in a common struggle, for a common object; and though the sense of individual grievance might refresh the energy of some, it was the force of habit and association which gave to their opposition coherence and steadiness.

The period of the presentation of the petition was marked by a tumultuous assemblage of the people; in consequence of which, some of the parties engaged in it were apprehended; but it was not until the 16th April that the insurrection assumed the formidable character which it ultimately bore. On that day, the kotwulee peons were actively engaged in enforcing the levy of the chokcedar assessment, and in the course of their progress, they broke forcibly into the house of a woman, for the purpose of distraining property to realise her proportion of the contribution. A scuffle ensued, in which the owner of the house was wounded; this was a fortunate circumstance for the cause of the opposers of the tax. The suffering female was a martyr in the cause of liberty, and was treated with all the honours due to such a character. She was placed upon a bed, and carried to the mooftee; the mooftee advised them to take her to the magistrate, which they did, and the magistrate referred the woman for redress to the Adawlut. This course was certainly neither humane nor judicious. Whenever it is necessary to enforce the law by extreme measures, the greatest caution and forbearance should be employed. Both prudence and good feeling call for these qualities; and as they are seldom possessed by the lower emissaries of the law, it is the especial duty of their superiors to enforce them. This is, however, a duty rarely attended to in any country. The lower class of legal functionaries, who, as a matter of necessity, must be in a great degree destitute of all the better qualities of man, are almost invariably left to riot uncontrolled in the display of vulgar insolence and brutal inhumanity. Since such is the case in countries where rational law and well-defined liberty have long been established, we need not be surprised if it was the same in Rohileund; and though it is impossible to

approve the apathy of the magistrate, we must not condemn him too severely, recollecting that he is kept in countenance by the practice of all his brethren throughout the world. A petty officer of the law is always to be suspected. Unfortunately, magistrates and judges act upon the opposite presumption, that he is always to be trusted. It is a fatal mistake for the well-being of society, for the cause of public morality, and for the character of the law.

The advice of the magistrate was as little acceptable to the people as might be expected. Disappointed in obtaining summary justice, the procession returned to the mooftee, and declared the result of their application. If the conduct of the magistrate was marked by indifference, that of the mooftee was certainly characterized by an ample degree of warmth. The story of the populace not only roused his indignation, and awoke all the energy of his patriotism, but, according to his own representation, excited his personal fears. On hearing the relation of what had passed before the magistrate, he exclaimed that, if such were the magistrate's justice, no person's life or honour was safe within the town, and that, therefore, it was high time for him to leave it. It is not likely that the mooftee then felt any apprehension for his personal safety; but a circumstance which occurred immediately afterwards might perhaps give rise to a feeling, which previously he thought it expedient to simulate. The continuance of the tumult necessarily called for the interposition of the magistrate. He proceeded in person, with a lieutenant and a party of sepoy, for the purpose of putting an end to the tumult and dispersing the mob. The mooftee had quitted his house, either under the influence of the impressions which he had avowed, or from some other cause, and the fact of his meeting the magistrate with an armed force was calculated to strengthen any fears he might previously have entertained, or to excite apprehension if it had not before existed. Conscious of the part he had acted, he might not unnaturally suppose that the magistrate meditated his arrest. It is true that the force was small, but it was sufficient for this purpose, and consequently not to be despised.

In cases of petty riot, the sight of troops generally operates as a complete sedative. In the instance before us, this was not the case. The Government force, being assailed by the mob and by the servants of the mooftee, was compelled to act in its own defence. It has been questioned whether the attacks were made in a serious spirit of resistance, or whether they were only intended to facilitate the escape of the mooftee. Whatever the motive, the result was lamentable; for several of the rioters were killed. Among those who fell, were two persons connected with the mooftee. This sacrifice of human life was rendered unavoidable by the proceedings of the insurgents, and neither the magistrate nor the military can be blamed for it. It was, however, little calculated to calm the irritation which existed, or to render the new levy popular. The life of man, indeed, is not highly estimated in the East, and the people of Rohilcund were by no means remarkable for tenderness with regard to it. But it must be remembered, that two of the slain were adherents of the mooftee—this was a heinous scandal; but what was still worse, it unfortunately happened that, in the confusion

the respected eyebrow of the revered mooftee himself received the indignity of a scratch. This outrage was more than Mahometan patience could bear. Sacrilege was now added to exaction, and the enthusiasm of the votaries of the Prophet was raised to boiling heat. The old tale,—threadbare and ridiculous as it was,—of the intention of the British to force Christianity on India, was revived, and since fanaticism sees all that it chooses to perceive, and nothing besides, it need not be doubted that the charge was believed. The never-extinguished hope of once more beholding the standard of the Prophet wave in triumph over every spot formerly subjected to Mahometan rule, revived, as it never fails to revive, whenever circumstances present the slightest symptoms of encouragement. The object was no longer resistance to an unpopular tax, nor contention for a civil right; the dispute had assumed the lofty character and the deadly hue of a religious quarrel. The *faith* was in danger, and all good Mussulmans were found to defend it.

The mooftee, notwithstanding the accident to his eyebrow, effected his escape; and his subsequent conduct was well calculated to keep alive the fanatical spirit of the people. He repaired to a mosque on the skirts of the town, and hoisted the green or holy flag, with the declared view of assembling his friends and followers to protect him from the presumed violence of the magistrate. This was obviously a course which the European authorities could not view without apprehension, and they would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty had they neglected taking the precautions so imperiously called for. The magistrate did not commit this error. On the morning after the mooftee had taken his post at the mosque, a detachment of two companies of sepoy, with a brigade of six-pounders, was placed immediately in front of him. The commissioners, appointed to inquire into these transactions, seem, in their report, to have cast some blame upon the magistrate for the course which he took in this emergency. They urged that the arrival of a military force in the immediate vicinity of the sanctuary where the mooftee had taken refuge, was calculated to keep up the impression, that the seizure of his person was the object designed. They added, that the intention of the magistrate, in thus placing the party within a few yards of the mooftee's retreat, was not clear; and in proof of this, they proceeded to argue, that the magistrate could not suspect the mooftee of designing to plunder the town, and that if such an attempt had been made, there was sufficient force to render it abortive. The judgment thus passed on the conduct of the magistrate appears somewhat harsh, if not unjust. His object, in placing the troops, is sufficiently evident; it was to keep in check those who had substantially raised the standard of revolt, and arrayed themselves against the Government. Neither the mooftee nor his friends might intend to plunder the town, but if they intended to eject the British from the possession of it, this was as legitimate a cause of resistance as the former. If the mooftee really thought that the magistrate intended to seize his person, it was his duty, as a peaceful subject, according to strictly legal construction, to surrender himself to the ruling power,

and seek his deliverance in due course of law. It might be too much, perhaps, to expect this; but if allowances are to be made for his resistance to the magistrate's authority, surely some liberality should enter into our judgment of the magistrate's endeavours to support it. He had seen the authority of Government defied by a man of extraordinary influence, who had now entrenched himself within walls, whose reputed sanctity was considered a protection, where he had unfurled the flag round which the faithful are bound to rally, and invited his well-wishers to join him. To see these events, and to neglect to guard against their consequences, would have been either fatuity or culpable indifference.

It was said, indeed, that the course which the magistrate adopted was the most injudicious that could have been chosen, and that it would have been better at once to have employed the force he had called out, instead of merely posting it to overawe the insurgents. This objection, strongly urged by the same parties who condemn the magistrate for too much energy, is obviously inconsistent with the former. The magistrate's situation was one of difficulty, and if he were somewhat tardy in his endeavours to appease the ferment, he acted ultimately with energy, courage, and self-possession.

The mooftee was not idle in his retirement, and he shewed himself no unworthy follower of the Prophet, who claimed the right to propagate his religion by the sword. He appears to have forwarded communications to the principal Mussulman towns in Rohileund, calling on the followers of Mahomet to stand forth in defence of their insulted religion. Numbers, in consequence, flocked to his standard. The greater part of them, like the actors in another religious tumult, "knew not wherefore they were brought together;" but as the craftsmen were not the less ready on that account to cry "great is Diana of the Ephesians!" so the Mussulmans of Rohileund, knowing nothing but that the mooftee had raised the holy flag, were fully prepared to shout "blessed be the Prophet!" and to second their exclamations by the sword. How their religion was endangered by the tax, they felt it no part of their duty to inquire; they were told that it was endangered, and that was enough. It is in this way that the objects of riot are completely and rapidly changed, as the progress of insurrection rolls on. A tax of a few miserable annas gave rise to the disturbances at Bareilly; but they soon acquired a more elevated character. The superstition, which holds so large a portion of the human race in chains, came in aid of fiscal grievance—it quickly absorbed every other consideration, and the police-tax was forgotten in the danger which was supposed to threaten the religion of the warrior Prophet.

Prudently reluctant to proceed to extremities, the magistrate attempted to negotiate, and Major Hearsey and Lieut. Roberts were despatched to confer with the mooftee; the nazir of the collector was also commanded by that officer to perform the same duty. The fanatical spirit of the people was strongly manifested during these conferences. They were constantly interrupted by persons, who declared that they had come in express search of martyrdom, and as negotiation, if successful, would deprive them of the antici-

pated pleasure, they viewed the process which was going forward with great fear, and the most unrestrained disapprobation.

Such were the feelings of a large portion of the people. Their leader had evidently no appetite for martyrdom, and he had taken considerable pains to avert such a fate from himself. In the conferences with him, religion seems to have occupied a very small share of attention. It was well to parade it before the people, but in meetings of business, the mooftee was willing to let it sleep, and confine the discussion to temporalities. The chief complaint related to the conduct of the kotwul, which, without doubt, had been bad enough. His dismissal from office was peremptorily demanded, and as "revenge is sweet," especially in the East, the delivery of his person to the mercy of the insurgents was declared the first condition of their obedience to the law. The further points contended for were, the abolition of the tax, the pardon of the mooftee,—a matter too interesting to the chief negociator to be overlooked,—and a provision for the families of the persons killed in the previous affray.

The negotiations did not, however, advance satisfactorily. The mooftee probably thought that resistance had gone far enough, but this was by no means the belief of his adherents. The interruptions, which the negotiations received from the burning zeal of the people to enjoy the company of the *houris*, have been already mentioned. The invitations to arms, which had been forwarded by the mooftee, now began to manifest their full effect. Hordes of fanatical and armed Mussulmans, anxious for the blood of the infidel, flocked in from other towns of Rohileund. A more temperate zeal would have better suited the purposes of the mooftee; but, like Frankenstein, he had no power of controlling the monster he had called into existence. If he declined extreme measures, there were others prepared to undertake them. The timidity of age might paralyze his resolution, but in a person named Mahomed Esa, the mob found an unscrupulous and vigorous leader. He was young and reckless; he had obtained great influence over the insurgents, and he availed himself to the full of the state of circumstances to inflame the popular frenzy. The anxiety of the malcontents for action became almost uncontrollable; one party proposed an attack by night upon the small force which the magistrate had placed to watch the movements of the mooftee. Happily, this was opposed, or its destruction would have been almost inevitable. The intention, however, was only postponed; and on the morning of the 25th, after murdering an English gentleman, under circumstances of wanton atrocity, the attack was made. The insurgents were met by the British detachment (which was commanded by Captain Boscawen) with the greatest firmness and gallantry. Its number was small, and the circumstances in which it was placed difficult; but spirit supplied the want of the one and overcame the embarrassments presented by the other. The insurgents were defeated with considerable loss, and this result led necessarily to their dispersion, and to the re-establishment of order. Resistance to authority is seldom long protracted, if attended by ill-success; the motley materials

of which an insurrectionary force is composed can with difficulty be kept together for an up-hill contest; the stimulus of success being wanting, the mass falls to pieces of itself. So it proved with the disturbers of the peace at Bareilly; the leaders were appalled, and the populace, on this as on all other occasions, scrupulously conformed to their example.

Riots like these, when they meet with such a termination, are usually regarded by historians as of small importance. But this is an error. They afford indices to the state of public feeling, and, if maturely considered, bestow important lessons on rulers and statesmen. From occurrences not more important than those at Bareilly, mighty empires have had to date their ruin, and new dynasties their accession to power. Such transactions shew the tendency of public feeling; they disclose the possible sources of danger, and teach the legislator what he may do—what he should refrain from doing. The instruction, indeed, is lost upon mere closet-politicians—upon those who sit and frame constitutions and laws for all the nations of the earth, without any reference to the peculiar habits, feelings, and opinions prevailing among those who are to be governed by them. The tax imposed at Bareilly was of small amount, and it had been introduced without much difficulty throughout a considerable portion of India. But it was at variance with the habits of the people upon whom it was attempted to be levied, and it offended many prejudices. It levelled certain aristocratic distinctions, and, of course, excited the displeasure of those who had been accustomed to profit by their existence. But the opposition was not confined to them—it pervaded the multitude, and though the unpopularity of the impost was increased by the ill-conduct of those engaged in the collection of it, there can be no doubt that it was greatly disliked independent of all aggravating circumstances. It was a change—this in India is always regarded as an evil. It might be a beneficial change, but it is useless and dangerous to insist upon benefiting men against their will. The Emperor Joseph thought to gratify the peasants of Hungary by depriving the nobles of the power of inflicting corporal punishment upon their serfs. This, to common observers, looks like a boon. By those for whose benefit it was intended, it was regarded as a grievance. The Hungarian peasantry stood up to a man for the liberty of the lash, and were ready to make war to the knife in defence of the privilege of being whipt. The sovereign who attempted this innovation, and whose whole reign was an unsuccessful struggle for unattainable improvement, affords a warning to all rash and bigotted reformers, which they would do well to study.

In India, no subject is of greater delicacy than that of revenue. The people have submitted to many changes in the laws by which they have been governed, but the main features of the revenue system have always been the same. The land has always been the great resource of the Exchequer, and almost every impost has been connected with the land, in some way or other. Assessments have frequently been oppressive, and though it would be too much to affirm that they have been paid cheerfully, it is certain that they usually have been paid quietly, so long as there was the power of

paying them at all. The land must for ages to come be the main dependence of those who rule over India. New taxes, though less burdensome than the old, will not be submitted to; and he must be very far gone in the fanaticism of economical science, who would risk an empire for a fiscal experiment.

One point, in connexion with the disturbances at Bareilly, is remarkable. The police arrangement at that place was taken out of the hands of the people themselves, and assumed by the Government. By this change, a small additional charge was incurred. This took place in a state of society not far advanced either in knowledge or freedom, and where whatever of government existed, had always partaken of an arbitrary character. In England, which has the reputation of being the most enlightened country in the world, and which has long boasted of being one of the most free,—at a period which some believe to be the most free and the most enlightened which even England ever saw,—a measure precisely similar in all its parts was introduced by its Government. The police of the metropolis, where, from various causes, the spirit of resistance is more alive than in the provinces, was withdrawn from the management of the citizens, and undertaken by the Government. The change not only invaded the right of self-government, of which in these days so much is said and written, but, as in the former case, it was attended by increased expense. At Bareilly, the experiment gave rise to insurrection and bloodshed. In London, it was effected, not, indeed, without murmurs, but with resistance so feeble as scarcely to deserve the name. Here is a problem for solution by political philosophy; but one which, perhaps, like many others, political philosophy will find too hard for its powers.

E.

A PERSIAN REPARTEE.

THERE WAS a jester, named Rubbee, who was a very profligate character, but possessed of considerable keenness and readiness of wit, the flashes of which he darted most unsparingly on all around. Among others, he once chose to attack a poet, who was in company; and, after sporting his wit in various shapes at his expense, ended with turning his name into several ridiculous forms, and then triumphantly challenged him to retort. The poet immediately wrote :—"It is the tail of an ass at the head of an inversion of (the word) عيب (*ayb*, 'blemish.')

To understand this, an explanation is necessary: the tail or end of خر (*khur*, 'an ass') is the letter ر (*r*), and عيب inverted is بيع; now ر (*r*) being put at the head of this, gives Rubbee, ربيع, the jester's name; who, it scarcely need be added, was severely discomfited by the repartee, and made as speedy an exit as possible, amid the hootings and hissing of all present.*

* Addison's *Indian Reminiscences*.

LIEUT. BACON'S "STUDIES FROM NATURE IN HINDOSTAN."*

AMONGST the mightier changes which have attended the growth of intellectual improvement, it is hardly worth while to notice the very different system upon which books of travels were compiled in former days, compared with that which is now adopted. If an Englishman, who ventured into such remote countries as Turkey or Egypt, in the sixteenth century, mustered up sufficient resolution to publish an account of his travels, he felt it incumbent upon him to commence a new and more wearisome journey through the works of classical authors, or to beg from the charity of his learned acquaintance all the contributions they could spare from their common-place books, in order that his work might be safely launched into the ocean of literature with its due ballast of learning. Nor was this enough, unless some confidential friend could impart a strong tincture of euphuism to his style, so as to give it an exotic hue, that style and subject might be on a par with each other. At the present day, on the contrary, when (considering the multitude of books of travels) it might be expected that more labour would be bestowed upon them by the competitors for public favour, a book of travels is often a mere *coup d'essai* : the writer has nothing to do but to tell what he has seen in easy and natural language ; the reader of : works desiring no longer to have his attention diverted from facts to admire the ingenious perversions and perplexities of the style. In the former case, the author resembled the rustic, who makes a prodigious preparation, and brushes his hat and smooths his hair, before he knocks at his patron's door ; in the latter, he is like a well-bred man, who walks into "the presence" in his ordinary habit, and with an easy and unembarrassed air.

Our essay-writers, who were prone to give too artificial a character to every thing connected with science and literature, require very transcendent qualities in a writer of travels. Even Johnson expects him to be philosopher of the first rank, with the practical knowledge of a statesman. But, in truth, the prime quality in a writer of travels, is a facility in describing, —what has been termed "the art of narration." The same curiosity, which is the impulse to travel, will generally make the traveller observant of what he meets with, and, in nine cases out of ten, quick in seizing the characteristic points of the country and the people he visits. A philosophical traveller, one who has prepared himself (as it is termed) for travel by stocking his mind with the contents of books, is by no means a person whose representations of foreign countries we can always implicitly trust. He is too apt to theorize, and to observe facts through the medium of prepossessions. It would be invidious to adduce instances in recent times ; but they are not wanting.

India is of all countries that of which we most need faithful and inartificial descriptions ; and yet, till of late years, an air of romance ran

* First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindostan ; embracing an Outline of the Voyage to Calcutta, and Five Years' Residence in Bengal and the Doab, from 1831 to 1836. By THOMAS BACON, Lieut. of the Bengal Horse Artillery. Two Vols. London, 1837. W. H. Allen and Co.

through most of the narratives of travels in that part of the world. A person passing at once, as it were, from Europe to India, across a waste of waters, and therefore not prepared by the gradual and successive changes which a land-journey offers, for so great a transition, is struck with astonishment at the objects he sees, and when he describes them, he is often tempted to indulge in a little exaggeration, as an apology for his own wonderment.

The work of Lieutenant Bacon, now before us, professes to be, and evidently is, "Studies from Nature." It bears the impress of fidelity upon the face of it (bating one rather marvellous history, which he nevertheless asserts to be a fact); and, though some readers, who miss, in his pages, the melo-dramatic scenery and costume which glitter in vulgar descriptions of India, like Caliban, "when they wake, cry to dream again," we think that Mr. Bacon's book presents British India, under many of its aspects, in a point of view at once familiar and true. He has, moreover, compiled his narrative upon the modern plan, eschewing pedantry, and delivering an unvarnished tale in plain, though lively, language.

Having expressed this favourable opinion of the work, we know no better mode of enabling the reader to judge of its accuracy, than by adducing a few passages, as specimens.

Mr. Bacon's "Studies" began on the outward voyage, and his sketches of his fellow-passengers (which, we presume, are from originals) show that he is no indifferent limner of character. Old Major Vangricken, "who had lost his leg at Aracan, and a pretty good slice off the top of his cranium at Bhurtapore," and who exhibited "the pitiable wreck of what had once been a well-ordered and vigorous mind;" the family of the Swallows, "Mr. and Mrs. Swallow, the three Misses Swallow, and a whole brood of smaller Swallows;" Howard, an Atheist; and the love-lorn Harcourt, the chief-mate;—form very amusing *dramatis personæ*.

The story of Howard is one which (as Mr. Bacon admits in his Preface) would be objected to as improbable if it were offered as a fiction; but we are assured that it is a fact. This person (an officer in the Company's army) is represented as an Atheist, and there is a tale of an attempt at self-destruction, related by himself, almost too horrible for belief.

On his arrival at Madras, Mr. Bacon was initiated into the discomforts of the climate. His first night was one of customary torment. The chorus and bites of the musquitos, the croaking of the bull-frogs, the various noises of the crickets, grass-flies, lizards, and pariah dogs, with (not least) the din of a marriage-procession, which *happens* every night in the year, kept him in perfect misery. The account of a subaltern's life in India affords no relief to the picture:—

Their home is divided between a comfortless half-furnished bungalow, their stables, and the mess-house. The day is spent somewhat as follows:—Parade at daylight; idling, perhaps a nap, till eleven o'clock; breakfast at twelve; idling till three; after which, tiffin and beer-drinking; and from four till sunset a game at rackets, accompanied with cigars and *brandy-pani*; another parade, perhaps, or a ride until dark; then returns the mess and wine-bibbing until midnight, followed most probably by such a night as I have just described.

At Calcutta, Mr. Bacon was invited to Sir Charles Metcalfe's monthly balls (Lord William Bentinck was then in the Himalayas), and at his first visit to one, he was "literally dazzled with the firmament of lamps and eyes, the sparkling of diamonds, and the glittering of lace and bullion." He gives a more flattering description of the dresses of the *beau-monde* of Calcutta than Miss Roberts, who, he thinks, in her "spirited and clever book," has not done them justice.

After a month of gaiety at Calcutta, he commenced his military duties at Dum Dum. The following is given as the routine of a young military man's life :

It is customary in India, particularly among young men, to rise with the day. The moment rosy-fingered Aurora is seen peeping over the mango-grove, or the top of the cook-house, up comes Bolaki Dass, the sirdar-bearer, and arouses his lord from his morning slumbers. First he essays a gentle call, "*Sahib ! Sahib !*" but receiving no reply, good Bolaki is convinced that his master is lazy, and approaching a step nearer to the bed, he again endeavours to "quicken into life" his sleeping lord, with a gradually increasing emphasis, as he finds his repeated efforts unavailing, "*Sahib ! Khodawund !! Outca Ap !!! Ub tōp duggega ;*" "Sir, great Sir, chosen-of-God, be pleased to arise, presently the morning gun will fire :—" and so on the praiseworthy Bolaki perseveres in a regular *crescendo*, until a faint impression is effected upon the sluggish senses of the sleeper, of which he takes advantage and brings him to the knowledge of a new day.

Buxoo, the *khidmutgar* (table attendant), now makes his appearance, with a cup of smoking coffee and a light for a cigar, and in the rear comes Kurreini Buccus, the *sūcs* (groom), to know upon which horse it will delight the protector of the poor (*Gurreebpurwan*) to take his morning ride.

Master turns out of bed, still more than half-disposed to slumber on ; he throws himself into a large easy chair, to discuss his coffee and a whiff of choice Virginia or Manilla ; while the assiduous Bolaki employs himself in gently brushing to and fro his master's hair, and Gungoo carefully induces the stockings, after having performed the office of a grateful ablutio upon the nether members of his luxurious lord. Thus gently and deliberately proceeds the business of the toilet, until the gentleman is completely equipped for parade, or for a gallop across country. In the latter case, perhaps Boxer, Shigram, or Rattler, may be permitted to take an airing also, for every young man in India retains, as a part of his fixed establishment, at least half a dozen ribs of the canine tribe.

Ere the sun has been half an hour above the horizon, the rider is glad to return to some less violent pursuit, and taking Gungoo, the mate-bearer, carrying a large *chatta* (umbrella), to protect him from the ripening rays of the sun, he will probably saunter for an hour to inspect the compound and stables ; this pleasant occupation is performed in a most comfortable dishabille, which would not a little shock the delicacy of a visitor fresh from England.

Perhaps the beauty of the morning, or the humour of the individual, may suggest a bath in the tank, for the sake of a swim, or a ride upon a *mussuk*, which is a bag used by water-carriers to hold water ; it is formed of an entire sheep-skin, and when inflated, may be bestridden in the water like a horse, by one expert in the management of it. Should the rider, however, through want of skill or other cause, lose, in the least, command of his equilibrium, he is instantly immersed, mouth foremost, in the water.

The languor induced by this exercise will render a couple of hours repose upon a couch exceedingly fascinating, and then more coffee and more tobacco will possibly be consumed, and bachelor-visitors, habited in a style showing a special disregard of vulgar prejudices, will from time to time drop in, to hear or circulate the latest news, or the most recent scandal. Parties thus formed of idle bachelors, are termed levees, and are undeniably the pools in which are spawned and brought to life all the countless varieties of tales and scandalous reports, which form a breed of animalculi indispensable in the element which supports life in the Anglo-Indian community.

At about ten o'clock, a second and more elaborate toilet is performed, and breakfast is usually taken at eleven o'clock, or before noon; unless a court-martial, committee, or other military duty, should require earlier hours, in which case an effort must be made, as business is usually commenced at ten o'clock. The occupation of the time from breakfast until tiffin, must necessarily depend upon the taste or inclination of the individual; music, drawing, reading, or the like, will have attractions for the one; while the other will prefer a rubber of billiards, or a stroll to the dog-kennel and the stables; perhaps a round of visits may be made the order of the day, more especially if there be any fresh bit of scandal to retail, or minutes of recent English news to propagate, or, surest attraction of all, a newly-arrived spinster to be exhibited: such inducements as these will lead men to run, from house to house, all over the station, gossiping and dropping mischief at each dwelling they enter.

Tiffin is usually brought on table about two o'clock, and consists principally of light viands, or at most a curry moistened with a glass or two of good claret or madeira; after which meal, smoking, a few glasses of weak brandy and water, and perhaps a nap, conduce much to the supposed happiness of many. As the sun approaches the horizon in the West, good Bolaki again summons his master to the duties of the toilet, and parade perhaps must be attended, or the sparkling eyes of some pretty coquette may by chance invite the young rider to caper beside her equipage, and chatter for her amusement. As the shadows of evening lengthen, the several carriages and equestrians assemble round the band, to barter the occurrences of the day, and sell without price the characters of their dearest friends. At half-past seven or eight o'clock, the bugle calls to mess, and here good cheer and excellent wines allure the fastidious palate, and the lazy appetite is sometimes tickled into good humour by the variety of piquant dishes covering the table.

Little remains to be told of the further employment of the hours, until Bolaki again makes his appearance at his master's bed-side, with his execrable "*Sahib! Sahib!!*" It may as well be mentioned, that deep drinking and late hours are very much exploded from society in India. By half-past ten or eleven o'clock, the mess-house will generally be found empty; though occasionally, 'tis true, the small hours of the morning will surprise a few excited lads over a rubber of whist and an anchovy toast.

From Dum Dum, Mr. Bacon was removed to Merat, and his voyage to Cawnpore supplies many incidents and descriptions, which will be read with pleasure. The characters he comes into contact with are delineated with much humour.

From Merat, the author set off on a sporting excursion in the jungles, the adventures in which are exciting even in the narrative, and show how tame an amusement a fox-chase must be, after a tiger-hunt in India.

Mr. Bacon has given some amusing particulars of the character and

court of the late Begum Sumroo, at whose durbars he was frequently present, and "enjoyed the privilege of conversation with her Highness, much to his amusement and edification."

Her appearance, at first sight, is mean and insignificant. We find her seated upon a dingy shabby couch, in the cross-legged fashion of a tailor, her little person enveloped in a large yellow cashmere shawl, of exquisite texture, though by no means showy: under this shawl a handsome green silk cloak, of European fashion, but embroidered, is generally spread around her, which, as the upper part of her person sinks almost into it, gives her something the appearance of a biffen, or pressed baked apple. On her head she is fond of wearing a turban, after the fashion of men, whom also she apes in other matters; but this head-dress is sometimes with advantage exchanged for a more becoming Mogul cap of dignity, wrought with gold, and jewelled.

His draughts of the court characters of the Begum include Mr. David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, the son of a half-caste, who married one of the Begum's adopted daughters, and is now possessor of her great wealth, and who is depicted in very favourable colours; and her father confessor, the Vicar Apostolic, Julius Caesar, who, we hope, has equal justice done him, but his portrait is certainly not a flattering one.

Had the travelling distance from Merat to Rajpore, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, been much greater than 122 miles, Mr. Bacon's curiosity and energy would probably have carried him thither. Moreover, the snowy peaks are visible in bright weather from Merat. He set off thither in the month of October, in company with a brother-officer, who was in quest of health. On their way, they halted at the civil station of Saharunpore, near which is a religious establishment of Gosseins, who have a large collection of monkeys, whom they have tutored into discipline:

At noon, daily, the officiating Gossein rings a bell, and in an instant all the monkeys within hearing assemble before the temple, where they continue walking to and fro, wrangling, chattering, and playing all kinds of antics, until the priest makes his appearance with an earthen pot full of pulse and corn. The excitement now increases; the whole herd, erect upon their hind legs, squeezing, pushing, and jockeying one another, to get closer to the Gossein, are still careful not to venture beyond the limits marked out for them; or if perchance one of them should so far forget himself, he is flogged and sent about his business. The Gossein then scatters the food among them, and a scramble ensues, which baffles all description. The screams and squeaks and growls are changed to blows and bites; every hand is busily employed, between the intervals of fighting, in stuffing the pouches with grain, for no time is given for mastication. In an incredibly short space the whole is gobbled up, and the animals disperse at the sound of the bell, unless it be a holiday or feast, in which case fruit is served out to them.

We cite this passage principally because it appears to suggest a rational foundation for an absurd story of Odoricus, a monkish traveller in the fourteenth century, who states that he was introduced, in China, into "a large monastery," where he beheld the following sight:—

The priest took two baskets of fragments from the table, and led me to a little inclosure, which he opened with a key, and there appeared a large and

pleasant green, which we entered, and upon the green stood a hill, like a steeple, covered with sweet herbs and trees. Whilst we stood here, he took a bell and begun to ring, as they ring the monks into the refectory; at the sound of it many different animals descended from the mount, some like apes, some like cats, others having human faces. They collected around him to the number of 4,000, arranging themselves in ranks, and he placed before them a plate and gave them something to eat. When they had eaten, he rung the bell again, and they all returned to their proper places. I inquired, with astonishment, what animals they were? He replied that they were the souls of noble persons, which were fed here for the love of God, who rules the world, and in proportion as the man was noble in life, his soul after death entered the body of a noble animal: that the souls of rude and ignorant people entered the bodies of base animals. I attempted to refute this notion, but without success, for he could not comprehend how a soul could exist without a body.

From Rajpore, before they reached Mussoori, the view of the mountain scenery was of that character "which, having been once seen, can never be forgotten, but, till then, can never be conceived. A sense of fear and apprehension mingles with our astonishment in the contemplation of nature upon a scale so vast, so wonderfully magnificent." The scenery in the higher parts, the society in the hills, the perils of travelling there (of which a frightful instance is given in the fate of Major Blundel), make this by no means the least interesting portion of the narrative.

This is succeeded by a journey to the Mela at Hurdwar, and that by a visit to ancient Delhi and Shahjehanabad, the interesting relics of which are described with much felicity. Here Mr. Bacon witnessed the execution of the Nawab of Ferozepore, with whom he had been acquainted. This young nobleman was only twenty-three years of age; in person handsome, and possessing an air of superiority and good breeding indicative of high rank. He was particularly hospitable and generous, and appeared never so happy as in the exchange of good offices with his English acquaintance. Yet this man was clearly convicted of the foulest act of murder,—Mr. Fraser, the victim of his treachery, having been his chief friend, and rendered him many essential services.

When the Nawab was first made aware of his sentence, he was so completely astounded by the intelligence, as to be quite unmanned, and to receive it as a calamity which he never anticipated. In the agony of his despair, he dashed his head against the wall, and unless he had been prevented by his guard, he would have destroyed himself. For many days he watched an opportunity to commit suicide, but again becoming calm and collected, he took refuge in his pride, and behaved with the most perfect indifference, as though his existence were worthless in his estimation; but lest his violence should be resumed, an increased guard was placed over his person, and three European non-commissioned officers from the Sappers and Miners were kept constantly in his presence, for the purpose of proving every thing which was brought to him, lest poison should be attempted by the *sipâhis*.

Soon after the officer on guard had answered the summons to the gate, the Nawab, having alighted from his palki, entered the room where our party were assembled. His deportment was natural and easy—I might say it was cheerful—but I was much struck with the change which had taken place in his

person. Instead of the hale powerful man I once had known him, he appeared cadaverous and sickly, owing to the effects of confinement upon one accustomed to incessant exercise and activity. Previously to his imprisonment, I had met him at the table of Colonel Skinner and elsewhere, and he had frequently invited me to pay him a visit at Ferozepore : this, however, I never had an opportunity of doing. He recognized me instantly upon his entrance, and first salaaming to our party generally, he advanced towards me and shook hands in the English fashion. We offered to retire, and leave him in undisturbed possession of the room, but to this he objected, saying that he had been so long without society, that our presence was a relief to him, and he would enjoy it by smoking a *chillaum*, and by joining in our conversation before he went to rest. He then ordered his *charpáhi* to be brought in, and upon this he seated himself cross-legged, with his *hookka*.

"It was not kind," said he, "to disturb my rest to-night ; the last sleep which I can enjoy in this world should, for decency's sake, have been unbroken by such an intrusion. I had eaten a dinner more than usually hearty, and after smoking my *chillaum*, had fallen into a most comfortable slumber, when I was awoken and taken from my rest, to be brought here, under a guard strong enough to have taken the city by storm. I think, at least, they might have left it till the morning."

Soon after this he said to me, "Do you think that Metcalfe Sahib will allow me to wear the costume of my rank to-morrow morning ? I cannot bear the idea of being hanged like a dog by the neck, in a common white muslin dress, such as my own slaves wear ; they do well enough for *deshabille*, but for a public execution such as you will witness to-morrow morning, I should certainly prefer something better suited to my rank."

To this I could only reply, that he had better speak to Mr. Metcalfe in the morning, as I could give no opinion. He said he had already made the request, but that it had hitherto been denied him : he would, however, renew his petition in the morning. When he had finished his *chillaum*, he bade us good night, and turning himself round upon his *charpáhi*, he was *muled* * to sleep by two of his servants. We also retired ; but although the Nawab, with a certain prospect of death before him, slept soundly, I confess I found it quite impossible to rest, while thinking of the dreadful fate which awaited him.

When the gun-fire announced the dawn of day, we arose, and found the Nawab also performing his toilet ; this he did with more than usual care, and as soon as it was finished, he seated himself upon his *charpáhi*, with his *padri* opposite to him, and commenced the recital of his prayers, which appeared to exist more in form than in petition ; for while still muttering the words after the priest, he saluted us cordially, and soon found an opportunity of inquiring if Mr. Metcalfe had arrived, and of putting other questions regarding the movements without. He was habited in a spotless suit of fine white muslin, and when Mr. Metcalfe made his appearance, he again sued to be permitted to wear the costume of his rank, but this it was deemed expedient to refuse ; and the question was once again put to him if he confessed himself guilty of the crime for which he was condemned to die : in reply, he still adhered to his affirmation of innocence.

* To be *muled*, from the Hindostani word *mullana*, "to rub, to thump;" colloquially applied to the operation termed shampooing. It is a luxury indulged in by nearly all Europeans in India ; but hardly to be estimated, except during the languor induced by exertion, or unusual excitement, in a tropical climate. In such case, it is indeed a treat to be down and be squeezed, and rubbed, and thumped, and pinched, and drummed upon, till every muscle relaxing, and becoming supple and easy, sleep gradually steals over the body.

After expressing to Mr. Metcalfe his last wishes, with regard to his family and the disposal of his affairs, he returned to the occupation of his toilet, dressing and combing his beard with great care, and examining himself, again and again, in a small looking-glass, as if he were really sorry to part with that which, in a few short minutes, would be corruption.

Twice or thrice, he inquired impatiently if the preparations were not concluded, and at last he begged that a message might be taken to the Brigadier, requesting him to form up the troops with as little delay as possible; but all this was done deliberately, and with perfect self-possession. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the execution, and as the city clocks struck, the Brigadier sent word that all was in readiness. The Nawab, without bidding farewell to any about him, but simply giving to his servants and his priest a few articles of dress from his own person, such as the scarf, *kummurbund*, &c., quietly got into his palki, and attended by Mr. Metcalfe and two other civilians, was carried to the scaffold.

When the Nawab arrived at the foot of the gallows, he stepped out of his *palki*, and with an air of dignified indifference, asked Mr. Metcalfe if he should ascend; Mr. Metcalfe bowed, and with a firm step he mounted the ladder, at the top of which he was received by two men, his executioners. With perfect calmness, he at first submitted his neck to have the rope adjusted; but suddenly, from the low *parria* looks of one of the men, he felt that his person was defiled, and for a moment he became apparently agitated. "What!" said he, "are you a *mehter*?" with an intonation which it was not difficult to construe into its true meaning.—"Am I to be polluted by the touch of this foul wretch, at the very moment of death? a filthy degraded monster, who could not have stood in my presence formerly?"—The pang was a short one; the noose was quickly tied, and the cap, a red one by-the-bye, was drawn over his face; the next moment the drop fell, and Shumsh-ud-deen was no more. He died without a struggle; his slippers even did not fall from his feet.

In his journey down the Jumna, to the Presidency, when bound for England, he visited Agra, and its exquisite relic, the Taj Mahal. "So much had I heard on all sides of this extraordinary edifice," says Mr. Bacon, "that I had fully prepared myself for a disappointment; but when I stood in presence of the noble pile, I could not help feeling that, had fifty times as much been said in its praise, and had it been but one-half as exquisite, I should have allowed that all these rhapsodies had fallen short of its real magnificence." We cannot follow Mr. Bacon in his description of this building, or in the rest of his journey; but must abruptly close our notice of a work which, we are thoroughly convinced, will not want readers.

We must not omit to say that the prints (from the drawings of Lieut. Bacon) evince much taste, and are remarkably well-executed.

LIFE IN INDIA.

No. II.—THE WIFE.

“THE station at ——— was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement of the intended arrival of the Honourable Mrs. Colonel St. Aubyn and her three daughters. Not a day elapsed without a display of preparation: boats arriving, borne down to the water’s level with packages, and crowded with live stock and servants. The two or three European domestics, who conducted these daily expeditions, brought the most stimulating accounts of the beauty and perfections of their fair mistresses, and a correct list of the duels and courts-martial to which their presence had already given rise. By these relations, it appeared that two duels had happened between Land’s End and Madeira, five between Madeira and the Cape, and as many more had been satisfactorily terminated in one hour after the landing in Bengal. The Honourable Mrs. Colonel St. Aubyn was a happy mother. Offers crowded upon her, each more eligible than the other. Settlements the most ample; establishments without limit; station the most elevated, all flung at the feet of her three Graces: yet (with a caution which startled the minds of all observers) she suspended her decision; and, passing through the usual *fêtes* and welcomes as rapidly as was consistent with courtesy, she continued her progress to the scene of her husband’s command.

“‘Mirror of conjugal love!’ exclaimed I; ‘happy St. Aubyn; thrice happy in the affections of such a woman!’

“‘Not so fast,’ said Lewis; ‘if St. Aubyn were the happy man you suppose, he succeeded to a miracle in repressing even the most ordinary demonstrations of a sense of his happiness. While the most lively anticipations animated all our thoughts, he seemed to shrink from those congratulations which all felt to be natural to the occasion.’

“The fact was, that the absence of his wife during seven years, which she had passed in Europe, superintending her daughters’ education, had been matter of less regret to the gallant colonel than the world supposed. He was a convivial rather than a domestic man; and having gradually expanded into that size which so well graces the head of the mess-table, he had grown at the same time into a certain love of ease and independence of action, which he well knew would be invaded, if not completely broken up, by this arrival. He felt that his days of happiness were numbered. That the long sunshine of the bottle was about to be eclipsed by the watery vapours of the tea-urn; and his heart was sad. I never shall forget the look of anger and despair with which he rose to return thanks for a toast, relating to the amiable travellers, which an unhappy ensign had the audacity to propose. Poor young Arden; he was a pet of the colonel’s, and presumed upon his position. Of course, the toast was received by us all with rapture, and nothing remained for St. Aubyn but an expression of thanks; but it was too much for him; he may be said to have sunk under it. We adjourned from table early that night—about half past eleven, if I remember rightly. Thus you see that your estimate of the colonel’s joy and happiness differed from his. For my own part, I have resolved never to guess at the extent of any married man’s happiness. Some of the most sincere have themselves admitted the difficulty of conveying any idea of its extent to another person: “I cannot tell you how happy I am,” is a common formula among them; and we know that quantities are unassignably small, as well as immeasurably great.

"At last, the happy morning arrived. The guard turned out. A splendid awning was extended from the ghaut up to the barracks. The natives were fidgetting about in every direction; always, as usual, in each other's way: all was gay, except our unhappy chief. But the few of us who had leisure to observe his aspect, were inclined to attribute it to that sadness which sometimes masters the outbreak of happiness, even when the heart is most joyful. In women, this feeling bursts forth in tears and mingled smiles; in man, it hangs like a cloud, and passes slowly, without a shower. About eight in the morning, a gun was fired a few miles down the river, and answered at headquarters by a loud cheer. The colonel, who was pacing quickly on the parade, acknowledged the salute, and smiled for the first time. Another gun—another cheer; but no smile. The boats came in sight, and we moved down in quick time to the landing. In a few minutes, the first greetings were over. Alone as I stood in the world, without a heart to welcome *my* coming, or to mourn *my* absence, unused to such scenes in my own case, I had more leisure to observe the feelings of others. A more complete failure, as far as sentiment was to be expected, I never witnessed. The elder of the four ladies, indeed, threw herself upon her husband's neck; having first stepped forward with great caution on to level ground; but, meeting by no means an ardent return of her embrace, quickly made way for the younger to perform their part. Two of them advanced with great alacrity, and somewhat of a theatrical air, and kissed the colonel's cheek. He was evidently pleased by their appearance, and returned their graceful salutation upon their foreheads with an air of satisfaction which, to say the least, was not very apparent in the first case. The third daughter then advanced, but in a totally different manner. Nature was stronger within her than the power of absence or the control of art, and she buried her face in her bright hair upon her father's bosom, sobbing aloud. There was an air of embarrassment upon the faces of the other ladies, as if they were conscious of having omitted some part of the ceremonial observances, some point of etiquette; but no apparent sympathy. When Fanny had recovered from her emotion, she looked up into the Colonel's face with such a heavenly smile, that every trace of his uneasiness vanished from it at once. Embracing her with tenderness, he turned towards the officers, and commenced presenting us to the ladies. The mother was still a fine woman, and the daughters very far exceeded the Indian standard of beauty; without, however, transcending the European. The two elder had been educated in France; the younger in England, under the roof of a sister of the colonel; where his name was not so closely linked in her young mind with allowances and remittances, and sometimes remonstrances upon these subjects. Nor had it to encounter the rivalry of the last new singer or dancer. There is no treasury for a brother's name like a sister's heart; and to this treasury Fanny had constant access.

"In the course of a few weeks, the first impressions had worn off; Mrs. St. Aubyn's heroic self-devotion had been rewarded by the unanimous applause of the whole world at —; and the admiration at that affection, which could bring a middle-aged lady a distance of some ten thousand miles, when a few years would have reunited the family in Europe, had begun to give place to conjectures as to her motives. It was agreed by some, that the rumours of approaching hostilities might have reached her in Europe, and that her high-souled purpose sprang from her love: but the lady's tone of mind did not harmonize long with this supposition. Again, the settlement of her daughters was held to be the object of her design: but why leave the heart of the presi-

dency for one of its distant limbs, where life was little short of banishment? why place her daughters in daily contact with young heroes, whose worlds were all to be won, relinquishing the golden vicinity of factors, secretaries, members of council, judges, and governors themselves? There were other rumours of a private nature, to which it was supposed that the appearance in person of the party most affected by them would be the best answer. Whatever might have been the motive, the officers of the — Native Infantry had no ground of complaint against its effect. The two elder daughters, Caroline and Julia, were as brilliant as art could make them. Highly accomplished in all that can dazzle and fascinate; and above all, in the science of conversation, so rarely understood, or at least, so rarely reduced to practice. Music, sketching, languages, botany, had each its votaries, and afforded, happily, to all our number, in turn, an approach to favour. In a short time, we became the most accomplished regiment in the service. One or two of us suffered in the pursuit, it is true. Barton was laid up with a bite from a snake, while purveying for Julia's herbal; and Wilson caught a fever, while endeavouring to learn the air of a native ballad. Then we lost four men at a tiger-hunt; but we succeeded in killing the brute within sight of the barracks, to the infinite delight of the ladies, and to our own great glory. Fanny was the only one of the party who failed to derive amusement from this rapid variety of occupations. Not that she was inferior to her sisters in acquirements or character of mind; but that, while their energies had all been trained for display, her taste had been formed for enjoyment. Thus the study, which called forth the exhibition of their eloquence, was to her food for meditation; and while their catalogues swelled from day to day with new names, she would dwell upon some one fair flower until it became to her as a friend, whose inmost qualities were revealed to her only. Then she was all gentleness and retiring affection; they, on the contrary, restless and capricious, yet maintaining over our young fire-eaters a far more absolute sway than the mild, moon-eyed Fanny.

"The moment at which the hitherto limited affections of such beings as Fanny St. Aubyn expand beyond the household ties of girlhood, is one of deep anxiety to all who participate in that interest which springs up around their presence. They may pass in safety through the mazes and entanglements of society and its endless artifices; they are unapproachable by the worldly and the heartless; they have walked in pleasant places, where sincerity and love have waited upon their footsteps, and ministered to their wishes. Open of heart themselves, they suspect not that smiling deceit which lies like a serpent beneath a fringe of flowers. To them it is still unknown that 'language was given to man to conceal his thoughts.'* Yet the time arrives which, by its outnumbering instances, will prove 'truth to be a liar;' making dim in the distance those once bright rays of pure and disinterested love, and bringing to closer view a hollow selfishness, vainly gilded over with courtesy. This time had arrived, and Fanny was about to receive that bitter insight into the wide world's arcana; her noviciate was passed; her young heart was henceforth to be veiled and cloistered for ever.

"Among our party, so occupied by the desire of anticipating or fulfilling every wish of the fair strangers, it was hardly to be expected that any one would be found, who would be content to devote to the unpretending sister the attentions which the more conspicuous attractions of the others demanded and received. Actuated by the love of display, it became them to propose the solution or surmounting of difficulties as a path to their favour; to exact, in

* Talleyrand.

the spirit of the old chivalry, some deed of prowess as proof of their knight's devotion. And, although 'giants there were none, and dragon's scarce,' still fields of excitement lay open in various directions; and not a day passed unchronicled in the annals of 'gentle courtesie.' It was wonderful to find so much agreement when so many were rivals; but the arena of their contention was wider than the cabin of the *Pandora*, and the air less laden with that electric medium which a long sea voyage generates. Over all these *fêtes* and 'joyances,' Mrs. St. Aubyn presided with a vigilance and discretion so able, that no caution could baffle them. The lowest whisper reached her ear; the slightest glance of mute intelligence caught her eye: so that, at the end of three months, the rival pretensions were so nicely balanced, no one dare to assert, even to himself, his priority. This applies, of course, only to the two elder daughters; for Fanny was hardly to be included in the *précis*: her years, her tastes, and her habits, being all held, upon competent authority, so many separate impediments to her. It happened, however, that all these impediments gave rise to the very catastrophe which was so little anticipated. Charles Irwin was thrown from his howdah, and broke his arm. Now nature, in all such cases, never fails to point out to the sufferer, during his consequent inability, a thousand things of which he had hardly dreamed during health and occupation. Thus the three-bottle victim of the gout discovers inestimable qualities in the limpid spring; and many, during a 'temporary seclusion from the world,' have taken new views upon pecuniary matters, worthy of an Adam Smith, a McCulloch, or a Ricardo. It was in this frame of mind that Charles Irwin found he had a talent for music; and, as he was by no means of a bashful temperament, he, with great tact, succeeded in persuading Mrs. St. Aubyn to admit him to the morning rehearsals. Here he was so diligent a pupil, and Fanny so patient an instructress, that their morning-lesson continued long after the rest of the party retired to dress. Fanny was so young, that of course nothing could happen. She was not forward, like some young fascinat-ors of fourteen, but all discretion; and would not indulge a thought which she did not feel it incumbent to disclose to those who had always had her confidence. So reasoned the mother. But Fanny was older than her very girlish appearance indicated, and her feelings were matured beneath a childish aspect. She felt not pain at being passed by in the family arrangements, nor any uneasiness at the homage which her more brilliant sisters won, but rather that void which a want of long-loved companions and long-loved voices creates. Her feelings were akin to those which are expressed in these lines, which I have somewhere met with:—

Alone, in a stranger land, alone;
 The heart is dead to the tenderest tone.
 They deem him cold, and turn aside
 From the thankless one, the son of pride.
 Yet little they mark the frequent tear,
 When a *home-sound* meets the stranger's ear—
 Not eloquent, nor musical;
 Its tones his distant home recal:
 Some single sound, some lonely note,
 Bids o'er his stirring memory float
 Visions of love: his bright hearth's place;—
 The careful few, his path who trace
 On pictured charts:—the silver voice
 That owned unbid the heart's glad choice—
 Home love and joy, wakes that one tone,
 And scarce the stranger feels alone.

"If my good fortune should ever bestow upon me a family of daughters, none of them shall practice singing with invalid lieutenants. It is by no means the same thing as singing with them when in health. Then the voice is firm; and the chances are, that it is boisterous, and delivered with a force that brings water into the eyes of the hearer; besides, when in a state of convalescence, they have a different choice of songs—*British Oaks*, and *Stormy Petrels*, and *Diddinisms* are then in favour; of which the pleasantest part is the end. But there was Charles, day after day, sighing out Moore's Melodies, with a face full of sentiment (at least poor Fanny so interpreted his looks, although perhaps his accident might in some measure have affected them), and a voice subdued to that tone, in which people fancy that hearts like to converse together. Then he discovered that Fanny was so like one of his sisters in England; which discovery naturally gave an opportunity for much discourse about the affections, in all their phases and varieties; and led to an exhibition of great tenderness towards the absent, and called the tears into his listener's fair eyes.

"They were happy moments, yet full of peril. Not that Irwin harboured a thought injurious to Fanny's peace of mind; nor, in fact, do I believe that his intentions were at all known to himself; even if he could be said to be under the influence of any motive, except that of finding solace and such occupation as his situation admitted. Fanny, however, was absorbed in this new interest. She felt her heart daily growing towards him; yet nothing in his manner or words allowed her to admit even to herself that he sought for her sympathy beyond that of others. He was the echo of her own thoughts; and, like Echo, dwelled apart. This state of things could not long remain, without producing in Fanny's manner some visible alteration. Accordingly, she wore, in Irwin's presence, an air of embarrassment and abstraction, with which she in vain struggled when she found it betraying her into acts which called forth the observations of her mother and sisters. These minutiae of word and gesture, which proclaim so much of that which is passing within, are always more easily imagined than described; but the feelings in which they originate are not confined to young ladies, in the budding of their early love. I once saw a major of dragoons, before a court-martial, tear to pieces an elaborate defence (the preparation of which had cost him months of anxious research and combination), while offering a few opening observations. It was his *first* affair of the kind. The painful part of Fanny's position was her conviction of the entire absence of all intention, on Charles's side, of exciting her feelings or eliciting her regard. Thus, upon the most important subject, when advice and support were most needed, she was, by the very nature of the case, shut out from asking the one or casting herself upon the other. The indulgent love of her father, and the able tact of her mother, were alike unavailable to her. She would have been glad of any accident which should have interrupted this daily intercourse; fervently did she pray for Charles's restoration to health, that, on his return to duty, she might gather strength in absence; yet she wanted firmness, when the hour of meeting returned, to remain in her chamber; and she shrank from the artifice of pleading indisposition.

"Irwin was the first to observe the change which had come over her. He mentioned it to me, as I think, without any suspicion of its cause; he spoke with great anxiety about her; but as a brother would speak of a sister, for whose health he feared. And I believe that, so far from seeking his own amusement at the cost of her feelings, he thought that his presence contributed to hers; not from any vanity, but from a feeling that their tastes sym-

thised, and that their minds were in harmony upon many subjects. Had he been a coxcomb, he (long before her manner betrayed her) would have come to the conclusion that his welcome was warmer than that of a mere acquaintance, however interestingly situated. But at thirty, unless the taint of vanity be very strong, a man's mind has, in general, lost that extreme quickness of apprehension which leads him, in earlier life, to over-estimate his influence in affairs of the heart. We all, however, observed that Fanny St. Aubyn was an altered woman. Yes,—woman: for the short space of three months had worked in her a change which could hardly have been anticipated in as many years. Whether, about this time, Charles Irwin began to feel that his position was at all ambiguous, or that his return to health gave him opportunities of forming other engagements, I cannot tell; but it is certain that the 'joyous science' had lost its power of detaining him at Fanny's side, and that the pupil had become remiss in his studies. Moreover, Major-General Bender was expected at head-quarters, and discipline, which had been a little relaxed, now resumed its full sway.

"In due time, the general arrived. He was well stricken in years, and of a singularly unpromising aspect. A confirmed lumbar affection had given a projection to the upper part of his person, which was surmounted by a head that, in conjunction with his posture, had secured him the name, more appropriate than courteous, of 'the battering ram.' In temper, he was explosive, but not malignant; in mind, purely military; in information, a cyclopædia of changes of station, deaths, promotions, and vacancies. Immediately upon his arrival, he conceived a distaste for Mrs. St. Aubyn and her daughters, which withstood all their blandishments, assiduously lavished upon him. He considered the residence of women in barracks as an 'obstruction to the formation of the military character;' more especially where their personal attractions were conspicuous, and their manners armed at all points with fascination. As, however, he could not, without rudeness, repel their advances, and the colonel's style of *cuisine* and wines were a sufficient counterbalance to the irregularities, as he termed them, of his lady's *soirées*, he continued upon a kind of neutral footing with the family. He was the last man, as one would think, to make an inroad upon the happiness of any member of that family, through the medium of the affections: yet was he destined to consummate the misery of poor Fanny. General Bender, in the fifty-fourth year of his mortal existence, declared himself, after a few weeks, the ardent admirer of the artless and almost unobserved Fanny.

"I have bestowed some considerable attention upon the subject, and have never as yet wholly satisfied myself, why age and infirmity should be so anxious to link itself with youth and spring-like beauty. Can it be, that a prospect of sharing the sympathies of the young, in their generous ardour, deludes the mind into anticipations of a new youth; or is it not, rather, that the taste for all that is pure and beautiful, which often lies dormant during the vigour of ambition or the turmoil of active life, and still more often is obscured by the vehement passions of the soul, revives when ambition is sated and toil rests, and, though far more rarely, when those passions are calmed down? Be it as it may, the simple beauty of Fanny's character sank down into the general's soul, like the summer sun behind the purple hills to the eye of the toil-worn husbandman; and the many gentle charms, which had escaped the eye of youth, dazzled by the broader lights of her sisters' pretensions, touched the old man's heart with a restless emotion. To be brief,—he proposed. I will not attempt to describe the mother's surprise, or the daughter's horror. The

colonel, anxious for peace (domestic only, of course), was willing to agree with either party. He was not blind to the feelings of his loved daughter; but he could not conceal from himself that the *liaison* was, in many respects eligible; a point upon which Mrs. St. Aubyn exhausted her whole artillery of reasons. And with what arguments could Fanny combat the prudent and practical persuasions of those to whom she had always looked for guidance? She dared not, for very shame, avow her unrequited passion for Irwin. Hope, the 'lover's staff,' had she none. Her heart sunk within her, as, with tears and agony, all misinterpreted by those around her, she besought her parents to do with her as they would, but to save her from her impending fate. Mrs. St. Aubyn had not anticipated such opposition, but she was too able a tactician to yield at once. She felt that a prudent temporizing would succeed best with Fanny's tender and affectionate nature; and she employed the interval in persuading her husband that Fanny had shown no more reluctance than became a maiden's modesty; admitting that the general was under some personal disadvantages. He, in the meanwhile, pressed his suit to the bewildered Fanny with a delicacy and sentiment for which his ordinary bearing little prepared us. To conclude; after two months' harassing, persuading, coaxing, and threatening, Fanny was brought to give what was interpreted into her consent; and in due time became Mrs. General Bender. The marriage display was all that a mother's heart could wish; at least, such a mother as could forget, in the excitement of the occasion, the force which had been employed upon a tender-souled girl of sixteen, to bring her into a position so rich in promise of misery. The bridal party left — — immediately. It may fall to our lot to see more of them hereafter; but, at present, Fanny appears to me to have sufficient evil accumulated upon her: a forced, disproportioned union, and a love which dares not be named."

J. H.

THE NON-INTERVENTION SYSTEM.

THE different principles of policy which, at various times, have been introduced into our Indian government,—itself one of a most unprecedented and anomalous character,—have produced an incongruous state of political relations with those native powers, whose territories do not form an integral part of British India. There are states which are independent, in the true meaning of the term,—others existing under what is termed British protection,—and others which, by virtue of subsidiary treaties, have nothing left but a shadow of free power, and but the name of "independent:" the King of Oude and the Raja of Mysore, for example, are as much under British control, as if they were deputies of our Governor-general of India.

The horror professed and recorded by Parliament at the prospect of increasing our possessions in the East, after they had become by the force of events too large to remain at a stationary point, has proved a violent disturbing force in all the great political arrangements in India, consequent on our military successes there. It was necessary to resort to a species of subterfuge, whereby the substance of power could be acquired, without the invidious assumption of its symbols and trappings. Hence the subsidiary treaties, which, whilst they stipulate protection on the part of the British Government against all enemies, and mutual co-operation in the event of

hostilities, impose a British force on the allied state for its "protection," and a British ruler, under the inoffensive name of a Resident, through whom all the political intercourse of the prince with other powers must be carried on. Soon, however, this expedient was proscribed for the future; either because it threw too flimsy a veil over our real design, or because it was calculated to hold out an encouragement to misgovernment, and to support every species of oppression by the ruler we protected.

When the events of the great war of 1817-18 expelled the Mahrattas and Pindaries from the Rajpoot states of Central and Western India, those states, small and weak in themselves, were in the last stage of exhaustion, through misrule and oppression, and might have been made the subject of any experiment. Three courses of policy were open—first, to treat them as conquered territory, and annex them to our own possessions; secondly, to grant them subsidiary treaties; and, lastly, an intermediate course, to place them under British protection, exacting only in return a renunciation of connexion with other states, and an acknowledgment of our supremacy. The latter expedient was adopted. The treaties with these principalities differ in their stipulations; some of the states are required to furnish contingents; others to place the whole of their resources at our disposal; some pay a tribute to the British Government; others are exempt from this obligation.

In the policy pursued by the Anglo-Indian government, with respect to the Rajpoot States, their peculiar character was probably not altogether overlooked. Little as we then knew of Rajast'han, it was easy to perceive that the Rajpoots were a martial race, proud of their descent and supposed pre-eminence, in having once given a *chackravarti*, or sovereign, to India, and jealous of any encroachments upon their own and their princes' rights. Divested, as our proffered protection was, of all repulsive pretensions, and recommended by the services our army had rendered in liberating their country from the intolerable yoke of the Mahrattas, it was with difficulty accepted by the Rajpoot rulers, and was almost forced upon Jeypore.

This intermediate course of policy, whatever its motives, like most middle and temporizing measures, has not succeeded. It is too much to say, that the present disorganized condition of Rajpootana is to be attributed to this abstinent policy, but it is owing to this policy that it cannot be readily remedied. Had we, when they were delivered from Mahratta thralldom, relinquished to the Rajpoot princes the entire and uncontrolled government of their states, they might have been impelled by stronger motives and purer principles than they now obey, to work out the regeneration of their country, and even a struggle for supremacy amongst the states might have had an ultimate good effect. On the other hand, had we confined them in the close embrace of a subsidiary treaty, the fruits of it might have been as beneficial to the Rajpoots as Col. T. Munro tells us have been produced by the subsidiary system in Mysore and Travancore.

The Rubicon is, however, passed, and the non-intervention system is now acted upon with the most inflexible scrupulosity. We are conse-

quently tame spectators of disorders which, in former times, were considered sufficient to justify direct interference. The natives are puzzled to account for this vacillation. Some attribute it to fear; others to some refined policy, the effects of which they are anxiously looking for.

The ardent advocate of the Rajpoots, the late Colonel Tod, deeply lamented the blindness of the Indian government in not renouncing all interference with their internal affairs, and he pointed out the great bulwark they would afford, in the event of an invasion from the north-west, by a really independent military power stationed on our remote frontier. But that amiable man, though his estimate of the virtues of the Rajpoot people is, perhaps, not over-charged, we fear, made not due allowance for the counteracting effects of the vices engendered by long prostration to oppression, and by the brutalizing use of opium. He drew his portrait of the Rajpoot character rather from what it was, than from what it is, or is now likely to be.

In calculating the course of human action amongst the natives of India, we are too apt to forget considerations which are peculiar to them. The education of the native princes not only unfits them for government, but is conducted by those who have the direction of it with that very view. The people, on the other hand, are blindly attached (in the Hindu states) to the family of their princes. In Rajpootana, where purity of blood is highly venerated, this principle is omnipotent. Their religion and customs are sometimes directly adverse to political amelioration. All these facts, which are traceable to ignorance as the root, overturn all conclusions built on analogical reasoning, and they will operate till the remote cause is removed, which cannot be in one generation.

As a radical cure, direct intervention is now boldly counselled by almost all the political writers in British India. The magnitude of the evil to be remedied, the inefficiency of the non-intervention system, and the salutary reforms that have been carried into effect by our Indian government, in defiance of native opinion, are all urged as plausible arguments. We subjoin a letter, written on the spot, which puts the case in favour of intervention, perhaps, as forcibly as it can be put.

All the considerations suggested in favour of intervention, however, do not convince us of its necessity or expediency. Let us put our own house in order before we attempt to regulate that of others. There is quite enough to engage the attention of our Indian rulers in ameliorating the condition of their own subjects, and in exalting their political happiness we are indirectly bringing about the regeneration of neighbouring states. Moreover, there is nothing on the face of the treaties with the Rajpoot princes, which appears to warrant interference; it can only be justified, therefore, by some breach of obligations on their part.

Following up the suggestions of the advocates of intervention, we see no bounds to the extension of British dominion in India. We shall approach the Oxus as we have the Indus, and all the states between British India and China may be absorbed, in acting upon the doctrine of intervention.

(Extract of a Letter, dated Nusserabad, 10th July 1836.)

The only subject open to discussion is what you have seen entered upon in the evidence before Parliament, relative to the "Non-interference system"

The pith of the argument in favour of non-interference is, that if we protect a prince against his subjects, it is holding out a premium for misgovernment. This is a fact not to be gainsayed; but it is also necessary that we should see how this affects ourselves. We have raised the British power until its supremacy has been acknowledged by all. When appealed to, we suggest or recommend a particular measure; if it succeeds, well and good; if not, when called on to alleviate evils of our own creation, we give a cool negative, and disgust the power in question, who might might well say "deliver me from my friends." Such vacillation is, of course, construed into weakness; and becomes worse, and we are at last obliged to interfere, at a much greater sacrifice than would ever have been necessary, had we taken care to prevent matters reaching such a crisis as to leave us no alternative. Instead of being looked up to and venerated, we are hated and despised: hated for what may be deemed breach of faith, and despised for timidity. This is of course construed by government into "consistency" and "forbearance." As long as peace lasts, fear will prevent any serious consequences; but if we are pushed by any aggressive power, those states, who might have been converted into warm friends, will turn against us. The private feuds, which are fostered by almost every state in Rajpootana against its neighbour, will break out with renewed ardour, and we shall be embroiled with internal discord when we may require all our energies to oppose a formidable aggressor. I cannot at this moment name one state that respects us, excepting the petty, insignificant ones of Bhopal, Tonk, Oodeypore, and Boondee. Hoikar's life was endangered last year; he was for twenty-four hours actually besieged in his own palace, and, with a British force at hand which he pays for, not a bayonet was brought to his assistance. The whole of the petty states of Bajur and Kanthul are in a state of total disorganization; and as for Mewar and Marwar, they are but nests of robbers and murderers, who live upon the public. This is our "frontier," and although it is notorious that such is the case, not a measure is taken to prevent such atrocities. Our very cantonments are plundered, and we coolly submit to it; it is not, therefore, to be wondered at, if the natives think we are afraid. We preach about "not intrenching upon the privileges of the chiefs," and teach them actually to spit upon us. We invest them with a shadow, and bow down to it; and instead of boldly claiming that supremacy which we actually hold, we behave like a sneaking creditor, who has a *capias* in his pocket, which he holds in *terrorem* over the head of his writhing debtor. This is as near the actual relation between us as possible; and from this it must be apparent, that ours is an empire of force, and that, were we to meet with serious reverses, we should look in vain for a hand to keep us from falling. In reading the evidence of Sir J. M., I cannot help thinking that, as he was one of those who planned the subsidiary treaties, he has been blinded to some of their evil consequences by love for a favourite measure. We wish to avoid increasing our territories, but in doing so, overlook the *ultimatum*, which must be forced upon us, *viz.* that of either taking the entire management into our own hands, or giving up the country altogether. The latter is more likely to occur, as we are doing every thing we can to undermine our own empire, by giving disgust to every power connected with us. I see that Colonel Barnewell says: "experience has shewn the impracticability of carrying on interference with benefit to the people or ruler, *unless the prince will be entirely ruled*

by our advice." This is exactly the point. If the argument applied to one native state giving advice to another, it would be indeed impracticable; but ours is a very different case. We offend no prejudices, assume no superiority in rank, and whatever we proposed would be for the good of the prince and his subjects; and were we to act on one uniform system to all, there could be no rankling jealousies on the part of one state towards another. There might be some difficulty in the outset, but the ultimate good to be derived would give an ample return, and the improving condition of prince and subject would gradually engender a feeling of gratitude and respect, which would secure our empire.

One of the evils contemplated by direct interference, is the prostration of the hereditary nobility and aristocracy. I consider this a perfect fallacy. Experience justifies this conclusion; for it is well known, that our alliances hitherto have ended in the ultimate extinction of the weak: and this must eventually extend to all. If we were to support the aristocracy, and prevent them from bringing ruin on their own heads, we should then preserve them; whereas, the measures we are now pursuing, are those which will inevitably, sooner or later, produce the catastrophe we are endeavouring to avert. I am a determined enemy of the non-interference system, and have often had occasion to blush at the home truths dealt, with no sparing hand, by some of my Rajpoot friends.

The extension of our territories in India has arisen from circumstances over which the local government had no control; and on every occasion of war, it has been in direct opposition to the wishes and orders of the home authorities. Protracted defensive measures led to the ultimate alternative of vigorous offensive ones, or loss of dominion. The powers opposed to us were jealous of their rank, and averse to the growing importance of a foreign nation, and were successively subdued. At the close of the Marquis of Hastings' brilliant career, although extensive territory was left in the hands of Scindia and Holkar, their respective conditions were reduced from one of perfect independence to one of comparative subjection. But it is necessary to bear in mind, that eighteen years have elapsed,—that the feelings of degradation, which must have been galling to a degree at the time, have been gradually subsiding, and that the supremacy of the British Government has been so long established, that these states, as well as those of Rajpootana, have become habituated to look upon our claim to interference as a matter of course. All native governments were pure despotisms; but it does not follow, that because they were so, we are bound to keep them so; and yet this is the feeling which we are keeping alive: for in lieu of forcing them to follow a just and equitable course, which would strengthen their own power, and be the means of attaching their subjects to their rule, we allow them to follow the oppressive system of their forefathers, occasionally, when clamour becomes outrageous, applying some partial remedy, tending to procrastinate that dissolution which must eventually occur. One of the evil consequences is, that, in lieu of holding out a premium to princes to improve their minds, and use their energies in proving themselves fit to be trusted with the government of their own kingdoms, we encourage inanity and extortion; whereas, under a system of fostering superintendence, we might have raised a line of princes, their minds imbued with the advantages to be derived from a vigorous and just system of government; and thereby rendered direct interference unnecessary. The war of 1817-18 has also overthrown a barrier to progressive improvement, which, if extant, would be an insuperable obstacle. I need hardly say, that history affords ample proof, that the natives of Hindostan have for centuries been under the yoke of one conquer-

ing power or other. This has arisen from one cause,—the universal desire of all powerful states to aggrandize themselves at the expense of their neighbours; thus an invading power has had to contend against the invaded in detail, and each state has fallen successively from the impracticability of their ever combining to avert a common danger. It necessarily follows, therefore, that each state cherishes a feeling of jealousy against each other, and that partiality shewn by us to one, produces a proportionate degree of bad feeling towards it and ourselves on the part of others; and *vice versâ*, where we act with harshness, it is equally a cause of exultation. Our vacillating policy, of always acting upon the expediency of the moment, in lieu of following one uniform system, which would gradually be understood and appreciated, keeps alive a feeling of alarm and mistrust of the purity of our intentions. The rivalry alluded to, as existing in one state towards another, still rankles, but *does not apply to the British Government*. The feuds and hereditary quarrels that are fostered and cherished by one power to another *cannot exist towards us*, as we have been, as it were, the balance by which they have been limited and kept in subjection. The consequence is, that we are looked up to by one and all in the same light, and, had we adopted a vigorous and decisive line, which, without favour or affection, was applied equally, a new order of things would have arisen with a new generation, and we should have sown the seeds of organization and good order, and been enabled to consolidate our power by the feelings of gratitude and mutual interest, which would have been cemented between ourselves and the native princes and their subjects. In lieu of this, we have gone from one extreme to another, sometimes acting precipitately, more frequently tardily, and generally in a doubtful manner. The evils attributable to this are incalculable. Incitement to exertion is paralyzed by fear and mistrust; the "safety valve" (according to Sir J. M.) afforded by leaving countries open, where the dissatisfied and turbulent can find employment, produces evils far more to be dreaded than any which their presence could create in our own territories; they become the instruments by which the holders of the soil are plundered and oppressed, and by their insidious and self-interested counsels, keep alive the irritated feelings we have provoked, and prevent a tie being knit between the subject and his sovereign. All this is to be traced to "non-interference." If you have read the foregoing, you will see that the evil to be guarded against, *viz.* "extension of territory," has been brought about *by the very means taken to prevent it*. With this fact staring us in the face, proved as it has been by the united testimony of every eminent actor* in the eventful crisis, we still continue to pursue the course which must lead finally to the same result hereafter; by withholding our interference, we court opposition, and gradually encourage feelings which will end in the alternative already forced upon us, of subduing state after state, and adding them to our own overgrown territories. Nothing can arrest this inevitable result, but the most vigorous interference.

In lieu of allowing the princes of subsidized and other kingdoms to be brought up in the iniquitous atmosphere of a harem, where they are pandered to by those whose interest it is to render them imbecile and impotent, that they may preserve the real power in their own hands, we should (without interfering with their religious scruples or hereditary customs) see that their minds are trained on a system calculated to render them sensible of the good effects of just and conscientious government, and ere they reached years of discretion, they would be aware of the principles acted upon by us towards

* *Vide* Mr. Russell's evidence, vol. vi. p. 15, line 21; also the "Marquis of Hastings' Summary," in the Appendix; also Mr. Russell's evidence, page 90, from line 22.

them, and reflection would prove to them, that their permanent stability was only to be secured by attention to the affairs of their kingdoms, and close alliance of their interests with ours. Now, from infancy upwards, they are merely taught to consider themselves as the favoured of heaven, for whose use and convenience all other created beings are subservient. Possessing no feeling beyond an exaggerated idea of their own greatness and power, incapacitated by premature debauchery, habitual indolence, and gross ignorance, from forming an opinion on the most trivial subject, they fall into a premature grave, and are succeeded by another, who goes through the same process and ends his worthless life in a similar manner. The affairs of their kingdoms are, of course, left to the management of adventurers, whose only aim is to secure a large portion of the plunder of the state, ere succeeded by another, who acts on the same principles. Demoralization progresses, and some insane act or other forces us to subvert the state, and amalgamate it with our own territories. With gross inconsistency, we trumpet forth our own forbearance, and reach a conclusion we anxiously wished to avoid, and which would never have been forced upon us, had we taken proper steps to prevent it. One of the arguments made use of by many eminent Indian diplomatists is, that the effect of our alliance tends to render a prince callous of his acts; being sure of our protection, he practises extortion and injustice, and has no inducement to conciliate the affections of his subjects. Can any stronger reason be urged, as to the blighting tendency of our present relations? Self-interest alone would point out to a prince, were we to alter our tone, and insist upon his conforming to our wishes, that it would be his wisest course to do so; and, when a few practical proofs had been given, that we would support in their full privileges and state, all those powers who directed their energies to the good administration of the affairs of their kingdoms, and withdraw our countenance from those who obstinately persisted in their oppressive measures, a spirit of emulation would be excited,—the territories of the refractory might even be given as boons to the deserving,—and by acting uniformly and consistently, we should force upon their minds, that we were actually guided by no motives* of self-aggrandisement; the amelioration of all classes would produce a sense of gratitude for our fostering care, and elevate the intellectual standard of an aristocracy which is at present a disgrace to itself, and to us for permitting it.

The evils anticipated by carrying such measures into effect are, I almost think, imaginary. As to its causing internal rebellion, I think it far more probable that it would be hailed as the greatest boon we could offer. Independence, which is now nominal, would be real, subservient only to the paramount state. Time has eradicated those prejudices which are natural in a conquered state towards its conqueror; and the feeling of jealousy, which a partial adaptation of the system would undoubtedly excite, would be neutralized by its general application. Our supremacy renders it out of our power to cause these feelings, for we are the key-stone by which the fabric, unstable as it is, is kept together, and where uniformity would prevent any invidious comparisons being drawn by one state towards another; the example once given, there would arise a rivalry, the spirit of which, being of a beneficial tendency, would produce results of vast importance, and its final effects would be, to consolidate a community of interests beneficial to the ruler and subject, and affording to us a moral influence more to be relied upon than 100,000 bayonets. As to coalition, to avert a common evil, it is perfectly impossible; and even could it be effected, could be crushed in a moment.

* *Vide* Sir J. M.'s evidence, questions 268, 269.

MR. COLEBROOKE.

Oriental scholars in the East, as well as in the West, will sympathize in a feeling of deep regret, at the death of Henry Thomas Colebrooke, which took place on the 10th March, at his house in York Terrace, Regent's Park.

To Sanscrit literature, the loss of this accomplished scholar is immeasurably great. No European has ever attained to so profound and accurate a knowledge of its venerable language as he did; and to this critical familiarity with the language, he added a close and an extensive acquaintance with the treasures it contains, especially its philosophical treatises, which was surprising even to native pundits of great learning. This was not the sum of Mr. Colebrooke's acquisitions, though it seems enough for a life of tolerable activity. He was an elegant classical scholar, and a profound astronomer and natural philosopher. In short, the range of Mr. Colebrooke's mind was almost unlimited, and wherever it settled, it penetrated deeply. It was this universality of knowledge which so well qualified him for the office of expounding the Hindoo philosophy, which he has done in those masterly papers in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, which have won the highest meed of applause from the most parsimonious of continental writers. Mr. Von Schlegel speaks of Mr. Colebrooke's translations and extracts from Sanscrit works as entitled to "implicit confidence;" and extols his treatises on the Astronomy of the Hindoos, and on their different systems of Philosophy, as models of well-executed compendia.

Nor were these prodigious literary labours performed by a recluse, who spared no modicum of his time for the duties of public life. Mr. Colebrooke was an active civil officer in India, and his official papers are mines of valuable information. He occupied, before he quitted that country, the high post of member of council.

Of Mr. Colebrooke it may be truly said, *mens magna in corpore parvo*. In person he was small and fragile, and towards the latter part of his life, age, ill-health, and domestic affliction, of which he had a full share, had so reduced and attenuated his bodily frame, that he seemed to be *mind alone*.

We trust that we shall be enabled to supply, next month, a Memoir of this venerable and illustrious Orientalist.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 4th of March: the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., the President, in the chair. A variety of donations to the library were laid upon the table.

John Romer, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, was elected a resident member.

The first paper read at this meeting was one by Colonel Sykes, on the Origin of the Popular Belief in the *Upas*, or Poison Tree, of Java. The writer observed that most popular beliefs, of any duration, however extravagant or incredible, could be traced to some foundation in truth, however much distorted by ignorance, superstition, or folly. Of this we had a remarkable instance in the celebrated *Upas*, or poison-tree, of Java, whose shade was supposed to extinguish life, and over whose top no bird could fly. This deadly tree was said to be standing in a valley in the interior of Java; but such was the terror in which it was held by the natives that its precise locality was little known. A visit made by a Mr. Loudon,* in 1830, to the Poison Valley of Java (whose account of that visit is cited by Colonel Sykes) has proved, however, that the Valley of Death has no connexion with the poison-tree of Java, although they

* See the account in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. vii. p. 158.

both exist on the island. Mr. Loudon describes this valley as lying about three miles from Batur, on the road to Djung. It appeared to him to be about half a-mile in circumference, of an oval form, and from thirty to thirty-five feet in depth. The bottom seemed to be of a hard, sandy substance. The sides of the valley were covered with trees, shrubs, &c.; but in the valley no vegetation was to be seen, but the whole was covered with skeletons, of human beings, tigers, pigs, deer, peacocks, &c. On approaching within eighteen feet of the bottom, Mr. Loudon did not experience any difficulty of breathing, but a sickening, nauseous smell. A dog, which the party forced into the valley, died in eighteen minutes; another died in about eight minutes. A fowl died in a minute and a-half. On one side of the hollow, the skeleton of a human being was lying on his back with his right arm under his head. Mr. Loudon considered there was a great difference between this valley and the well known *Grotto del Cane*, near Naples, as in the latter the mephitic air is confined to a small aperture, while in the former it extends over a circumference of more than half a mile. Colonel Sykes, however, is of opinion that this is the only difference; and is inclined, both from the results of his own experiments at the Grotto del Cane, and from the investigations of the Abbate Domenico Romagnelli on the same subject, to consider the effects at each place occasioned by a similar cause, namely, carbonic acid gas, which is evolved from limestone by the agency of sulphuric acid produced from the action of water sulphur.

The next paper read was a narrative by Capt. James Low, of a pedestrian tour made by him, in 1825, from Tavoy, in the British province of Tenasserim, to the range of mountains which separate that district from Siam. This part had not previously been traversed by any English officer, and nothing was known, therefore, as to how far the natives of the country could be confided in as guides or porters on the journey. Capt. Low had little difficulty in procuring about sixty Burmans to accompany him in that capacity; and these, together with a guard of sepoy and servants, made up a party of about ninety persons. They left Tavoy on the 14th of February; and arrived at the Siamese frontier on the 20th, a distance of about sixty miles. The country through which they passed is described as being, in most part, a dense forest, traversed in all directions by the tracks of the elephant and rhinoceros; and without any signs of human inhabitants. Capt. Low's guides and porters proved themselves well adapted for their undertaking. He considers that much of the success which formerly crowned the ambitious enterprises of the Burmans, may be attributed to the capability their soldiers possess of being able to make long marches upon a very scanty diet. During the journey, one of the party set fire to the grass, which burned so rapidly that, on returning, a few days after, Capt. Low found about thirty miles of the country in a blaze; and describes the scene as impressive in the extreme. The loud reports made by the splitting bamboos, owing to the water contained in them being converted into steam; and the falling of burning trees seen through clouds of smoke, produced a strange effect on the mind. Having reached the foot of the Naya-daung pass, which leads into the Siamese dominions, the party hoisted the British flag, and saluted it with three rounds of musketry. Provisions falling short, Captain Low was obliged to make forced marches back to Tavoy, where the party arrived on the evening of the 23d, without having experienced any serious accident.

A general meeting took place on the 18th of March; the Right Hon. the President of the Society in the chair. On the members assembling, the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—"Gentlemen, in consequence of the

recent loss we have sustained, by the decease of our respected director, Mr. Colebrooke, to whom this society owes a debt of exceeding gratitude, not only for its first formation, but for the constant labour and attention he bestowed upon it from the first year of its existence, the Council has judged proper, as a mark of respect due to the memory of our venerable founder, to adjourn this day's meeting without proceeding to any business whatever: the meeting is consequently adjourned till the first of April."

The President's chair was appropriately hung in black for the occasion.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Indian Reminiscences, or the Bengal Moufussal Miscellany. Chiefly written by the late G. A. Addison, Esq., London, 1837. Bull.

THIS is a reprint of papers, on miscellaneous literary topics, which originally appeared in India, mostly from the pen, we are told, of Mr. G. A. Addison, who, at his death in 1815, filled the post of assistant secretary to government in the Revenue and Judicial departments in Java, he being then only in his 22d year. The character of this promising young man is summed up in a few but comprehensive words by Sir Stamford Raffles in his official report of the event to the Bengal government. "His abilities and acquirements were remarkably great, his application and exertions unwearied, and his personal conduct as amiable as his public services were eminent."

The little fugitive pieces of prose and poetry, consisting of narrative, criticism, humour, and anecdote, are evidently the sportive productions of a well-stored mind.

The profits of the work are to be devoted to a charitable purpose.

Sketch of the Commercial Resources and Monetary and Mercantile System of British India, with suggestions for their improvement by means of Banking Establishments, London, 1837. Smith, Elder & Co.

THE author of this work, who evinces a knowledge of the subject of which he writes (no slight praise at the present day, when *scribimus indocti doctique*), professes to be of opinion that the Bank of India is "the only one of the recent projects for the investment of British capital in India, of which he approves or thinks consistent with sound principle;" and his book is intended to be a recommendation of the scheme, so far as demonstrating the extent of the field for banking operations. But when he comes to consider the specific plan in question, his own good sense tells him that "were an Indian bank established with all the privileges, and immunities, and power, which some of its indiscreet advocates have suggested; that were men foolish enough to persevere in asking for such privileges, and other men still more foolish to grant them, a very ugly and mischievous monopoly would unquestionably be established." So that really the author approves not of the bank of India, but of *some bank to be established on a sound principle*, which he thinks, "would conduce to the gradual improvement of the condition of the people of India." And those most hostile to the project in question would readily assent to the proposition that, considering the benefit resulting from banking establishments, in organizing capital, a bank with large means, based upon sound principles, and managed on the spot, would, if it did no more than accelerate the operations of the existing Indian banks, do much towards drawing out the latent resources of the country.

Sermons on the Lessons, the Gospel, or the Epistle, for every Sunday in the Year; Preached in the Parish Church of Hodnet, Salop; by the late REGINALD HEBER, M. A., Rector of Hodnet, and afterwards Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 3 Vols. London, 1837. Murray.

Those who are familiar with the biography of the amiable Bishop Heber must remember his affectionate attachment to his first flock, the parishioners of Hodnet,

and their esteem and affection for him. Although there were other bonds of union than these public discourses (for he narrowly escaped death by a fever caught in the discharge of a pastor's private duties), they must have materially contributed to plant the mingled seeds of piety to God and regard towards the teacher. Plainer and more practical than the discourses which the preacher delivered to more refined congregations, they are nevertheless imbued with that warm, feeling, and imaginative eloquence, which distinguishes all the writings of Heber.

His friend Sir Robert Inglis, who has edited these volumes, rightly believes that these Sermons "will extend to distant places and to distant years, the edification and improvement which, at the time, they were designed and calculated to convey to the circle of his little flock in his own parish."

Lives of the British Admirals, with an Introductory View of the Naval History of England. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, I.L.D., P.L. Vol. IV. Being Vol. LXXXVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

This volume is pretty equally divided between the histories of Devereux Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, in both of which we trace the industrious research of Dr. Southey, bringing to light many minute incidents serviceable to biography, as clearly as we recognize his elegant and masculine style. Raleigh's history has been of late years much explored; but in the very copious life before us, we see many circumstances, either new in themselves, or placed in a new light.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons; illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year. By the Rev. HENRY DUNCAN, D.D. Spring. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliphant.

In our Critical Notices for January, we stated, and commended, the plan of this work, of which this volume is the second of the series, each containing an argument complete in itself, and peculiar to the season of which it treats. This volume admits of and contains still more interesting and instructive matter.

The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, History, and Antiquities; with a Sketch of their Manners and Customs, and an Account of the Clans into which they were divided, and of the State of Society which existed among them. By WILLIAM SKENE, F.S.A. Scot. Two vols. London, 1837. Murray.

The rapid march of civilization will soon obliterate the remaining traces of the aboriginal tribes of this island, existing in the mountainous or high country of Scotland. The history of the Highlanders, however, apart from their antiquity as a nation, is blended with too many political events and associations ever to become obsolete or uninteresting.

The Highland Society having offered a premium for the best History of the Highland Clans, Mr. Skene offered an essay, which gained the prize, and is the foundation of the work before us.

Mr. Skene begins, *ab ovo*, with the original colonization of North Britain; but he takes entirely new ground, and by a very ingenious and satisfactory series of deductions from the Roman Authors, the Monkish Chroniclers, and the Native Annalists of Scotland, Ireland and Wales, he has made it apparent, that the Highlanders are not descended from the Dalriadic Scotti, as commonly assumed, but from the Picts, and more remotely from the Albiones or Ancient Britons. He shews that the sole remaining part of the Albiones, or ancient inhabitants of the island, were the Caledonii, occupying the country to the north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde; that the Picts were a tribe of the Caledonii, consequently the same people; that the Pictish nation was divided into the northern and southern Picts; that the conquest by the Scotti (that dark period of our northern history), in the eighth century, did not extend to the Northern or Highland Picts (Cruithne), but its effects were confined exclusively to the Southern or Lowland Picts (Piccadach), and that the Gaelic race known as the Highlanders of Scotland, are the descendants of the inhabitants of the same district in the ninth century, and consequently of the northern Picts.

This is the principal object of the first volume; the second is devoted to an account

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22. No. 88.

of the Clans. The chapters in the first volume treating of the laws, religion, manners and character of the Highlanders are extremely attractive. In referring to their poetry, it was impossible not to say a word respecting Ossian; and without entering into the controversy concerning the authenticity of these poems, Mr. Skene has certainly adduced a startling fact in its favour. He observes that the system of Irish history, now believed, is directly opposed to that disclosed in Ossian; that the former is not older than the fourteenth century; and that the system contained in the Irish annals previous to that time is identical with the Ossianic, and that the older annals (those of Tighernac and Innisfallen) remained inaccessible to all unacquainted with the ancient Irish character, till 1825, when they were for the first time printed with a Latin translation: consequently, the poems could not be the work of Macpherson, but must have been older than the fourteenth century.

Life of Henry the Eighth, founded on Authentic and Original Documents (some of them not before published); including an Historical View of his Reign: with biographical Sketches of Wolsey, More, Erasmus, Cromwell, Cranmer, and other eminent Contemporaries. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq. F.S.A. Being Vol. XXII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1837. Oliver and Boyd.

MR. TYTLER has adopted a practice which we are glad to observe becoming frequent, that of connecting history with biography,—selecting some historical person or period as a nucleus, and working all the biographical materials connected therewith into one homogeneous mass. The reign of Henry VIII. affords an excellent subject for this operation, in the multitude of remarkable characters and the variety of important transactions with which it is filled. The accessions made to authentic history of late years have shed much light even upon this remote period, and of these * Mr. Tytler has liberally and industriously availed himself, not only in elucidating the political history of the period, and the biographies of his principal characters, but in treating of the introduction of classical literature into England, which, as he remarks, has escaped the attention of our popular writers. The result is, a volume of great interest and value.

A History of Greece. By the Rev. CONNOR THIRLWALL. Being Vol. LXXXVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume comprises a period of little more than twenty years (B.C. 413 to B.C. 387), but it is a period of great transactions. It includes the Overthrow of the Four Hundred at Athens, the Expedition of Cyrus, the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, and the Death of Socrates, and also a Survey of the internal condition of Athens and of the character of the Athenians of this period, which Mr. Thirlwall depicts as "fickle, passionate, often unjust, but still always capable of mercy and pity; a compound of generosity and meanness, and of numberless other contrasts, which by turns excited regard and indignation, admiration and contempt."

The Chase, the Turf, and the Road. By NIMROD. With Illustrations by Henry Alken, and a Portrait by Maclise. London, 1837. Murray.

EVERY one (metaphorically speaking) has read the sporting papers in the *Quarterly Review*; they now re-appear in an improved dress from their author, the inimitable NIMROD, with illustrations by an artist, "the Hogarth of the Chase," whose graphic fidelity keeps pace with the descriptive truth of the writer. This is a work which will not only be relished by the sportsman and connoisseur, but commends itself by its novelty to the favour of those who have never "gone a good one" after a pack, "held the ribbons" of a four-in-hand on "the bench," and are ignorant of the precise import of such terms as "Turf," "Legs," and "Clever Men."

In the first part of this amusing volume, we are presented with the history of the Melton Mowbray Club, the perfection of fox-hunters, their unrivalled packs and thousand-guinea hunters, with a description of a run with Mr. Osbaldeston's hounds

* Amongst these are the volumes of Original Correspondence of Henry VIII. published by the Commissioners for the publication of State Papers; MS. Letters in the State Paper Office; and the Hamilton Papers.

over a Leicestershire country, that will make a sportsman's heart bound with joy. In the next, we have all the mysteries of horsing, driving, and building, public vehicles explained; and the astonishing rapidity of modern travelling is amusingly set off by the introduction of an old gentleman of the year 1742, who, after a nap of a century, à la *Dodswell*, woke in Piccadilly, and, wanting to get home to Exeter, was *shoved* into the Comet, and lost his hat and wig by only looking out of the window, as the coach was flying over Hartford Bridge Flat. In the last part, the uninitiated are instructed in the secrets of what is denominated "the Turf," as well as in the names of its patrons. In this portion of his work, *NIMROD* acts the part of a bold critic, and fearlessly exposes the unworthy practices of the Race-course, which, if not remedied, will level it with the "Ring." For example: of the Doncaster St. Leger Race, of 1834, he says—"that it was a robbery, there is not to be found a man in all his Majesty's dominions, unconnected with the fraud, to deny."

The volume is got up in Mr. Murray's usual style of elegance.

Miscellaneous Papers on Scientific Subjects, written chiefly in India. By T. SKYMOUR BURT, Esq. F.R.S., Captain Bengal Engineers, and late Major of Engineers in the Spanish service. London, 1837. Printed for the Author, and sold by Wm. H. Allen and Co

Tam Marte quam Mercurio, may be Major Burt's motto. To his professional pursuits, he unites a taste for literary antiquities and for scientific inquiries; in the latter, he has developed some new and ingenious theories in the papers included in this collection.

Sequel to Sematology; being an attempt to clear the way for the Regeneration of Metaphysics; comprising Strictures on Platonism, Materialism, Scotch Intellectual Philosophy, and Phrenology; Brougham's Additions to Paley; Logic at Oxford and in the Edinburgh Review, &c. By the Author of "An Outline to Sematology, or an Essay towards establishing a new Theory of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric." Unpublished Copy. 1837.

THE author of this rather singular work (Mr. B. H. Smart) has manifested in it a perception of some of the fundamental principles of metaphysics; but it is written in too loose a manner, and is withal too imperfect to do much towards its object, that of "renovating" the science. Mr. Smart has some formidable opponents in the two great Reviews, and Lord Brougham, whose "Scotch Philosophy" he thinks "unwholesome miasma."

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vol. I. Edinburgh, Cadell. London, Murray, Whitaker and Co.

This is the first volume of a biography which promises a rich harvest of amusement to the admirers of the great magician of the north. After Mr. Lockhart (in obedience to the instructions contained in Sir Walter's will) had made some progress in his personal history, an autobiographical fragment, written by him, in 1808, was found in an old cabinet at Abbotsford, bringing down the account of the incidents of his life to 1792; with notes added apparently in 1826. This fragment forms the introductory chapter of the volume, and it shows that the writer, with the modest confidence of genius, felt assured that "his literary reputation would survive his temporal existence." This piece contains some very interesting details of the early life of Scott, but it is very far from superseding the more extended narrative which Mr. Lockhart is working out of a prodigious opulence of materials.

The volume brings the biography of Sir Walter down to the year 1804, when he published his *Sir Tristram*. It is rich in correspondence, anecdotes, and traits of character, in the various literary men with whom Scott came into contact, Leyden, Ellis, Wordsworth, Hogg, &c. &c., whose letters to Scott are given, as well as his own. The history of his early publications is also curious. In short, we end as we began,—the biography will prove a rich treat.

Tales by Lord Byron. Two vols. London, 1837. Murray.

Two more volumes of this cheap and truly elegant little edition of Byron.

Marcus Manlius; a Tragedy. By DAVID ELWIN COLOMBINE. London, 1837. Bentley.
Spartacus, or the Roman Gladiator, a Tragedy. By JACOB JONES, Esq., Barrister at Law. London, 1837. Ridgway.

BOTH these plays are founded on incidents from Roman history; both are respectably written, but, we fear, neither will produce much effect either on the stage or in the closet.

A correct Report of Sir Robert Peel's Speeches at Glasgow, January 1837. London, Murray.

ALTHOUGH these admirable addresses have now lost their novelty, they deserve to be treasured up as containing masterly expositions of the subjects, and especially for their comments on public affairs and public men. Judging from the number of editions they have already passed through, their effect must have been great.

Letter to the President of the Royal Geographical Society of London on Antarctic Discovery. London, 1837. Murray.

THIS letter is a result of the announcement of an expedition to the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, fitting out in the United States, and the writer urges Sir John Barrow and the Council of the Geographical Society to take the lead in promoting a British expedition of Antarctic Discovery, by bringing the matter before Government, or by urging private enterprise. He points out the advantages of such an expedition in a scientific point of view; its probable commercial benefit, in seas peculiarly our own; the positive accessions to our geographical knowledge to be derived therefrom; and the loss of credit to this country, if we allow another nation to bear away the palm of discovery in the South Polar seas, which have been explored by a British navigator (Capt. Biscoe) so late as 1831, who sailed over 47° within the Polar Circle, meeting with comparatively few obstacles, and discovering land in long. 68° stretching far to the N.E. and S.W.

The Churches of London: a History and Description of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of the Metropolis. By GEORGE GODWIN, jun. Architect; assisted by JOHN BRITTON, Esq. F.S.A., &c. London, 1837. Tilt.

THREE Parts of this elegant, acceptable, and very cheap work have appeared, and they do infinite credit to the artists and authors. Each number (price 1s.) contains two views of a church (the two first of St. Paul's, the third of St. Bartholomew the Great), with historical and antiquarian matter. The engravers are Le Keux, Challis, and Turnbull.

The Shakespeare Gallery. London. Tilt.

THE best of these female portraits seem always those we see last—the work improves upon perfection. Parts VII. and VIII. contain some fine pictures. Lady Macbeth is, perhaps, too theatrical a portrait.

Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain. London. Tilt.

PART V. of this magnificent national work, consists of the following subjects:—Hull, an exquisite picture; Whitby; Flamborough Head; Hartlepool; and Burlington Quay, admirably finished by Stephenson.

A History of Quadrupeds. By THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., F.L.S. London. Van Voorst.

THE Seventh Part of this elegant scientific work, occupied with the *Rodentia*, shews that Professor Bell's new functions have not interfered with the spirit and diligence he has hitherto devoted to it.

The Edinburgh New General Atlas of Modern Geography. No. I. Edinburgh, Johnston. Glasgow: Weir, and Lumsden and Co.

THIS is a grand work,—to consist of Fifty-six Maps, imperial size, coloured, in fourteen numbers, embodying all the recent discoveries.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, May 10.

Rajah Burrodacaut Roy and others, v. Biswassoondere Dabee and others. The Court delivered its judgment in this case, which involves an important point in the doctrine of hypothecations.

The *Chief Justice*.—It appears that two native zemindars, Sreecaunt and Gopeynauth, being in pecuniary distress, in 1795, and their estates being about to be sold by the government for the arrears of revenue, applied to Doorgachurn Mookerjee to procure for them a loan of Rs. 52,000. This sum Nemychurn Mullick, at the instance of Doorgachurn, agreed to advance; Doorgachurn negotiated the whole transaction of the loan by Nemychurn Mullick, and it was agreed that a mortgage of the lands of pergunnah Mullye and the other pergunnahs should be given as a security, and also a bond and warrant to confess judgment. This mortgage and the bond and warrant are dated 17th November, 1795. Nemychurn Mullick advanced the whole Rs. 52,000; but the sum actually paid to Sreecaunt and Gopeynauth was only 44,600; the balance 7,400 was retained by Doorgachurn Mookerjee. On the 16th September, 1796, without any previous demand of payment, judgment was entered upon the warrant; and on the 17th September, the day stipulated for the repaying of the mortgage-money, execution issued, and the mortgaged pergunnah Mullye was, on the 14th November, 1796, sold by the sheriff to Nilmoney Holdar for Rs. 27,800. The sum endorsed on this writ, and which the sheriff was directed to levy, was Rs. 57,893. On the 15th February, 1797, Sreecaunt and Gopeynauth paid to Nemychurn, on account of the balance still remaining due, Rs. 20,000. The sum endorsed on the writ not yet having been satisfied, a second seizure was made of pergunnah Syedpore, property belonging to Sreecaunt and Gopeynauth, but which was not included in the mortgage. The pergunnah was sold for Rs. 40,000, and purchased by Doorgachurn Mookerjee, in the name of Sibchunder Mookerjee. In about three years after, Doorgachurn purchased of Nilmoney Holdar, pergunnah Mullye, at nearly the same price that it was sold for by the sheriff. After the sale of Syedpore, Sreecaunt was thrown into goal, and shortly after his release, in 1801, he died, leaving Bannycant his heir, who is alleged to have been at that time about 12 years of age. These facts are not disputed on either side. In 1805, the validity of

Asiat. Journ. N. S. VOL. 22. No. 85.

these transactions was first questioned, in a bill filed by Bannycant and Gopeynauth, against Nemychurn Mullick and Doorgachurn Mookerjee. The bill sets forth the facts; charges a fraudulent contrivance of Doorgachurn, by which he retained the Rs. 7,400, and prays that the defendants may be decreed to come to an account on the footing of the mortgage and monies really lent; that they may pay over the money they have received above the money lent; that the sale of pergunnah Syedpore may be set aside, and that Doorgachurn may pay over the rents and profits received for Syedpore. The answer of Nemychurn Mullick, filed April 1805, alleges that he advanced the whole Rs. 52,000 on the securities stated in the bill and security of Doorgachurn Mookerjee; denies all knowledge of what passed between Doorgachurn and the complainants, and of the tin, lead, &c.; paid the full amount to Loll Beharry Bonnerjee (Rs. 52,000), by order of complainants, and took his receipt; does not know whether Doorgachurn kept back 7,400; admits Doorgachurn is his intimate friend. The answer of Doorgachurn Mookerjee, filed April 1805, states that he agreed to procure for complainants the loan; admits the whole of the negotiation for the loan carried on by him; denies he ever appeared as principal in the business; admits he procured the money and became security for the repayment; that complainants agreed that Rs. 7,400 should be allowed defendant for becoming security; denies the tin and lead transaction; gave defendant an order on Loll Beharry for Rs. 7,400; denies that Mullye was sold to Nilmoney Holdar on his account; asserts that Nilmoney Holdar was himself the purchaser; after three years, defendant purchased from Nilmoney Holdar; denies the offer of settlement and 10,000; admits purchase of Syedpore for 40,000; surplus paid to complainants. Interlocutory decree, 19th June, 1806. Master's report, 11th of November, 1807. Final decree, 3d of February, 1808: defendant to pay principal and interest, or 7,400 and 16,527. Defendant to pay to complainant 48,724—balance of amount of rents and profits of Syedpore from the time defendant got possession; after deducting 81,625, purchase money and interest, and 68,468 the amount of outstanding debts, defendant to re-convey pergunnah Syedpore. From this decree there was an appeal to the Privy Council, which appeal was dismissed in 1817. Before I proceed to consider the nature of the present suit, I think it better to mention what I conceive to have been decided in the suit relating to Syedpore.

(A)

I think that decree has found that Doorgachurn Mookerjee fraudulently retained the Rs. 47,400, that he fraudulently caused the pergunnah Syedpore to be sold for a debt not really due, in order that he might at an inadequate value become the purchaser. What other conclusion can be drawn from a decree directing him to refund the money, which in his answer he alleged was given to him for becoming security for the rajah to Nemychurn Mullick, and also setting aside a sale by the sheriff, to which, if fraud was not apparent, there was no ground on which its legality could be affected? The conclusion I draw from this decree and the evidence is, that throughout these transactions, Doorgachurn Mookerjee was fraudulently endeavouring to take advantage of the necessitous condition of the rajah, in order to possess himself of both pergunnahs, Mullye and Syedpore, at an inadequate value, and that he was successful in his attempt, and did purchase those pergunnahs at a sum below their value at the time. The appeal being dismissed in 1817, Bannyaunt died on the 27th of February, 1819, and on the 22d of February, 1828, the present bill was filed by Rajah Burrodacant Roy, an infant of ten years, by his next friend, against the present defendants. The complainant is the sole surviving heir of the mortgagors of pergunnah Mullye, and files his bill against the representative of Doorgachurn Mookerjee and Nemychurn Mullick. The prayer of this bill is in substance a prayer to redeem the pergunnah Mullye, and to adjust the account arising therefrom between the parties. The real question which arises, on the pleadings and evidence in this suit, is, whether the complainant has a right to redeem his mortgage. Before I enter upon this, I think it is right to state, that I think this case must be decided by Hindoo law, and by that law only. It is true that the instrument, by which this property was conveyed to the ancestor of the Mullicks, is, in form, an English conveyance; but I cannot, in a case between Hindoos only, think the form of the conveyance can regulate the law which is to be applied to the rights of the parties taking under it; and, unless it does, this court must decide between Hindoos according to their own law. The first question then is, what interest did this deed convey to Nemychurn Mullick, according to the Hindoo law? The Hindoo law, applicable to this subject, will be found in the 3d chap. of Mr. Colebrooke's *Digest*, Title, "Pledges, Hypothecation and Mortgages:" "a pledge is called *Bundha*, and divisible into four kinds, *moveable or personal*, and *fixed or real*; for *custody only*, and for *use, unlimited, and limited as to time*; with a written contract, and with a verbal attested agreement." Now what species of pledge must the present be considered? It is

clear that it is *fixed or real*; also, it is a pledge for *use*, it being defined, that a thing which is not probably injured by use, is a pledge for use. Is it *limited or unlimited* as to time? The instruments of mortgage are in form English deeds of lease and release. Now, according to the English law, although a day of payment is fixed, the equity of redemption continues *prima facie* open until actual foreclosure. In p. 141 of Colebrooke, the sage subjoins the distinctions respecting the period of the pledge, "*limited and unlimited*,"—*unlimited* subject to redemption at pleasure, that is, to be released at no specific time; *limited* to be released at a specific time. In p. 143, examples are given: "a loan is now received by me, and a pledge is given; paying the debt at the close of the year, I will redeem the pledge; else this pledge shall be your absolute property." This is *limited* as to time. But in case the agreement is in this form: "whenever the debt shall be discharged, then only shall the pledge be released," it is *unlimited* as to time. The latter is the meaning, I conceive, must be put on this instrument; and consequently, what Nemychurn took under this deed, was a *pledge of fixed or real property for an unlimited time*. If such is the interest Nemychurn took under these deeds, the next point for consideration is, whether from lapse of time, adverse possession, or the relief already granted by this court, in a suit setting aside the sale of Syedpore, the present complainant is barred of all right of redemption, and that this bill should be dismissed? Now it is clear, according to Hindoo law, that a pledge for use for an unlimited time is never lost to the owner. Thus in p. 185, it is said: "a pledge to be used for an unlimited time is not forfeited, even though unredeemed for a thousand years." The authorities are many in support of this position, in the chapter to which I have referred. In Sir Thomas Strange, 1 vol. 292, who cites as his authority Menu, it is stated "prescription runs in other cases, titles being gained by long possession and lost by silent neglect; but his property in a pledge is never lost to the owner by any lapse of time, while it remains as such out of possession." And see also the case of "*Parvuttee v. Sooruj*," 2 vol. Borradaile's Rep. of Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, where, after a lapse of seventy-five years, it was held, that the heirs of the mortgagor were not barred of their right of redemption, though the property had been re-mortgaged; the zillah judge, Mr. Anderson, holding that the law of mortgage was, that the mortgagor could always recover his property on payment of the sum advanced. The Sudder judges, Mr. Romer and Mr. Ironside, confirmed this decree. No mere lapse of time, therefore, would bar the plaintiff's right of redemp-

tion. As to any title arising from adverse possession, it is clear that the sale, under the judgment, was invalid, whether the question is to be decided by English or Hindoo law: if by English law, it is clear law here, that an equity of redemption cannot be sold under a *fi. fa.*; and according to the Hindoo law, it is clear that a pledgee cannot sell or dispose of a pledge for use for an unlimited time, and the sale by the sheriff, under process issued at his suit, cannot give validity to such a sale. I am not quite satisfied on the whole of this evidence, that Nilmoney Hollar was a *bona fide* purchaser; but, if he was, what title could Doorgachurn gain by adverse possession, or those who claim under him, when he bought with full notice of the pledge, and that the pledgee had no right to sell? Sir Thomas Strange, in 1 vol. 291, says: "it is agreed that a purchaser being privy to the estate being in mortgage at the time, the transfer shall not avail him." In Mr. Macnaghten's translation of a portion of the *Metacshara*, pp. 201, 207, and also in Colebrooke's *Digest*, 2 vol. pp. 169, 190, 191, it is laid down that "He who sees his land possessed by a stranger for twenty years, without asserting his right, loses his property;" an exception to this rule is not propounded, except property connected with pledges, boundaries, &c. I do not, therefore, see, according to Hindoo law, what adverse possession there is in the present case that could be a bar to the complainant's claim. But one of the grounds which the Advocate-general mainly relied upon, in answer to this claim, was, that the matter in truth had been adjudicated upon; that the facts were all before the court in the suit which set aside the sale of Syedpore, and that the validity of the sale of Mullye was by that decree, in truth, established. I confess, I have always felt this the most doubtful question in the present case, and I of course feel the force of this objection the more strongly, as, in the opinion of one of the learned judges, it is thought a bar to the complainant's relief: certainly, in that suit, the whole of the facts of this were before the court, and they could have adjudicated upon the right to redeem Mullye, had the complainant sought such relief in his bill. The sale of Syedpore was set aside as unnecessary, as well as being fraudulent, clearly on the ground that, by the sale of Mullye, and the subsequent payment of the Rs. 20,000, the debt due to the mortgagee was satisfied, and on this footing the account between Doorgachurn and the complainant is taken. It is to be observed also, that, on the coming in of Nemychurn's answer, the bill is dismissed as regards him, and no relief is prayed as to Mullye. Does the omission to claim all the relief to which the party was enti-

tled in that suit bar his right to relief for what he had omitted to claim, in any subsequent suit instituted for that purpose? In considering this question, I am of course taking it for granted, that he would have had a right to redeem Mullye, had he sought to do so in that suit at that time; I do not understand Mr. Justice Malkin to dispute this position. If the decree of February 1808 has determined the rights of these parties, then it might have been pleaded in bar to this suit; it being clear, that a decree determining the rights of the parties may be pleaded to a new bill for the same matter. Now, on a plea of this nature, so much of the former bill and answer must be set forth as necessary to shew the same point was then in issue. It seems to me that no plea could have been framed that would have been good in argument. The question in the former decree was, the fraud in the sale of Syedpore, not the right of redemption of Mullye. The sale of Syedpore was held invalid, because no debt was due at the time of the sale; it seems to me not to have said that the sale of Mullye was valid, but only that, by that sale, the money had been paid, and therefore, at all events, no debt was due for which the execution could issue; but I do not see how, by any plea or averment, it could appear that, in the former suit, the right of redemption was abandoned, and the relief now decreed on the ground of such abandonment. If that decree cannot be pleaded in bar, it seems to me that the proceeding in that suit was no answer to the relief claimed in the present. For the reasons I have stated, I am of opinion that this decree must be confirmed. I think it, however, necessary to guard against any erroneous conclusions that might be drawn from the points of Hindoo law, on which I have expressed my opinion. Although lands in the Mofussil, and without the local jurisdiction of this court, pledged by instruments of a nature similar to the present, would, if no decree of foreclosure had taken place, be *prima facie* redeemable, and such redemption not generally barred by lapse of time; yet the present decision would not apply to any cases, where the mortgage had been foreclosed by decree; nor do I at present express any opinion here whether the law of redemption of lands in the Mofussil is, in any way, applicable to lands situate within the local jurisdiction of the court; and I am quite clear that it cannot apply to cases where there has been a decree of foreclosure; the court having, by an uniform course of proceeding, held that by decree the right of redemption in cases of pledges by Hindoos, by instruments of this nature, might in all cases be barred.

Mr. Justice Grant said that, having delivered his judgment at great length when

he made a decree in this cause,—having carefully considered his opinion, and seeing no reason to alter that opinion,—he deemed it unnecessary to take up the time of the court by saying more than that he adhered to it. He was, therefore, of opinion that his decree must be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Malkin considered this to be a case of very considerable importance and great difficulty, arising partly out of considerations of law, and partly from a state of facts by no means satisfactorily ascertained. In his view of the case, however, most of the uncertainties of the fact became of little importance. After a statement of the facts, which he denied to raise a presumption of fraud, and observing that it was too late now to impeach the transactions on that ground, the learned judge concluded :

“It seems to me, therefore, that, under the circumstances of this case, even independently of the more general questions, the present complainant cannot now impeach and set aside a transaction which all the parties under whom he claims, consented to and adopted thirty years ago. It is on this ground of their conduct that I proceed, not on any notion of the matter being disposed of by the former decree. It is necessarily with regret and doubt that I came to any conclusion different from that adopted by the court in the former hearing of a cause, and from the opinion of the majority of the court now ; but in this case, except from the magnitude of the interests involved in it, there is less reason than ordinary to regret such a difference, because, on the most material principles involved in it, we are, I believe, agreed. We all construe the mortgage deeds in the same way, and all apply the Hindoo law relations arising out of them ; we all consider that the mortgage in this case is for an unlimited period ; and that the mere lapse of time is no bar to the redemption of such a mortgage, as long as the possession is referrible to it. We only differ as to the construction to be put on the facts in this case—whether this is to be treated as a possession under the mortgage or not ; and, with the view I entertain of them, I cannot but treat it quite independently of any question as to the effect of mere lapse of time, as a possession by completely mere adverse title under the Sheriff's sale ; and this possession recognized and adopted as adverse by the Rajahs Bannecaunt and Gopeynauth, under whom the present complainant claims. In my judgment, therefore, a good title has been acquired against him by this length of adverse possession ; and it follows that this bill, which has been brought to disturb this possession, ought to be dismissed.”

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, July 16th.
Estate of Alexander and Co.—The fol-

lowing is the substance of Mr. Fullarton's affidavit, in support of the application on the part of the retired partners of this firm, for an order to the assignees to pay dividends on their claims as set forth in our last vol. p. 231. It sets forth that he is the constituted attorney of the three other applicants, who were also severally, during different periods of time, partners in the firm of Alexander and Co ; that Mr. James Alexander departed for England in 1810, without having relinquished his interest in the firm, or come to any final settlement with his partners, but that his retirement was subsequently arranged by a correspondence between him and the partners in India in 1814-15, and that the same took effect from 30th April, 1813, when he (Mr. Fullarton) became a partner, agreeing to release Mr. James Alexander from any further risk or responsibility on account of the debts and concerns then outstanding, on consideration of a certain payment of money to be debited to his own account, and of his agreeing to leave with them a capital of six lakhs for a term of years, at a moderate rate of interest, and giving up all claim to the profits after April 30th, 1813. Further, that Mr. J. Dupré Alexander also retired by agreement made on the 30th June 1815, fixing retrospectively the date of his retirement the 30th April, 1813 ; that Mr. H. Alexander retired in like manner by an agreement signed the 13th of October, 1818, fixing the date the 30th April 1816 ; that the deponent (Mr. Fullarton) retired by an agreement executed on the 15th October, 1819, fixing the date the 30th of April in the same year. That the principle of adjustment in each of the three cases last mentioned was the same, the retiring partner in each case accepting a specific sum in compromise of his claim to a share of the profits of the subsisting co-partnership, for three years, and also to the share, by an article in the deed of partnership, he would have been entitled to claim in the partnership next ensuing ; the retiring partner further binding himself to leave at interest with his successor, a certain amount of capital, not less than eight lakhs of rupees, for a stipulated term of years ; and for their indemnity against loss by bad debts, making over to them a certain per-centage, in the shape of what was called the suspense-fund, on all debts then outstanding, of which the recovery was at the time considered doubtful or precarious ; and the continuing partners upon these conditions releasing the partners retiring from all further risk and responsibility in the debts and responsibility in the concerns of the establishment. In the particular case of the deponent, a clause of reservation was introduced into the agreement under which he retired from the firm, having reference to a lawsuit in

which Alexander and Co. were then engaged, about the concerns of the Howrah docks, and whereby the deponent submitted, in the event of a decree being given against the firm, to forfeit two lakhs and a-half; but the decree was given eventually in Alexander and Co.'s favour, and the compromise consequently remained undisturbed. That the successive partnerships of Alexander and Co. were for terms of three years, and that, at the expiration of each triennial period, it was the practice of the firm to investigate the state of their balance-sheet, to value such debts as had become doubtful or precarious since the triennial period last preceding, and to make such additions to the suspense-fund as in the judgment of the firm might be sufficient to cover the risk of such doubtful or precarious balances, before dividing off the profits of the co-partnership to the credit of the individual partners. That at different periods, subsequent to the execution of the several agreements above-mentioned, and to the retirement from the firm of the several partners, notices by advertisement and circulars were given to the creditors, and circular letters addressed to creditors and correspondents. Further, on the execution of the agreements, the accounts of the parties were adjusted in conformity with the conditions of the several agreements, and from that time down to the date of the firm's insolvency, the four applicants have continued to keep large, though fluctuating, balances at the credit of their respective accounts; and that there was due and owing on such accounts the amount for which a dividend is now applied for. Further, that these balances were not balances held by the firm at interest under the covenants entered into at the respective periods of these retirements from the firm, the terms for which the several loans were respectively granted having expired many years ago. That Mr. J. Dupré Alexander and Mr. J. Alexander have long ago, as the deponent believes, received payment in full, not only of these loans but of all the capital which they severally left at interest in the house at the period of their respective retirements, and that the balances they now claim to be due to them are composed exclusively of sums which they have remitted from time to time to this country since their return to England, or which the firm has realized by their order, or on their account, from the sale of government securities, recovery of outstanding debts or the produce of other property. That Mr. J. Dupré Alexander appears to have remitted to the credit of his account since his retirement, Sa. Rs. 9,94,650, in bills and bullion, besides a sum of Sa. Rs. 4,50,131 by transfer, and funds to a considerable amount realized for him in India. That the total amount of items which have been

added to the account of Mr. J. Alexander, by realizations, exceeds nine lakhs, exclusive of interest. That the validity of the agreements entered into by the respective parties, has in no instance, to deponent's knowledge, been impeached by the continuing partners, nor the full claims of the retired partners to the balances standing at their credit in any instances called in question. That from the periods of Mr. J. Alexander's and Mr. J. Dupré Alexander's retirement, down to the period of the retirement of the deponent, he believed the concerns of the firm to be in a prosperous and solvent condition, and still believes them to have been so; and his confidence in the prosperity and stability of the firm was derived from the facts, that the ascertained net profits of the concern from 1813 to 1819, after writing off all bad debts, and setting apart what was believed to be an adequate percentage by way of guarantee for such as were considered doubtful, amounted to upwards of 40 lakhs of rupees; that the commission and agency business was daily increasing; that its credit was at the highest pitch, and that, of the property invested in its concerns, upwards of 60 lakhs, being more than three-tenths of the whole, was the property either of the existing members of the firm or partners who had retired within the preceding five years; besides which, several of the subsisting partners possessed funds in England and elsewhere, to a considerable amount, independent of their balances with the house. Further, that the total liabilities of the firm, including debts due to retired partners, on the 30th April 1819, amounted to Sa. Rs. 1,64,13,940, and the assets on the books at the same time were Sa. Rs. 1,96,56,998, of which sum Sa. Rs. 24,60,065 consisted of government securities, merchandize, and the remaining Sa. Rs. 1,70,3,325 consists of debts variously secured; that, of these debts, upwards of 77 lakhs, comprized under 24 heads of account, were adjudged by the partners to be doubtful or precarious, and that a fund of Sa. Rs. 21,36,950 was made over by the old to the new concern, as an indemnity against any losses which they might be liable to sustain from assuming the said debts, and which the deponent believes to have been a sufficient sum, and to have produced an adequate indemnity. That at the time deponent retired, the firm consisted of Arthur Jacob Macan (since deceased), James Young, and Thomas Bracken, and all, with the exception of the last mentioned, were men possessed of some property and holding an independent station in society when they first joined the establishment; that Mr. James Young in particular had, only eight months before, relinquished, for his place in the house, one of the highest and most important appointments in the Company's service, and

brought with him a capital estimated at about one and a half lakhs of rupees; and that the deficiency in capital, in the case of Mr. Bracken, was shortly afterwards supplied by a loan to him of two lakhs, for a term of years, from his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Dupré Alexander, through whose influence he had been introduced into the firm. Further, that the four applicants have at all times evinced, by their conduct, the most unlimited confidence in the stability and resources of the establishment which they quitted, not only by the large amount of capital which they bound themselves to leave at interest, but by the whole course of their pecuniary dealings with the firm, from 1813 to 1830; that, exclusive of the large voluntary additions which Mr. J. Alexander and Mr. J. Dupré Alexander were continually making to the funds at the credit of their respective accounts, and which they still continued to make, down to a recent period, Mr. J. Dupré Alexander rejected remittances which were made to him from this country between 1818 and 1829, to the amount of Sa. Rs. 3,38,833; that Mr. H. Alexander, in like manner, rejected Sa. Rs. 1,13,345 by bills transmitted in 1822. That deponent, by omitting to avail himself of an annual credit which he held on the firm's London correspondent, has likewise voluntarily added a sum of £20,500, besides interest, to the amount of his claim against the firm. That, in his private correspondence with the retired partners in England (all of which he has offered to submit to the assignees and is ready to produce before the court), repeated proofs will be found of the sincerity of deponent's confidence in the fairness of the arrangements under which the partners had retired, and in the continued prosperity of the general concern. That it can be shewn that, in 1822, after the deponent's return to England, he made a tender to his late colleagues of all his available funds in that country, in case certain apprehended financial measures on the part of Government should press inconveniently on their resources. That, down to a recent period, Mr. J. Alexander and Mr. J. Dupré Alexander continued to look to the firm as a provision for some of their nearest family connexions; that, subsequent to the introduction of Mr. T. Bracken, their nephew, Mr. N. Alexander was admitted to a place in the firm, upon their joint application, and became a sharing partner in 1822, and that, at a late period, another still nearer connexion became a candidate also for admission, and would have been admitted in 1832, but for the disasters which were then threatening. That, in 1817, Mr. J. Dupré Alexander himself expressed a desire to return. That, in 1818, Mr. J. Abbott, who had been the firm's book-keeper from 1812, was a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by Mr. H. Alexander's

retirement, and again in 1819 for that produced by the death of Mr. Macan. And, lastly, that the decease of Mr. Macan having taken place in the first year of the partnership of 1819 and 1822, his interest ceased by agreement at the expiration of the first year, and that his estate was credited with the net sum of Sa. Rs. 1,87,015, on account of his share of the net profits of that year; and that his executor, Mr. James Young, eventually accounted to the legatees for assets realized, principally from the house account, to the total amount of Sa. Rs. 7,36,655.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESUMPTION OF RENT-FREE LANDS.

In an article in the *Englishman*, July 7th, evidently from the pen of a native writer, against the resumption of rent-free lands (a subject which is said to be exciting the most intense interest throughout the country), the writer argues that it is arbitrary and unjust in respect to tenures fairly or unfairly acquired. Having allowed the holders to keep possession with a fancied title, for upwards of sixty years, government have given to the property a reputable title and prescriptive right, which has made the lands the subject of transfer by sale, lease and mortgage. By allowing their rights thus to remain in abeyance and now asserting them, they make the innocent suffer for the guilty. But the delay on the part of the government is as prejudicial to the honest and *bona-fide* holder of rent-free lands and their descendants as to the inheritors of a fraudulent title. Deeds and written documents are of a perishable nature, especially in India, where the fragile, native-made paper cracks to pieces by frequent opening; so that, from this and other causes of destruction, many estates may be resumed through the absence of what once existed, and which might have been produced if government had been less tardy in its investigation; and the forms and provisions prescribed by Reg. III. 1828 are calculated to do injustice. The resuming collectors and special commissioners, under the regulation, have ruled that, although the title-deeds of an estate may be perfectly valid, yet, if the proprietor did not come forward and cause the estate to be registered, according to the provisions of Reg. XIX. of 1793, it is liable to resumption. This rule, the writer argues, is inequitable, because the people had hardly become habituated to regard our government as a permanent one; others thought that there was some unfair design in it to get possession of rent-free lands, and feared to fall into a snare. Moreover, in the upper provinces, the necessary registers were not prepared. He further contends that under the regulation, the tribunal before which the investigations are to be

conducted, are not fair and impartial, either in respect to the process, or the appointment of the officers. "The collector of a district is empowered at once, without reference to any other authority, to institute inquiries into any title whatever, and to investigate, decide, and attach the property, and dispossess the proprietor—a piece of injustice as signal as ever regulation or act of Parliament authorized a person to commit. It is true that appeal lies from the collector to the special commissioner, but by dispossessing the defendant, he is deprived of all means of prosecuting his suit, and in law, without money, in India as well as England, nothing goes on. As for borrowing on the chance of the special commissioner releasing the property, a man might as well seek to rend the prey from the jaws of a tiger. But, in respect to the constitution of these courts, we cannot avoid saying, that we consider the separation of these special jurisdictions from the rest of the current business of the country as an act of the greatest injustice, and as deeply reflecting on the government which passed it. Before this regulation passed, in 1828, the ordinary courts of the country were empowered to hear and determine all suits whatever, as well between government and individuals, as between individuals respectively. By that regulation, all cases of rent-free tenures were removed from the ordinary courts of justice, and a special court was erected, officered of course by persons especially selected and appointed." The writer then touches on what, he says, is a tender point, the appointments of these deputy collectors and commissioners. "It is much against a defendant, in a case where the government is concerned, that a judge is a servant of the government; but it is more especially so where the judge is specially appointed for a particular purpose. In that purpose the government have a direct and manifest interest, and to that interest their eyes are directed. It is almost impossible that, in such a case, a bias should not exist in favour of government, even in the minds of those the best inclined to do what they think right. But, besides this, the resuming deputy-collectors are not men who have had any very extensive experience in the service, or who have gained such ascertained rank as to entitle them to sure future promotion independent of their resumption exertions. They are expectants of higher appointments, and, with every honourable feeling, they look on, in doing their duty, their activity, as the means, and the only means, of getting on in the world. Against the special commissioners an almost equal objection obtains. They are not young, it is true, nor have they so much to hope as those from whom to them the appeal lies; but they are equally paid for a particular purpose, and by the government for the accomplish-

ment of whose purpose they are appointed, and they are liable to arbitrary removal. They would be little gratified to know the reality of the history why they hold the situations they now do, or rather we should say, why such offices as they hold were ever created. It was this. Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the originator of the regulation of 1828, than whom a less practical and experienced person in the actual business of a collector's office never existed, and whose systems have on every trial proved perfect failures, agreed with Mr. Molony, the former remembrancer of law affairs, that the causes wherein government were concerned, were generally given in the Mofussil courts against the government—and hence the appointment of special government judges. We accuse not the special commissioners of falling into these views; but we assert, and defy any one to disprove the assertion, that the tendency of such appointments in the best of minds is to favour the government, and thereby imperceptibly to unequalize the balance of justice."

THE RETIRING-PENSION ORDER.

We have endeavoured to ascertain, by inquiring amongst those military men most competent from official position or acknowledged judgment to inform us correctly, what interpretation is really to be put upon the orders of the court respecting the retiring pension. We regret to say, however, that we have entirely failed to obtain any thing beyond conjecture, and that of so varied and contradictory a character, as to leave it, in our humble opinion, indispensable that the Supreme Government should refer the whole question back to the Court of Directors, if it have not already done so, before it attempts to give operation to their wishes in the several mooted instances. We regret very much that any such delay should be necessary, seeing how materially even a single year—and that is a very short period within which to get a reply from the Court of Directors on any subject—may affect the interests of officers who have served the required time, and the prospects of those who look to rapid retirements as the only accelerators of promotion upon which any dependance can be placed; but, we hold it to be better that this procrastination of the working of the boon should be submitted to, than that a single officer should hereafter be cast back upon the army from a too liberal solution of the intentions of the home authorities.—*Englishman*, July 21.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

At a meeting of officers of the Company's service, at Belgaum, resolutions (signed by twenty-three) were passed to the following effect:

That the representations contained in a memorial lately addressed to the Court of Directors, by an officer of this establishment, "complaining of a system of sale and purchase of commissions, stated to be unfair and unauthorized, and uncontrolled by any limits save the value set on his commission by the retiring party, and the inclination or pecuniary ability of his juniors; and that this system is carried on without disguise or concealment, and is matter of public notoriety, and which he, for himself, the officers of his regiment, and many others, prays the honourable Court will either modify or prohibit," tend to convey very erroneous opinions to the honourable Court of "a system which it believes to be the fairest and most unobjectionable that could be devised, and which it is the almost universal wish of the army should be allowed to continue;" that the pensions to officers who have completed their period of service in India inducing but a most inconsiderable number to retire, officers of regiments have endeavoured to counteract the stagnation of promotion, by contributing such addition to the pension, as will enable a few worn-out officers to retire; that the constitution of the service, and the impracticability of being otherwise able to raise the requisite funds, necessarily limit this practice (in the infantry) to the rank of a major, and occasionally, but rarely, to that of senior-captain: the officers who wish to retire being such as feel themselves incapable from moral or physical infirmities of longer serving efficiently, and who, having completed their full time, are anxious, but unable from want of means, to withdraw from their profession. This practice then, so far from being "uncontrolled," is limited on the one hand by the rank of the officer, and on the other, by the prescribed term of service; that the plan understood to be proposed by the writer of the memorial, of purchase in the line, involves objections both in detail and principle, of the most serious nature, such as to render it most undesirable; it would, moreover, require the whole amount of purchase-money to be paid by the person immediately promoted—a condition which could not in most cases, be fulfilled, from absolute want of means; that the suppression of the system now in existence, would inflict a most serious and lasting injury on a large body of officers, many of them, induced by the belief that it was tacitly acknowledged and approved by the honourable Court, having advanced sums of money (to them of considerable amount) to secure the advantages contingent on its uninterrupted continuance.

THE HOOGHLY IMAMBARA.

Government have ordered the motawali of the Hooghly Imambara to be removed

for malversation. The Imambara was founded by Mahomed Mahossein, who left the whole of his landed property for its support, consisting of pergunnah Syedpur, in the district of Jessore, the net profits of which amount to about a lac of rupees per annum, besides several smaller estates in the neighbouring zillas. The founder in his will directed that seven-ninths of the whole annual income of the endowment should be disbursed in the performance of the religious ceremonies of the sect to which he belonged, and towards the support of certain pensioners, and the officers of the establishment. One-ninth was granted to each of two motawalis, one of whom had charge of the Imambara and the school attached to it, and the other the management of the several estates. The allowance assigned to each amounted to nearly Rs. 1,000 per month. It did not, however, satisfy cupidity. The management of the motawali in charge of pergunnah Syedpur was unsatisfactory; he was in consequence dismissed, and the pergunnah was divided into a number of talooks and sold to patnidars or under-holders for six or seven lacs. This money was placed at interest in the hands of the Government agent, and the collector of Jessore was charged with the realization of the rents of the estate from the patnidars. The remaining motawali applied to government to be allowed to draw the salary which had been assigned to his late colleague. The application was of course refused, and it was ordered that the one-ninth, which had hitherto been paid to the manager of the pergunnah, should be set aside to meet contingent expenses, that no debts should be incurred by the motawali on his own authority, and that he should submit his accounts to the local agent. The last mentioned officer, who is also the collector of Hooghly, was the receiver of the collections made at Jessore from the patnidars, and as such might have been expected to hold in deposit the one-ninth which was to be reserved. He, however, thought it better to pay over to the motawali the whole of the sums received by him, and when the accounts were submitted to him, he was too busy with the affairs of his collectorate to inspect them. The consequences were such as might have been anticipated. An occasion occurred requiring the payment of a large sum of money, but there was no money in deposit. The motawali explained that the reserve had been applied to the purposes of the Imambara, and would be replaced at a future period. The local agent was not aware that he had been expected to control the distribution of the sums which he periodically transferred to the motawali. It is the opinion of government that there is no legal evidence to convict the late motawali of embezzlement. But what is to be said of the local agent, who periodically placed

in the hands of the motawali, money which he knew that officer was not to use, as if the money would not be safer in his own treasury? And what is to be said of the authors of the rules referred to, who authorized a sum of money to be kept in reserve, but did not provide in whose keeping the amount was to be?—*Englishman*, June 27.

INDIAN BEER.

An extract from the *Englishman* has been going the rounds of the papers, remarking favourably on the beer brewed by Mr. Bhole at Meerut, and erroneously stating him to have a contract, "for the supply of his beer to the troops at the above-mentioned station, where it is served out in lieu of the former ration of rum." An editor pretending to the conduct of a military journal might have been supposed to be aware that, since the introduction of the canteen system, no ration of rum has been served out, the men receiving pecuniary compensation in the shape of Rs. 3. 12 as. a month. The plain matter of fact is, the Court of Directors, at the recommendation of Sir Jasper Nicoll, have sent out orders that inquiries shall be made whether Mr. Bhole's attempt to manufacture "the standard British beverage," has been successful. This, we regret to say, it has not been; and however favourable an opinion the speculator may have conceived of his own work, he has not been able to convince others that his beverage is either palatable or wholesome: the General Staff may satisfy themselves on this point on the tour of inspection, one bottle is a *dose*. We have reason to believe that the opinion of the principal medical men at Meerut is decidedly adverse to the introduction of Mr. Bhole's beer into the canteens, and that its use in some, was prohibited a considerable time since. The liquor is sour, highly impregnated with gas, and "blows up a man like a bladder," as Fildstaff says of grief; thence, when there is debility of stomach, whether from drinking or other causes, the effects are the very reverse of beneficial to health. A substitute may be found (in brewing) for hops, but we are not aware of any for malt, which requires for its manufacture an equable temperature, unobtainable in India. This is the real great obstacle to the success of Mr. Bhole's experiment—the grain speedily passes into a state of fermentation, instead of becoming malt. The price of Mr. Bhole's beer is from five to six rupees a dozen, or with the rupee at 2s. 2d. upwards of 3s. 6d. a gallon, a sum at which, on so long a scale as the supply of the European troops, a contractor might find ample remuneration for the true British beverage "neat as imported." As we cannot send the *Englishman* a bottle on trial, we will give him a receipt, by which he may arrive at something near the flavour.

Suck a sour lemon for one minute, then wash the mouth out with a wine glass full of compound powder of jalap and water; after which, inhale from a gas pipe for five minutes.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 2.

The beer sold by Mr. Bhole, at Meerut, is excellent of its kind, being pleasant in the taste, perfectly wholesome, and so light that no quantity of it could injure the most determined swifter.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 25.

MEDICAL FUND.

The Medical Fund is now fully established. The Managing Committee have had several meetings, and have appointed Mr. Pearson Secretary, in the room of Mr. Mercer, which affords a reasonable expectation that business will be transacted with regularity and promptitude. The Committee have been so happy as to secure the co-operation of Dr. Bannister, of the Madras Medical Establishment, who is practically acquainted with the excellencies and defects of the Madras Medical Retiring Fund.—*Friend of India*, July 7.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

An Assistant Surgeon, on his arrival in India, is appointed to the General Hospital, where he remains for two or three months, and then he is attached to a regiment, or placed at a small civil station. If attached to the former, at a half-batta station, his consolidated allowances will amount to Company's Rs. 225. 8, or, at the above rate of exchange, to £23. 1s. After he has been in the service about five years, it is probable he may attain the medical charge of a regiment, which will increase his allowances to Rs. 360. 8, or £31. 10s. 1½d. If at a full-batta station, he will draw Rs. 421. 10 as., or £40. 8s. 1¼d. Let us now consider his expenses: but before stating these, it will be necessary to observe that, in coming to India, an Assistant Surgeon defrays the expense of his own outfit and passage to India, charges which, after the most rigid economy, cannot amount to less than £200. On his arrival in the country, a regulation-tent, a horse, saddle and bridle, chairs, table, cooking utensils, and his regimental uniform, will also, with economy, never fall short of £150 more. This latter sum of money is generally obtained by a loan from houses of agency, the interest on which, including insurance of life, amounts to 18 per cent. The next circumstance we have to allude to is the number of servants the medical man is unavoidably compelled to keep. Owing to the inability to interfere with caste, the servants which are indispensable in India, will cost Rs. 75. To this add heavy rent, clothing, food and contingencies, Rs. 246; the total will be Rs. 321, or £30. 15s. 3d., which are greater than his receipts.—*Indian Medical Journal*.

THE RUT'H POOJAH.

Yesterday was the Rut'h Poojah. The car of Juggarnath escaped a narrow chance of not making its usual circuit this year. It seems there was a screw loose in the machine, which was not discovered till almost too late. The case being one of emergency, the commissioner writes off in a hurry to Calcutta for the sanction of the Bengal government, and a reply is sent post-haste conveying the necessary orders for the repair of the machine. Such is the *empressement* of the functionaries of a (so-called) Christian government! What a shock it would have been to the pious feelings of the votaries of the memberless god, if his godship had been prevented from starting on his circuits!—*Englishman*, July 16.

THE HINDU CHARACTER.

The bigotted natives have a very mean opinion of agricultural occupations. To till the ground or touch the plough is considered a sort of degradation. Commerce is also foreign to the views of many of them. What they esteem honourable is, the being in the service of a judge, a collector, or a commissioner, as a sarrishadar, or of an opulent merchant as a banian; and unless they can make thousands and lacs very soon, they are never designated clever expert bahoos. The zemindary line is also a great object of their ambition; for what can be more flattering to their vanity than to sit in their own talooks, surrounded by gomushtas, nacks, and pikes, and issue orders and hookooms against the ryots, like a big-hell'd justice Sahib! To frequent adawluts, and to be deeply versed in the intricacies of courts, must be the necessary qualifications of every landholder; and he who is not sharp enough in concocting machinations for the speedy acquisition of his fortune, often passes for a dull, stupid fool. When they are engaged in any law-suit, either in the supreme or the mofussil courts, they will exert their utmost to succeed in it. *Sketches by a Native*.—*Englishman*, June 1.

TRIBES IN ASSAM.

The Nágas inhabit the hills farthest from the station of Noagong, on the east, and close to the Danusií river, which forms the boundary of Upper and Lower Assám. Being in a more savage state than the others, and frequently quarrelling with the Abhor Nágas,* who inhabit the hills in the same range, it would not be so easy to reach them with instruction as the Mikírs and Lalongs. The Nágas on our side are a small number, compared with the Abhor Nágas, who inhabit the hills, in Upper Assam, but they are all the same

* The Assamese divide the Nágas into Boor-Nágas, i.e. tributary or dependent Nágas, and Abhor, independent.

in their customs, &c. They may be computed at about 3,000.* In my recent journey to their *chans* (villages), I was quite surprised to see the neatness of their appearance and the industry of the people. But it must not be overlooked, that, although entirely free from caste, and not having the least idea in regard to its being unclean to eat this or that, they may be said to be a nation of drunkards; for at every ceremony, such as marriage, burial, and worship, they drink a quantity of liquor (*mad*), made from rice, which has an intoxicating effect. On returning to the Mikir tribe, we find a great difference:—not in regard to drunkenness, for they are much the same in this respect; but in simplicity and honesty, as far as their knowledge of honesty goes. One instance in confirmation of this, and greatly to their honour, is, that there is not, I believe, an instance of a Mikir ever having been brought before any of the public functionaries in Assám for a serious offence. They are, correctly speaking, when compared with the other tribes, in a civilized state, and are the most inoffensive race of people that inhabit the various hills in Assám. War is quite out of the question with them; indeed, they are very timid. They have no written character; consequently, none can read. They inhabit the hills on the south bank of the Baramputar, in the district of Noagong, running from N. E., to S. E.: but numbers are scattered up and down the country of Lower Assám, near the hills, principally near Gowáhatti. Many of them are bondsmen, and are accounted next to, or better than, the Kacháris, in regard to industry. The account of their origin, which I received when in their hills, was, that they had originally come from the Jyntiah hills, and were formerly under the rájá of that country.† This is their own tradition; whether it is true or not, may perhaps be a question; those who informed me, however, said, that they could understand some of the Jyntiah language, as also some of the language of the Ahoms (original natives of Assam); and one man went so far as to say, he thought his language a mixture of Ahom and Jyntiah. They have no caste or prejudice whatever with regard to food, and are entirely uncontaminated by the superstitious of the Brahmans. They have, however, one peculiarity; they do not eat the flesh of the cow or drink her milk. Whether this prejudice has originally sprung from Brahman influence or not, no one among them could tell me. On being questioned concerning it, their only answer was, it was always so. Had it been got from the Brahmans, it may also be inferred, that they would have had

* Dependent on us, and in the Noagong district.

† They appear to have occupied the hills east of Jyntiah, which we call the Cachar hills, before the Kachari tribe overran that part.

some prejudice with regard to their abstaining from eating the flesh of swine, fowls, &c.; but this is not the case; all these are eaten, and are always used in their ceremonies of worship. Now it is well known, that the Brahmins, in making bhokits (disciples), which they have done extensively amongst the Kachar people, forbid them to eat the flesh of swine and fowls.—*Calcutta Christ. Obs.*

THE KING OF NEPAUL.

While the west rings with the notes and clashings of war, it is pleasing to think that a king, whose name is not much heard in the field of battle, is trying to introduce the seeds of civilization among his people. Indra Bikrun Shah, the king of Nepaul, having heard the British system of jurisprudence much extolled, has sent Baha Krishna Pundit on a journey extraordinary through the provinces subject to the British rule, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the practice of the Courts, in order that it may be introduced into his own territories. The Pundit had arrived at Loodiana, en route to Lahore.—*Gyanneshun, July 6.*

MR. WYBORN'S REMARKS ON THE HINDUS.

The severe remarks made by Mr. Wyborn on the Hindus, at the meeting of the 18th June, have given rise to much discussion between that gentleman and the Hindu advocates in the papers. We subjoin a few observations in their behalf from a letter signed "Dukhinanmudun Mookerja," in the *Englishman* of June 25th.

"As a nation, our morals are not so perverted, nor our hearts so debased, as to justify any man to use towards us the degrading epithet of 'infidels.' The assertion that 'highest natives seek to propitiate their divinities by these penitences' (the Churuck Poojah self-tortures) has not, I beg to say, the least foundation in truth, for the enormities of that festival prevail only among the lower and barbarous order of the Hindus; such with whom Mr. Wyborn is in the habit of associating, and from whose conduct he picked up his ideas of the Hindu character; but, if he will be at the pains of consulting, upon this subject, such of his countrymen who, by the calls of their professions, are obliged to hold constant and familiar intercourse with the Hindus of rank and respectability, the learned gentleman will certainly hear a quite contrary account. The circumstances under which Baboo Russick Krishna Mullick addressed the meeting on the 5th January 1835, warranted him to make such observations. Here is a Hindu, who, among millions of his countrymen, groaning under a system of vile despotism, though unable to better their

own condition, manfully came forward, and, in a public assembly, stood up as the bold and honest champion of his injured race, proclaiming the wrongs inflicted on them, so that some wise and enlightened friends might advise how to obtain redress for them; and this worthy individual, in another meeting of the inhabitants, held after the lapse of seventeen months, is accused of infidelity, by a foreigner, who thrusts himself into the midst of that society with no other view, as it is obvious, than to insult him and find fault with all its members. I repeat the words: 'Is it in accordance with the precepts of that religion of which they boast so much, to wrench money from the hands of an unwilling man, to convert him to a faith which he believes to be wrong?' And will you, Sir, champion of the mis-legislations of the East-India Company, of King, Lords, and Commons, recite a scriptural text that sanctions the application of the revenue taken from the *Hindus* to the maintenance of *Christian Bishops and Chaplains*? As regards your assertion, that Baboo Russick Krishna Mullick 'thought contumeliously of our Redeemer and uttered blasphemous declarations,' I simply state that they have not the least shadow of proof. Baboo Russick Krishna Mullick, and all other Hindus who can read and *understand* the Scriptures, entertain a high veneration for the memory of the great author of Christianity, and look upon the moral precepts of Jesus as the best guide to virtue and bliss."

Russick Krishna Mullick himself has also entered the field of controversy. He observes: "It is true I did say that 'the natives believed the Christian religion to be destructive of both their temporal and eternal happiness;' but then I did not give it as my own opinion, but as the sentiment entertained by my countrymen. I merely stated a matter of fact—the belief of the natives with respect to the consequences of following Christianity. This is the head and front of my offending. How this can be construed into my thinking contumeliously of the author of Christianity, or how it can be said to be a blasphemous declaration of my opinion, I leave the public to judge. With respect to what Mr. Wyborn has said in his letter of to-day, I defy him to point out a single sentence or phrase, in any thing that I have ever spoken or written, in which I have maintained, that the followers of Christianity are doomed to eternal perdition."

The *Reformer* takes up the defence of the Hindus in the following argument:—

"The principal error into which Mr. Wyborn appears to have fallen is, that he takes the public of Calcutta as a Christian

public, the local government as a Christian government, and the meeting that he was addressing as a Christian meeting. This, however, is not the proper light in which to view these public bodies. The Indian public—even those who are capable of taking part in public meetings,—consist not only of Christians, but of Hindus and Christians; the government, though at present it has at its head only those who profess the Christian religion, has nothing in its legal or political constitution which could justify one in calling it a Christian government. The law under which it works gives equal rights to British Indian subjects of all religions, and there is nothing in the principle of that law to prevent the Governor-general and his council from being Hindus. The accidental circumstance of Christians being at its head does not alter that principle, nor justify one in calling it a Christian government. Were Hindus at its head, we maintain, on the other hand, that none would be justified in calling it a Hindu government; for it is not the religion of the individuals who preside over it at certain periods which gives its legal character; that depends entirely on its political constitution. In regard to the meeting, though it is true, the majority were composed of Christians, yet, as there was nothing to prevent Hindus, &c. from attending at the meeting, it cannot be addressed as a body of Christians. Now, suppose for a moment, that the supreme council was composed of Hindus, and the meeting had nine Hindus to every Christian, would a speaker be justified in considering the one and addressing the other as Christians? Certainly not. Mr. Wyborn was therefore wrong in looking upon both as exclusively Christian. The proper light in which the meeting at the Town Hall should be viewed is that of a political body, assembled for political purposes, without any reference to the religious opinions of the people who composed it, and considered in this light, no one addressing should advert to the religion of any class, much less make that the ground of any argument, or indulge in disrespectful language towards it. No Christian pastor, addressing his flock from the pulpit, could have given them a more exclusively Christian character than Mr. Wyborn gives to the political meeting he is addressing. He calls a previous public meeting 'a Christian assembly.' Suppose the number of Hindus at that meeting had been four times that of Christians, would this expression, to say the least of it, have been appropriate? would it have conveyed a proper idea of the object it was employed to denote? This was the principal error into which Mr. Wyborn fell. His second error is an offspring of the first, and consists in speaking of Hindus in language far more violent and disrespectful than that which he condemns when applied by a

Hindu to the Christian religion. A Hindu, he says, stated at a certain public meeting 'that the natives felt the Christian religion to be destructive of both their temporal and eternal happiness.' This is not given as the opinion of the speaker; he informs the meeting that such was the opinion of the natives. How could it be otherwise? If the Hindu religion is essentially different from the Christian, if the one enjoins a rite as sacred which the other condemns as unholy, how can a man, who believes the former sincerely, believe the latter to be otherwise than destructive of eternal happiness? This is a truth which no sane man can deny; it is in fact a truism which needs not have been declared at the meeting. But he happens to declare it; that is, to announce what every Christian in that meeting knew: *viz.* that the Hindus looked upon the Christian religion as destructive of eternal happiness. This is the head and front of his offence, as made out by Mr. Wyborn himself. Now let us consider the language he employs against the Hindus. We shall not enumerate the strong expressions he arrays against the superstitions of the country; we shall not tell Mr. Wyborn that a very large portion of the people of India consider the rites which he abuses as sacred and holy; we shall content ourselves by only noticing the epithet he applies to the native whom he had introduced to his auditors. He calls him an *infidel*, and his opinion *blasphemous*. Is this the language of one who does not allow a man to inform a public meeting that the Hindus, consistently with their religious creed, cannot look upon Christianity otherwise than as destructive of their eternal happiness? The third error into which Mr. Wyborn falls arises from his want of knowledge of the customs and manners of the people. Having, in the extract we have made, described in glowing colours the self-tortures inflicted by the Chnruckpoojah people, he goes on to say, that 'the highest natives seek to propitiate their divinities by these penitences, and this nation is now considered fit to decide upon the destinies of civilized Christian Europeans.' Now, it is well known to all who know any thing of the customs of the country, that the people who take part in the rites of the Churuckpoojah are always and exclusively of the lowest caste. No respectable and educated person is ever seen mangling his body on this festival. There is not, therefore, the slightest chance that these people will ever sit in judgment over the lives and properties of either Christians or Hindus. So long as the reins of government continue in the hands of sober people, there is no fear that the ignorant low castes, whose touch is considered by their countrymen as impure, will become judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. We do not mean

to say that lowness of caste ought to be any bar to preferment; but this we maintain, that so long as education does not civilize the people of low caste and make them abjure their barbarous rites, there is no fear of their being found sitting in judgment over the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AVA AND ASSAM.

We shall now fulfil our promise, to report on the communication recently effected by Capt. Hannay between Ava and Assam; which is not only interesting in a geographical point of view, but intimately connects itself with the successful prosecution of the great enterprize which now gives Assam its chief importance.

Capt. Hannay left Ava in the early part of the year, with the purpose of penetrating to Sudiya; and Burmese troops were commanded to co-operate with him, in bringing into subordination the Dupha Gaum, a Singpho chief tributary to the British Government, on the south-eastern extremity of Assam, who had engaged in hostilities with the English authorities, and then taken shelter within the territories tributary to the king of Ava. This expedition, however, was undertaken so late in the season, that Capt. Hannay could not advance beyond Myen Khoon—the Munkhom, we believe, of Capt. Wilcox's map, there laid down in about 26° 20' N. lat. and 96° 50' E. long. And now it is a vast acquisition, that at least three-fourths of the whole route between Sudiya and the capital of Ava have thus been travelled and surveyed by a British officer; whilst all that remains lies, as it were, at our own door; and of it about 80 miles were surveyed by Lieut. Burnett in 1828. At Myen Khoon, which lies within the Burmese territories, Capt. Hannay remained for several days, prosecuting inquiries respecting the discontents of the Dupha Gaum, who came in and surrendered himself of his own accord.

When Capt. Hannay was under the necessity of turning back from Myen Khoon, a Burmese commission, consisting of several members of no very high rank, who had accompanied him from Ava, came on to Assam. They passed through Sudiya, and arrived in Gowhattee in the beginning of last month. At Sudiya they were examined very carefully respecting their march from Myen Khoon to that station, by Lieut. Miller, who derived the most valuable assistance in the examination from our friend the Rev. Mr. Brown. The general result we understand to be, that this portion of the route occupied the commission only eight or nine days, and is perfectly practicable throughout: and indeed this accords with all the information previously received, and recorded in the

several published reports of Captains Neufville, Wilcox, and Pemberton.

It is of importance, however, that the survey of the route between Sudiya and Ava should be entirely completed by competent persons: and it is still more important that the route thus examined should be opened for a free and uninterrupted intercourse between the adjoining countries. It is now reported that there are Chinese settlers in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of Old Beesa, or Hookoom, and Myen Khoon, as it was before known there are at Moganing, about eight days' march farther South: and it does not appear at all improbable that, if proper measures were taken for the purpose, a thousand or two of them might easily be induced to come over and establish themselves at Sudiya, either as independent cultivators of the soil, or as labourers in the tea plantations. By them also, in a very short time, a highly beneficial communication would be opened with the Chinese province of Yunnan, which would not only extend the trade of Assam, but present every facility for perfecting the tea manufacture. Plants of the best sorts would be placed freely at our command, and men might be obtained skilled in every part of the manufacture, in any number, and at moderate cost.

How far the Burmese commission to Assam intended to correspond in character with our own exploratory missions through the territories of uncertain and possibly dangerous allies, we cannot tell. It is of more importance to know, that in passing through Assam, the Burmese will see nothing to awaken an apprehension of aggression from us in that quarter: and it is peace there that our interests require. Neither will they find much encouragement to think of a new invasion of our territories. In the province itself, they will observe an advanced guard on the watch against danger. And they have had sufficient experience of the force by which they would be supported, or, at the worst, avenged, in case of attack. The ostensible object of the commission—and they may possibly have no other,—is to induce the Burmans now settled at Singhanaree and other places in our country, to return to the Burman empire. These men formed part of the Burmese army which invaded Assam in the last war; and having capitulated to our troops, they did not dare to trust themselves within the power of their own government again. The British Government therefore allowed them to settle in Assam, both to save them from the destruction they dreaded, and in the hope that they would be found valuable helpers in restoring the cultivation of the province. Part of them were formed into a sort of military police, and did some good service, we believe, against the Khasias; but upon

the whole they have been an expensive burden upon the Government, and their removal now would be no loss. They have not answered the expectations formed of them as agricultural settlers. Perhaps they were too liberally dealt with, and not sufficiently left to their own exertions for the means of support. The Burmese commissioners have been allowed to go to them with all freedom, and use any power of persuasion they can to induce them to return to Ava: but they will not be allowed to carry any individual away, we understand, without his declaring, in the presence of the British officer, in whose district he has resided, that he goes of his own free will. The commissioners have it also in charge to seek for a son of the late Burmese Governor of Assam, and conduct him to his father at Ava.—*Friend of India*, July 14.

SAVINGS' BANK.

By the abstract of its operations published this evening, comprising a period of two years and six months, it will be observed that the Savings' Bank continues to advance in prosperity and importance. The deposits, up to the 30th of April last, after deducting the sums withdrawn, amounted to more than 7,50,000 of Sicca rupees, under 1,569 accounts, the average amount at credit of each depositor being 480 rupees.

The following is an abstract, made up from the balance of the 31st October last year, which terminated the first two years of the Bank's operations.

12 Civilians.....	St. Rs.	3,726
430 Military men (198 officers)		334,938
347 Natives		60,145
607 Miscellaneous persons ...		224,840

1396 as above..... Sicca Rupees 623,629

The deposits of the last three months have averaged 28 per diem in March, 29 in April, and 42 in May; the maximum in any one day being 197 and the minimum 10. The gross amount of deposits last month exceeded 60,000 rupees; being more than in any former month, but not more than the current one is likely to have. The withdrawals of the same period scarcely amounted to one-fourth of the sum deposited.—*Cal. Cour.*, June 12.

NAWAB JALAL UD DOWLAH.

A correspondent (native) of the *Hurkaru*, under the signature of Shekh uli Hussein, thus explains the cause of the difficulties which occasioned the arrest of Nawab Jalal ud Dowlah, the son of the late Vizier of Oude:

"Why his Highness Nawab Jalal ud Dowlah should be reduced to the necessity of being put in gaol for the paltry sum of Rs. 14,000, ought to be a subject of in-

quiry. Is it from any conduct of his own, or is it from a deficiency in the diplomatic arrangements of 1815, when his late brother ascended the musnud of Lakhnao? My enquiries on this subject have elicited this fact—that a provision of two lacs of rupees per annum was made for his brother's, Nawab Shums ud Dowlah's, maintenance, who took up his residence at Benares; while his Highness, Nawab Jalal ud Dowlah, with his mother, the Begum (Khas Muhal), was left in full and free possession of the jaghire, yielding an annuity of about a lac and a half of rupees, jointly conferred on them by the late Wuzer ool Mumalik, Nawab Saadat Alee Khan Bahadoor, together with all the valuables, amounting to crores of rupees. The nawab and his mother enjoyed the possession of these for upwards of ten years, subsequent to the death of the donor; but after the demise of the Begum (Khas Muhal), both the jaghire and all other property were seized upon by the present King, and the nawab was left without any support whatsoever. His subsequent pilgrimage to Mecca and other Hazrauts proved equally unfortunate to him. In his travels he was plundered by the Bedouins, and imprisoned in chains; the knowledge, however, of his rank procured his release, and after suffering much hardship and difficulty, he made his way to Calcutta. On his arrival here, he made his misfortunes known to the Oudh state, and sought for relief, applying for the restitution of his rights, which had legally devolved on him by the death of his mother. But, alas! he received no immediate aid, and the consequence was, that, while contemplating on the eventual success of his application, he was obliged to incur debts, which can only be paid when his claims are adjusted; and as his nephew, the King of Lakhnao, has been very dilatory in coming to a settlement, and as his condition, I presume, is now fully known to our government, it behoves the latter to see his Highness Nawab Jalal ud Dowlah's claim adjusted and himself put in a situation which will free him from future disgrace, and secure to him the means of subsistence."

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Scott's Gazette contains the following extraordinary remarks to-day upon the petitions presented on Saturday to prove certain large claims upon the estate of Alexander and Co.

"A considerable time has elapsed since the period of the failure of Alexander and Co., and one dividend has already been made on the proceeds of their estate, when, all of a sudden, a monstrous claim is advanced, on account of certain parties in England, which, if

admitted, will go far to render the share, which the general body of the creditors were led to expect would be forthcoming to them, a mere nonentity. It appears to us strange that this matter should only now have transpired, and we should be glad to be informed of the grounds of the delay in bringing it forward. We have hitherto been inclined to trust to the good management of the assignees generally, but it does appear to us to take the creditors somewhat by surprise, to let them have the first intimation of a matter so seriously affecting their interest through the medium of a report in the Insolvent Court. We are not without a hope that it will ultimately be established, that the Messieurs Alexander and the other claimants were sleeping partners in the firm on which they now seek to prove to so enormous an amount, and that the creditors have a claim on them, instead of they on the estate. We suppose that the facility with which similar claims have been entertained in the Insolvent Court, has given rise to this application; but, as representatives of English creditors, to whom we shall have to render an account of our trust, we cannot let this affair pass without protesting against it, by calling on the general body of creditors to be watchful of the proceedings, and to take such steps as shall appear best calculated to protect their interests."

The claims in question were never a secret; they were in the statements produced at the meetings held immediately after the failure, though of course not with so much exactness as now, and nobody at all acquainted with business could have expected that any large portion of them would be found capable of rejection. The exposition now before the public must satisfy the most sceptical persons that the whole are *bona fide* debts of the firm, which no honest creditor could desire to set aside. The reason for the delay in bringing them to the notice of the court is obvious, the dividend recently declared being the first dividend made on this estate, and therefore the first occasion for settling the question of right. The supposition that "the facility with which similar claims have been entertained in the Insolvent Court, has given rise to this application," is wrong in every sense, for all the claims of retired partners that have been attempted to be proved in court upon the other large estates were rejected. But the most surprisingly mischievous part of the above paragraph is the declaration of "a hope that the Messrs. Alexander and the other claimants were sleeping partners in the firm"—a hope that they may all be ruined, in order that others may benefit by the wreck!—*Cour. July 20.*

THE DISTRESSED ZEMINDARS.

We think we have given pretty good proof that the perpetual settlement is a mere bugbear in the present question between the distressed zemindars and the government—a convenient excuse for the latter against all demands of favour or mercy, but never a bar to the government itself. What is the fact? Does the tax-gatherer collect just so much and no more, than what the Regulations of 1793 prescribed in the settled districts? Not a bit of it. The Regulations of 1793 did fix a *jumma*, which has remained unaltered, and did provide what seemed to be sufficient means to secure the collection of it, but nothing more. At a time when the current rates of interest were very much higher than at present, when the Company themselves were giving at least nine or ten per cent. upon all their loans, the Regulations of 1793 charged no interest at all upon this *jumma*, until the end of the year of account; the proprietor was not considered a defaulter unless a balance then appeared against him; and then the interest he was liable to be charged with, as a punishment for wanton delay in his payments (but not for delay for which good cause could be assigned), was at the rate of twelve per cent. Now the government exacts not only that rate of interest for every month and every fraction of a month in arrear, but a large penalty besides, without any remission, be the cause of the default what it may. The consequence is, that no inconsiderable portion of the land revenue, in some parts of the settled districts, is actually made up of this consolidated penalty and interest—perhaps but a small proportion in the indigo districts and other thriving parts of Bengal; but, according to the collector's sale advertisements that we have seen of late, a pretty large one in those parts of the country most subject to disaster. By the present severe system, people are punished, not for their extravagance or neglect, as contemplated in the Regulations of 1793, but for their calamity; so that a year of disaster is quite a god-send to the treasury. We should like to see a return of the amount exacted under this head for a number of years, distinguishing each year and the zillahs where collected. Another return we should like to see—a return of the collector's sales, distinguished in the same manner, and shewing the amount of *jumma* in each case and the sale price. This return should be in two parts, one of them containing the sales to individuals, the other the purchases by government. See what a fine opening for advantageous investment the government has created for itself, by forcing the sale of entire estates, instead of parts of estates, as originally provided, and making

these sales as frequent as possible! Again we say, an inundation is quite a god-send, especially if it be a very extensive one, devastating lakhs of cultivated biggals and destroying the cattle and the population! Then is the time for the collector to sell: let him put twenty advertisements into the same *Gazette*, and not a bidder shall disturb the government purchaser: every lot shall be knocked down to the collector,—as was the case with ten estates put up last month in the twenty-four pergunnahs: and some future revenue secretary shall make it a merit and a boast how well the speculation turned out—so many estates bought for nothing (that is, no cash payment, nothing but a transfer of a nominal debt, for perhaps a few months' arrears, with penalty of course), and gradually become saleable again at their former value—eight or ten years purchase of the fixed *jumma*! We fancy we hear a chuckle at this excellent management of the public weal. It is a management indeed, in the style of Christophe of Huyti, or of Mahomed Ali of Egypt.—*Cour. July 23.*

BRIJONATH GHOSE.

A correspondent in one of the journals states that Brijonath Ghose, the boy who about two years ago was delivered up to his parents by the Supreme Court, has again renounced Hindooism, and, with three other intelligent natives, has embraced Christianity by baptism in the Old Church.

COLONEL DENNIE.

We hear it mentioned in the military circles at this presidency, that the result of the court-martial on Colonel Dennie will shortly appear in orders. The protracted delay in publishing the finding and verdict of the court is thus accounted for. The Court attached a finding of "not guilty" to each of the twenty-eight voluminous charges preferred by Lieut. Brownrigg against that distinguished officer, and gave a verdict of "honourably acquitted." The proceedings were then forwarded to the then commander-in-chief, Lord William Bentinck, by whom they were sent back for re-consideration. The Court, however, adhered to their former verdict, attaching a remark to the proceedings, referring to his lordship's hesitation to confirm them, and they were again forwarded to Calcutta. In the interim, Lord William had resigned his important appointments, and Major Gen. Watson sent on the whole case to the commander-in-chief at Madras. Sir Robert O'Callaghan confirmed the Court's finding and honourable acquittal, but, observing the Court's remark, he thought the interests of the service were

best consulted by submitting the proceedings, verdict, and confirmation, to Lord Hill, previous to publication in this country. They are now returned, with the addition of a remark by Lord Hill, on the impropriety of the Court's comment on the conduct of the then highest military authority in the country.—*Englishman, July 24.*

LOODIANAH.

Extract of a letter dated the 2d inst. from Loodianah,—"We have lately had a very severe fall of rain, which set in on the evening of the 28th, and continued, with great severity, to the morning of the 30th ult. On the preceding night, the city was inundated, and the destruction of houses began; nothing was to be heard but the cries of the poor people and the noise of the falling buildings, which came down before the eyes of the distressed owners, who stood, up to their breasts in water, spectators of the wreck of their property. Numbers were seen flying out of the city, to take shelter in the jungles, where they continued till eight o'clock in the morning, when, owing to the exertions of Capt. Wade, the water was drained out, and thus the tottering buildings were saved from further destruction. Few men have escaped the common fate; and the loss sustained by the people is very great. The part of the city built during Capt. Wade's agency has suffered more than the old one. Many people are now seen in the plains under temporary sheds, erected as shelter against a future visitation of the same kind. The oldest inhabitants declare, they have never witnessed a similar calamity.

"The school here is making satisfactory progress. A pauper Persian school is proposed to be established by Capt. Wade, at his own expense. A press is also intended to be soon set up, under the superintendence of the American missionaries, to whose care the printing of our Persian *Ukhbar* will be resigned. Five other missionaries are soon expected here: we hope they will find a wide field for the display of their abilities, in the work of proselytism.

"Mohun Lall has been sent on a temporary mission to Multan, on the banks of the Indus, to collect, in that quarter, statistical, commercial, and other information, which will, no doubt, prove highly useful towards the development of the resources of those imperfectly known regions."—*Delhi Gaz., July 13.*

SETTLEMENT OF A FARMER AT DEYRAH.

A correspondent, from Mussoorie, has kindly favoured us with the following:

"A person, named French, has made his appearance in Deyrah, where he in-

tends establishing himself as a farmer, and for this purpose, he has rented a certain extent of land from the Mahal, just below Rajepore. He has, I am glad to say, met with a favourable reception from Colonel Young, who has expressed a wish to patronize every undertaking of the kind in and about Deyrah; so that, we may yet be cheered with the sight of several European farms, in the beautiful and pleasant valley of the Dhoon.

"The same enterprising though unfortunate individual has entered, or will enter, into a contract, to take a survey of all the estates in Mussoorie and Landour, for the purpose of exactly defining the extent of each. I hope this project may succeed, as it will tend to establish order and regularity, and to suppress all the feuds and disputes that constantly arise for almost every inch of ground, up here."

We cordially echo our correspondent's sentiments, and think that too much encouragement cannot be afforded Europeans to establish farms, and lay out their capital in works of public utility and private profit, in the vicinity of the hills. Mr. French has our best wishes for his success, which we hope may be so striking as to induce others to follow the good example he has set.—*Central F. P.*, July 16.

DEATH OF MUNNER RAM SETH.

We have to announce the death of the great banker, Munnee Ram Seth, which occurred at Muttra on the 5th inst. Our readers may not have forgotten, the interesting *exposé* exhibited in the *Delhi Gazette*, some three years ago, of the curious and novel process of squeezing, which Munnee Ram underwent at Gwalior. The deceased has left three sons, amongst whom, no doubt, his enormous wealth will be equally divided.—*Ibid.*

UNION BANK.

The report of the meeting at the Union Bank, yesterday, was most satisfactory to the proprietors. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, or Company's rupees 162 per share, was declared. Two shares and their supplementary $\frac{1}{4}$ shares, as announced in the advertisement, were put up to the highest bidder; the former sold for Company's rupees 3,600 each, and the latter for Company's rupees 1,200 and 1,325! Four new directors—Messrs. K. R. Mackenzie, W. Martin, (Cockerell and Co.), W. C. Hurry, and Radamadhuh Bonnerjee, were elected in the room of Messrs. R. H. Cockerell, William Storm, Alexander Rogers, and Baboo Radhuprasad Roy, whose periods of service had expired.—*Hurkaru*, July 15.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22, No. 85.

APPEAL-RESCINDING ACT.

"To R. II. Cockerell, &c.

"Gentlemen:—Observing that a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta is to be held at the Town Hall on the 18th inst., to petition parliament for the repeal of Act XI. of 1836, and having further learnt from the public prints, that you have formed yourselves into a committee, "to obtain from the residents in the Mofussil, a declaration of their opinion on the probable bad or good effects of the said Act," the subscribers to this letter have thought, that so far from a communication of their views on the merits of that enactment being likely to be deemed intrusive, such a public avowal of them, by any section of society, will, at your hands, secure, with similar returns to your circular, that consideration to which the degree of local experience, and freedom from party bias, possessed by the subscribers may relatively entitle each communication.

"In the opinion, then, of the subscribers, there will be experienced no practical hardship, in European British subjects being made, for all claims on the part of natives, amenable to the country courts of first instance, and no injustice in this class of men, in every class of such suits in appeal, being made exclusively subject to the provincial tribunals. But in respect to placing European British subjects impleading and impleaded *inter se*, in regard to actions other than those contemplated by section cvii., 53. Geo. III., chap. 155, and to depriving either plaintiff or defendants, being not European British subjects, of the privilege of the choice of appeal to the Supreme or Company's Court, we cannot but think that the provisions of the present act may be open to much objection hereafter, in proportion to the spread of colonization, and to the neglect of the legislature to form and promulgate the new code.

"At the same time, too, we feel ourselves called upon to say, in the strongest terms, that by no construction of British or colonial law should one British subject, by reason of birth or descent, be invested with any right of exemption from the common course of the provincial administration of justice, in respect to private wrongs, by which his Indian brother may suffer one iota of inconvenience. If the court of the Sudder Ameem can exercise its authority with sufficient honesty, industry, and ability, for the adjudication of the civil suits of the aborigines, it seems to us arrogant and absurd for any parties, (we allude not to such intelligent members of society as yourselves) who, for the avowed object of the happiness of the natives, albeit a mistaken means of securing the same, were, till within the period of a few

(C)

short months, but licensed by the repeated acts of the British parliament, to reside beyond ten miles from Calcutta, whether for mercantile or public employment, to demand, that in the mutual dealings between Englishmen and others, the convenience and prejudices of the former should be consulted at the expense of, or without attention to, the equal claims of the latter. As Englishmen, we could ourselves ask for the grant or continuance of no right incompatible with the equal administration of justice. We would demand no lordly privilege of exemption from any judicial tribunal, in our dealings with and relations to our native brethren, where the summary nature of the proceedings would enable them to obtain a cheap and speedy award.

“Whatever indeed may be the relative merits of the Supreme Court and the provincial tribunals, the chief point to be considered at the present moment is, that the former in its present state is utterly unequal, and unadapted to administer civil law with an exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, original or appellate, throughout the whole of the extensive presidencies in India. Numerical strength, a local jurisdiction confined to an area of a few miles, costly judicial salaries, and a splendidly remunerated European establishment, and the dread of the expense of English law, are causes which, aided by the existence of the Court of Requests, the Chamber of Commerce, and above all the influence of public opinion, secure the administration of justice over a little nook of land and over a population, scarce a moiety of that in most zillahs in the provinces, in the high degree for which credit is claimed, and in no small measure deservedly claimed, by the advocates of the Supreme Court. But the finances of the country on the one hand, and on the other the revenue system, the complex land tenures, the undefined and varying usages, (which among Hindoos and Mahomedans form the law merchant and common law of the country,) and above all, the general circumstances of the country, do not admit of the same instruments being brought to bear upon the judicial administration of the provinces, or rather do not admit of their being brought to bear without a re-organization of the constitution of the country. To the civil service as it exists, and to indigenous materials, we must for the present continue to resort for the administration of civil law in the provinces. Whatever proportion the demerits of the local courts may bear to their merits, the most unreasonable partisan of their opponents must admit, that the ordinary benefits of civil society have been obtained to the natives of India by their erection and continuance. Some law must be locally administered. A writ of ejectment cannot issue against the Emperor's Courts re-

turnable by the ensuing term. The perfecting of any judicial system is the fruit of long years of cultivating and improving an ungrateful soil. Even now, after centuries of experience, a philosophical jurist will object in the strongest language to much of the law and practice, in each branch of the proceedings, of the courts of common law in England. With temper, time and judgment, we may engrave much of the purest essence of English principles on the stock of existing institutions. But it were better, we earnestly urge, not violently to attempt to acclimatize an exotic, or even the name of which the mass of the natives are ignorant; the properties of which, healthful though they be by nature, are still fraught with noxious influence in their current modes of use; and which, from distant locality and expense of resort thereto, cannot afford that protection to the native, which he now obtains in the vicinity, more or less, of his own home.

“From the expression of these feelings, you will gather that we should not have the least objection to allowing to natives the choice of appeal in all cases now appealable to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in Calcutta. We much fear, however, that such a change would give rise to two systems of process, principle, and practice, running counter to one another, and that the seed of collisions, degrading to the judicial character, and involving in them the happiness of society, would be sown by the immediate adoption of your proposition, even in the lower provinces.

“Nevertheless, we should rejoice to see any well considered plan for blending the Supreme Court and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in one tribunal of general jurisdiction all over India in future, or even immediately adopted.

“In the mean time, we should beg to call your attention to the advantages which would result to the local courts and suitors, by extending the provisions of Reg. XII. 1833, to every judicial tribunal in the regulation provinces. This improvement would alone let in a flood of light upon the remediable and irremediable evils of the existing system, and would silently infuse a spirit of discussion and independence among all classes, in respect to the principles of the law and practice of the administration, which would in time cast every branch of either in the mould of its own will; and this too alike, whether the law commission shall complete its work on the principles of a philosophical jurisprudence, or shall terminate its career in a protracted and abortive labour. The influence, the talents and character of advocates, far indeed inferior to those whose presence now graces the Calcutta bar, would in the country courts command the removal of many evils, and would ultimately effect

the eradication of others, which at present the government and judicial authorities are impotent to directly change.

"We would too suggest, that Government be petitioned to allow of all classes of residents in India being impanelled on civil and criminal punchayets or juries, under Reg. VI. 1832. This would create a new source of aid to the judicial authorities and would give a sanction to decisions in many cases, which is at present, from the ignorance of the public, so lamentably wanting.

"On the whole, therefore, we are firmly convinced that equal justice to our native brethren demanded the passing of Reg. XI. 1836, but we should personally have no objection to seeing the act amended as far as to place European British subjects, in respect to suits among themselves, on the same footing that they were under Mr. Advocate-General Pearson's opinion during the currency of the 107th section of the old Charter act. Two important suggestions for the immediate improvement of the local courts, now vested with a more extensive jurisdiction, we have taken the liberty to suggest, and other ameliorations capable of ready adoption will doubtless have occurred to other of your correspondents, which together must amount to a better security for the efficient discharge of the new authority, than what heretofore existed for the exercise of the antecedent one.

"We have the honour to remain, &c.
"J. O. Beckett; J. O. B. Saunders; Edw. Tandy; H. Tandy; R. B. Duncan, *Civil Surgeon*; G. Blunt, C.S.; J. Davidson, C.S.; C. G. Mansel, C.S.
Agra, June 9, 1836."

It is satisfactory to observe, that the fierceness of the epistolary warfare that has been carried on for some time in the public journals, respecting that unhappy and ill-judged measure cycloped the Black Act, is abated on both sides. The torrid torrent of personality is fast subsiding into the regular and profitable channel of fact and argument: and we may now begin to augur that good may be the result. What avails it to draw odious comparisons between the courts of his Majesty and those of the Company? Both are bad enough, God knows, in their present condition; yet neither is without some redeeming qualities,—some rudiments of good, which in skilful hands may be worked up into a better system. Law is at the best a necessary evil; and such it will continue until vice and folly shall be expelled from human dealings, and Astrea once more descend to dwell in the abode of mortality. All that can be done in the interim is, to make the most of the materials within our reach, and not to aggravate the necessity of the evil, by depriving it of what there is of salutary and remedial.

When the virulence of party spirit, and the sensitiveness of personal interest, shall have blown over, we come at last to what we should have begun with—the consideration, whether any thing can be done to improve the existing institutions; and, since we must be content with them till we shall get something better, we would not unnecessarily depreciate either in the eyes of the public.

But wherefore talk of reform? Where is it to begin?—or is it to begin at all?—Half the industry and talent that have been wasted in angry personalities, might, if properly directed, have by this time done the best part of the business. Yet we cannot find that any thing is even in embryo; except, indeed, that some rumours have reached us of a proposed remuneration of the officers of court, by salaries in lieu of fees, and by transferring the fee-fund to Government. We sincerely trust that nothing so pernicious is in contemplation, either of the government or of the Court. If the fee-fund is once transferred to Government, and made a part of the current ways and means, what hope has the public of future relief in the way of reduction? Besides, remuneration by salary is a patent for neglect and inefficiency: offices of court will degenerate into mere sinecures to the heads of office, and the business be wretchedly done by a set of half-paid underlings. What the public expects is a considerable reduction in the number of the officers, and a still greater reduction in the present scale of fees. Nothing short of these will satisfy its reasonable hopes. Nor can the pretensions of present incumbents stand much in the way. Some of them now hold their offices provisionally; all of them have taken office pending inquiry with a view to searching reform, and with full notice that they must abide the result. Let the law-commission do its duty, and it will not be long before much of that, which furnishes arms to their opponents, will cease to discredit the only British courts within the Company's territories.—*Cal. Cour.*

We cannot but express our opinion that the maker and framer of this new edict, the Black Act, has much to answer for to his countrymen both in India and in England. We have considered, and we do consider, the honourable fourth ordinary member of the council mainly responsible in this enactment, though, legally and strictly, every member of the council of India is equally so. For what then are they responsible? For wantonly, without cause or reason, real or fictitious—for they have given us no reason—having disturbed the moral peace and tranquillity of all India, as regards British born subjects; for having set brother against brother, friend against friend; and at the very moment and by

the same Act that they created judges for their fellow countrymen, having inflamed those judges with hatred and fierce animosity against those who are in future to seek justice at their hands! O, wise provision! to expect a cool and calm regard for justice, equity, and good conscience, to be exercised in administering law towards men, against whom their judges are, and avow themselves to be, fiercely exasperated. Has our fourth ordinary member heard of the triumphs—we do not say indecent triumphs, for, alas! we most conscientiously believe them to be the most melancholy triumphs on record,—with which the “firmness” of the Government has been hailed by the Company’s civil servants? Is this the state of mind that should be excited among those to whom is confided the sacred balance—how long may it yet be that we may not add, the sword—of justice? Is the honourable fourth ordinary member, with all his knowledge of the history of mankind, still ignorant that passions so excited at the triumphs of a party, will carry with them their influence on the bench?—*Hurkaru*.

A writer under the name of AMICUS CURIA, whose letters have attracted much attention, referring to his exposure of the enormous expenses of the Supreme Court, adds:

“I formed an average from the costs which I had ascertained to an anna in from twenty to thirty cases, none of them comparatively heavy cases; and from these I ventured to calculate the average costs of simple suits at common law and equity:—the former I reckoned at 2,500 rupees, and the latter at 12,000 rupees, for both parties. Till the results of a much greater number of cases, taken indiscriminately, be ascertained, and published by some one else, how can my calculation be fairly questioned? But as the lawyers will persist in calling out that the expenses of their court are grossly exaggerated, and in refusing to condescend to details, I will take a course of argument which will prove that those expenses have never yet been stated nearly as high as the truth. I will do this by calculating, always below the mark, the aggregate amount of the money yearly spent in the court, which I will contrast with the whole number of cases yearly decided in it. To complete the picture, I will give at the same time the charge to which the people of India are put for keeping up the tribunal of one town.

Annual charges paid by India.	
Salaries of three judges.....	Rupees 2,00,000
Ditto of one ditto appropriated to judges' pensions	60,000
Salaries of thirty officers of court....	73,484
Servants	3,212
Add for contingencies, court house, &c.	13,314
Total ...	3,50,000

Annual Charges paid by Suitors:	
Average fees of twenty officers of court	4,03,714
Estimated incomes of fifteen Barristers	3,00,000
Estimated charges of fifty-four Attornies, exclusive of officers, and Barrister's fees, and of business that does not go into court.....	5,33,333

Total ... 12,37,047

Grand Total of Costs, .. Rupees 15,87,000

“Now for the business done for these charges. In 1835 there were 63 common law, 29 equity, 1 admiralty, and 2 ecclesiastical cases tried, in all 95 cases. If one zillah judge were to do as little business, he would lose his situation if he had more to do: and if he had no more to do, more would be given him. Here we have 3 judges, 20 officers of court, 15 barristers, and 54 attornies, in all 92 gentlemen, some men of ability and information, all men of more or less professional education, and most of them men who have come all the way from England, maintained 15,000 miles from home, some in great wealth, the rest, with few exceptions, more or less in affluence, for the purpose of deciding annually 95 disputes, at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cause per man. Can history show a parallel abuse? Observe, that it forms no part of my present argument, whether these 92 gentlemen be, or be not, overpaid. Let their skill and learning be underpaid, I care not—the system which gives such a result must be monstrous.”

THE MEETING OF THE 18th JUNE.

“It was under painful feelings of humiliation and shame, that I left the meeting on Saturday night. I have attended most of the Calcutta meetings, but it never was my lot to witness one of a more disgracefully tumultuous character. I felt for our worthy Chairman, who did all he could to restrain the turbulent and noisy persons who were constantly interrupting the proceedings, and he was compelled to say that he would adjourn the meeting unless more respect was paid to the chair, and unless it was conducted in a more orderly and becoming manner. I much fear that what took place on Saturday will do the cause a serious injury, and, as one deeply interested in the measures we were assembled to adopt, I would wish to say a few words to those persons who disturbed the proceedings, and to those who, I understand, are resolved to stay away this evening rather than encounter such a scene again.”—*Corresp. Englishman*.

The farce of the meeting of the 18th has gone off as might have been anticipated from the hour fixed upon—the gentlemen audience took their wine or heavy wet, as the case might be, and appear to have gone well primed to the Town Hall—hissing—shoutings,—turn him out

—three cheers for the Duke of Wellington and Waterloo, and a hornpipe on the table afterwards, all right and relevant, and as much to the purpose as most of the things said through the evening,—were a very characteristic finish off to the affair.

We take our view of the scene, from the description given by the friends of the meeting themselves—even *Pro Bono* is disgusted—though with his usual dimness of perception, as to the right, and the fitting; he thinks that the meetings would richly deserve that Parliament should throw out their petition, because, forsooth, an after-dinner meeting is a noisy one, and people with more wine in their heads than they ever had wit, are fonder of bawling and shouting themselves, than of listening to others. If what they meet to ask for be a reasonable thing, to refuse it on such a ground would be worse than absurd.—*Central F. P. July 2.*

The entire of the report, as given in the leading Calcutta papers, is now before our readers, and painful as it may be for us to make a single remark that may carry with it even the appearance of reflecting upon the meeting, we incline to think our readers will agree with us in opinion, that, considering the purposes for which the meeting had been convened, and how important it was that unity and unanimity should characterize every proceeding connected with the getting up of the petition that has for its object the procuring of the repeal of the Act No. XI. of 1836 of the Legislative Council of India, it is to be regretted that the meeting was one of the most disorderly ever known in Calcutta. Unlike former meetings, the object of some who attended the one under notice seems to have been to excite angry feelings, and cause such a division as would nullify the proceedings, as if they had been hired for such a purpose. —It is with pain we make these remarks, but a careful perusal of the report has led us to that conclusion.—*Madras Cour.*

WITHDRAWAL OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE'S
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "HURKARU."

"To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*."

"Sir: As it has been considered by yourself an object of importance to inform the world of the withdrawal of Sir C. Metcalfe's patronage from your paper, it would be well to let us also know the period when the lieutenant-governor's patronage was withdrawn, in order that the public may be enabled to draw some conclusions as to the motives which have led to this act. In ordinary occasions, speculation on such a point would be of little consequence; but an act like that to which you have alluded, emanating from

the liberator of the Indian Press, may be entitled to comment according to the circumstances under which it may have taken place. If, for instance, it should appear that Sir C. Metcalfe has withdrawn his support from the *Hurkaru*, in consequence of the comments on his public acts which have appeared in your paper, every friend of the press must regret that the conduct of the lieutenant-governor should be so manifestly inconsistent with the noble principles he has avowed on the subject of the press. If, on the other hand, it should appear that Sir Charles has withdrawn his support from the *Hurkaru* in consequence of the senility with which he has (to my great sorrow) been assailed in your paper, to the coarse and insulting allusions which have been made to his private habits, and to the conversations and jests of his friends and himself at his private table; if, Sir, to such a cause we may be enabled to ascribe the withdrawal of Sir Charles's subscription to your paper, the friends of the press, and no one surely, Mr. Editor, more than yourself, will still have grounds of public confidence in their late ruler, and can say, that to no defection on the part of Sir Charles to the great cause of freedom and civilization are they to ascribe this act, but to the existence of private feeling, quite apart from public considerations, and which he may be permitted to exercise in matters purely personal.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"25th May, 1836." "VERUS."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.

In a petition signed by the head catechist, catechists, head schoolmaster, schoolmasters, and the elders of the congregation that have joined Mr. Rhenius (to the number of 92), to the bishop of Madras, the petitioners complain of persecutions they have experienced, and say: "Being very desirous to see your lordship, and to hear the advice of your lordship, we sent some persons in our name to beg that we are all waiting to see your lordship, and that when and where is your lordship pleased to see us. Your lordship was then pleased to say, that as your lordship is come for the Church mission, and as we are not friends to it, your lordship does not like to see us. Then Aroolananden told that we serve the one Lord, and we learn the one gospel, and begged that your lordship may be pleased to hear our petition. But your lordship was pleased to give the same answer. When we heard this, we were very sorry, and delivered all things to the hand

of Jehovah, and desired to send this petition to your lordship. As your lordship is soon to leave this place, we humbly wish to inform at large to your lordship afterwards, all the wrong we have suffered by Mr. Pettitt and Mr. Tucker, and their servants. Therefore your humble petitioners beg that your lordship may be pleased to take these things into your lordship's kind consideration and to do justice."

TREATMENT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker, a missionary of the Church Society, at Palamcottah, states the following "instance of the injurious bearing of government proceedings on missionary labours:"—"The catechist of Ootamalei and four of the Christians came over to complain of the collector's people, as well as the servants of the Zemindar. I will enter rather fully into this case, as it may serve as a specimen of others, and give our friends in England some insight into the system of government, as bearing upon missionary labours. The Government, having found great difficulty in obtaining from the zemindars of Tinnevely the taxes due on account of these zemindaries, took the collecting and management of them into their own hands; leaving the zemindars in possession of the property, power, and influence which they possessed, as before, with this exception only. They accordingly appointed an ameen, and curmans under him, to each district, as government revenue officers, independent of the zemindars; who collect the taxes, and account for them to the collector. There is little doubt that, notwithstanding European vigilance, the system of bribery prevails to a considerable extent; the curman making his returns, for instance, as if only an inferior grain were produced in a particular field, when in fact there was paddy; the owner of the field paying a bribe to the curman, that he may be charged a lower tax, as if for inferior grain. When a heathen is converted, he is, of course, taught the sinfulness of these practices; and much of the difficulties of the new converts arises from this cause, that in the catchery and elsewhere they refuse to give bribes; while, probably, on the other hand, some are tempted to shelter themselves, under the pretence of resisting bribery, from paying the whole of the lawful taxes. Upon the whole, however, it can be, I believe, established as a fact, that the Government is the gainer by villages or families becoming Christians.

This short account will explain the circumstances of the complaint from Ootamalei. There are in it nineteen families; who, about five months since, placed themselves under Christian instruction; and have built a prayer-house at their own expense. The catechist, Michael, is a

young man, and has not had very much experience. The schoolmaster is a heathen; he has been for some time employed by the Society, and is reported as a trustworthy man. The complaint of the catechist and people is, that, because they refuse to give bribes, the curman, in conjunction with the Zemindar's officer, taxes them for waste lands. In one garden, in which chillies were grown, they were charged for onions; chillies paying fifteen kalifanams for one cota-seed of land, and onions twenty. (The value of a kalifanam is 3 a. 4 p.) For Poonji ground (ground sown with coarse grain), they are charged as if it were Munchi ground (paddy fields). With some of the heathen, it is just the reverse. The people presented a petition to the ameen, but he dismissed the complaint. Some of the people also have been beaten; the catechist saw four of them ill-treated."—*Miss. Reg. Nov.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Parental Academy, which has been suspended for ten years through the want of a competent master, has been revived, under the auspices of the Bishop of Madras, as the "Madras Grammar School," the purpose of which is to give a sound general education, the religious instruction being in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. Mr. Kerr is appointed head-master.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The "Presidency Temperance Society" was formed on June 13th, the Lord Bishop of Madras in the chair. An animated but most amicable discussion was for some time sustained, on the opinion advanced by the garrison chaplain, and ably supported by the Adjutant-general, that, by making total abstinence, and not mere temperance, the rule of the institution, hundreds of soldiers would feel obliged to refrain from becoming members. Many, it was alleged, who had become members of Temperance Societies, as at present constituted, had found themselves unable to keep to their agreement, and had either withdrawn their names, and openly returned to their former excesses, or had played the hypocrite, and drunk hard in private. The Bishop, the Archdeacon, several other ministers of the gospel, and the second member of the Medical Board, gave it as the result of long observation and experience among the troops serving in India, that there is no safety for the soldier except in absolute abstinence.—*Madras Christ. Ob.*

EFFORTS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

We understand that a bold attempt, made by the Roman Catholic clergy at

Madras, to get into their power the children of deceased soldiers born of Romanist mothers, has been nobly met at the Military Female Asylum by two resolutions, —to the effect, 1. That the abstraction of the orphans would afford no relief to the funds of the institution; and, 2. That the governors cannot conscientiously deliver up, to be educated as papists, children who have been receiving under their care the benefits of religious instruction in the Protestant faith.—*Ibid.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING SHIPS.

A letter from Capt. Cogan, comptroller of the Dock-yards at Bombay, to Sir Charles Malcolm, the superintendent of the Indian Navy, calls attention to the great reduction which has taken place, under the recent regulations, in the cost of contracting and repairing vessels in the government dock-yards, principally through giving full effect to the system of contract labour. "It is right to observe," he says, "that the present cost of timber and other materials required in ship-building is about fifty per cent. less than in 1826, which was the latest period that vessels of importance were built for his Majesty, or the Hon. Company's government. In this year, the hull of his Majesty's 84-gun ship *Calcutta*, of 2,298 tons, was completed (on the old system) at a cost of about Rs. 6,93,606, which is about Rs. 24,000 more than a ship of the same class could be built for the royal navy in Great Britain. With a view to ascertain the advantage that would arise to his Majesty's government by constructing ships of a large class in these dock-yards, the builders have (after much attention to the subject) prepared mean estimate of the probable cost of building a similar vessel to the *Calcutta*, which would only amount to Rs. 4,42,530; and, instead of being as formerly, Rs. 24,000 more than the cost of such a ship in England, it exhibits a reduction on the English cost of Rs. 2,10,260; and as it is universally admitted that a Bombay teak-built ship is fifty per cent. superior to vessels built in Europe, I am therefore of opinion, that when these facts are generally known, the Bombay dock-yards will have more employment than they can perform, particularly as the reduction in the building for the royal navy must be a matter of real national importance. As regards merchant vessels, I do not hesitate to say, that the best description of vessels can be built for £12 per ton, which is much less than substantial vessels can be built for in Europe; for the hull, spars, and boats, of a beautiful copper-fastened schooner of 200 tons, was launched

in October last, for his Highness the Imam of Muscat, at a much less cost than I have here stated."

RAJAH OF GUICOWAR AND DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

Orders have been received from home, to compel his highness the Guicowar to restore to Dhackjee Dadajee, esq. his enam villages in that prince's territory, with arrears from the date of resumption. This is the fourth time that orders to this effect have been given, and we hear that they are now peremptory, the former ones not having been acted on, in consequence of the Guicowar having refused to comply with them, on the ground that Dhackjee did not hold the villages under the British guarantee: which the court have, however, decided *was* extended to him, though not with the formality usually observed in such cases. In the line of conduct hitherto pursued by the Guicowar, in regard to the case in question, his highness appears to have been influenced by the individual who has of late been foremost at his court, and who has, we are informed, compromised the interests of the state, not only in this case, but in several others also.

Besides the above enam villages, we are informed Dhackjee has a large pecuniary claim against the Guicowar, for the restitution of which also instructions, it is said, will shortly come out from England. Thus we see, and with satisfaction, that the honor authorities are determined to replace this native gentleman under the roof of comfort and enjoyment, to which he has been an exile ever since he was unjustly and through malice disgraced in the Baroda government.—*Darpan, July 8.*

BRIBERY.

The principal native commissioner of Serore has been suspended from office on a charge of bribery, which bears every appearance of guilt. The matter is now before the Sudder Adawlat. Though we are sensible that much has been said on the subject, yet we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without a few words to our countrymen, who appear to manifest a lamentable deafness to the lessons so often repeated to them in the fate of their brethren found guilty of abuse of authority, and who seem blindly to follow a course condemned both by humanity and law. If these consequences do not keep our people in awe, and if they do not early show themselves more worthy of trust and responsibility than are at present of necessity reposed in them, they may rest assured that the day is not distant when they will be superseded in the responsible situations they now hold in

the revenue and judicial lines, by a class called the Indo-Britons, who seem to have lately directed their ambition to those offices. As they are the grafts of a people possessing a regard for integrity and honesty, and as they profess to partake of the principles followed by the original stock, there is no doubt, that, if qualified, they will often have the preference on the occurrence of a vacancy in the branches of the service just adverted to, and that the natives will, in a good measure, be excluded therefrom. An appointment of a person of the class we have mentioned has come to our knowledge, as having already taken place, which, however, we do not wish to disclose, before we see it officially announced.—*Ibid.*

THE RIVER INDUS.

During the late surveys of the Indus, much additional information has been obtained respecting the mouths and branches of that celebrated river. All those that are now open have been examined, and the extent to which they are navigable in the dry season ascertained. In the following account, a short description is given of their present state and the alterations they have undergone during the last half century, which have been much more extensive than is generally supposed.

Of the eleven large mouths, Phittie, Pyntianee, Jouah and Richel, belong to the Buggaur, or right arm, and the Hujamree, Kedywaree, Kookewaree, Kaheer and Mull to the Setta, or left arm. The remaining two, the Seer and Khoree, are the embouchures of the Punjaree and Fulailee, or eastern branches, which are primary off-shoots from the great river thrown off above Tatta.

In the latter part of the last century, the Richel gave egress to the waters of both arms, but in the changes that have since taken place, the branch that connected it with the Setta was destroyed, and scarcely a trace now remains to show that it once existed. At present, the Kookewaree is the grand embouchure of the Indus, through which the most considerable portion of its waters is discharged. It is called in the late maps the *Gora*, and that name, although now almost unknown to the inhabitants of the Delta, is still applied to it by the Cutch pilots, who are not aware of the alterations that have occurred on this unfrequented part of the coast. Within the last fifteen years the Gora mouth has been abandoned by the river, and its site is now occupied by an extensive swamp.

From the recent examinations, it has been ascertained that no communication exists between the Buggaur and main river, a sand-bank having accumulated at the confluence, which is now five or six feet above the level of the water. In the

branches diverging from that arm, the water is salt, and they can only be considered as inlets of the sea. The same may be said of the Punjaree and Fulailee; after the inundation has subsided, those branches in many places dry up entirely, and they are besides closed by bunds thrown across them above the sea-port towns.

The Setta pursues the same course to the ocean as the great river from which it is supplied, and is, in fact, a continuation of it. In every part it preserves a similar magnitude and depth, and there is every reason to believe that it has been for a very long period, as it now is, the principal channel of the Indus. In its passage to the sea it receives many local appellations, but is best known to the natives of lower Sind, as the Munnejah or Wanyanee. Of the four branches it sends off, the Sunah and Kedywaree are now the only two favoured by the fresh water, or through which there is a communication with the main stream. The latter, however, can scarcely be considered a branch, for it is merely a shallow creek with a broad entrance thrown off by the Munnejah near its mouth. Both the Mintnee and the Mull are impassable at the point where they quit the Setta, and nothing is now seen of these once noble rivers but two shallow rivulets, one of which you may step across, and the other but a few yards broad.

Before the mouths of the Setta, a bank has been cast up by the violence of the tide, which projects five miles from the coast, and extends along it fifteen. This immense flat occupies an area of above sixty square miles, and in many parts dries at half ebb. At the lowest state of the tide, the central parts are elevated twelve feet above the level of the sea, and the beds of some of the channels from three to four. Through those diverging from the Kookewaree mouth, the vast body of water issuing from the Munnejah river rushes with great impetuosity, and in calm weather with a noise that is heard some distance. These channels then form, what may be termed rapids, and on the extreme edge of the bank terminate in a fall of about twelve inches. The water is perfectly fresh six or seven miles from the land; and the Cutch boats, when in want of a supply, sometimes anchor off them and fill their casks.

Outside the great bank, the sea rises several feet higher than it does on the other parts of the Sind coast, and it is only from this circumstance that the Kookewaree mouth is accessible. Steamers drawing seven feet can pass through it without difficulty and ascend the river to Hyderabad. Vessels of even a larger draught might be taken into the Munnejah. But for practical purposes, the above ought not to be exceeded. From its mouth to Hyderabad there is not less than nine or ten feet in

the shallowest part of the river, but the channels are extremely intricate, and shift their position with extraordinary rapidity. The navigation of the Indus will always be tedious and difficult, but with flat-bottomed vessels it cannot be considered dangerous.

The Hujamree or Seeahre river quits the Setta forty miles below Tatta, and pursuing a course to the W.S.W., falls into the sea about forty miles above the Koonke-waree mouth. Of all the channels of the Delta it is the most intricate. In some places you do not advance in a direct line more than one mile in three, and the reaches turn back so directly upon each other, that nothing but a narrow neck of land, scarcely 100 yards across, is left between them. The mouth of this branch is easily accessible, and at high tide there is not less water on the bar than twelve feet. It is navigable as high as Bunder Vikkur, now the principal sea-port of the Delta for vessels drawing seven feet; but above that town becomes so shallow in the dry season, that boats of a greater draught than two feet eight inches cannot ascend it. Near its confluence with the Setta, the breadth for some miles rarely exceeds fifty yards, and it is fordable at any time of tide in six or eight different places.

Amongst the seaports of Sindé, Bunder Vikkur may be considered as next in importance to Corachee. The closing of the branches leading to Shalhbunder, diverted the trade of that town to other channels, and the Hujamree possessing many advantages over the other rivers, was soon frequented by the boats engaged in it. The port takes its name from a small village, which, within the last few years, has been almost deserted; but the town is called Barree Goralh, from its vicinity to the mouth of the Goralh Creek. It contains about 120 houses, constructed of reeds and grass plastered with mud, and, including the contiguous villages, has a population of about 1,200 souls. The appearance of the place is wretched beyond description; but it possesses, notwithstanding, a considerable trade, and has now become a dépôt for the greater part of the foreign and internal commerce of the Delta.

The total value of the trade is about five lacs of rupees, and the balance is in favour of Sindé, the exports exceeding the imports by more than a third. The former consist of rice, ghee, and gour, and the latter of the following articles.

From Bombay: cloth, sugar, dyes, iron, lead, and copper.

From Muscat: slaves, dates, and dried fruits.

From Guzerat and Cutch: cotton.

From the Malabar Coast: pepper, timber, coir, cocoa-nuts, coarse cloth, and curry stuff.

The average number of boats that annu-

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22, No. 85.

ally arrive at Vikkur is about 400. Of these 350 are sent from Cutch and Guzerat, thirty from Bombay, and the rest from Cochee and the Mukran coast. In size they vary considerably, but it will not be far from the truth if their average capacity is estimated at twenty tons. Most of those that arrive with cargoes belong to Bombay: the remainder come empty and take away rice, of which above 7,000 tons is annually exported from this part of the Delta alone. It is all of a coarse and inferior quality, and is purchased at the rate of about 35 rupees per kurwar of about 1,800lb. From Vikkur a revenue is obtained of rather more than a lac of rupees per annum. It is assigned to Meer Nusseer Khan, the brother of the reigning Ameer, and is derived from a duty of 10 per cent. levied on the trade, and a share, amounting to two-fifths of the produce of the soil. No route presents such facilities to the natives for a commercial intercourse with the upper parts of Sindé as the Hujamree river; and if the duties were more moderate, the whole trade would be soon conveyed by this channel, with the exception of a small quantity of timber. None of the goods imported to Vikkur ever find their way above the Delta, and nothing is ever sent from Hyderabad but a little indigo. Wheat, although grown in large quantities in Upper Sindé, is generally procurable at a cheaper rate from Cutch and the Mukran coast. Between Vikkur and the capital, the transit duties demanded at different towns and villages amount altogether to 35 per cent. The greater portion is exacted by the different chiefs possessing jaghires bordering on the river, whom the Ameers apparently allow to levy whatever imposes they please. The most valuable part of the trade has for many years passed into Sindé by the Corachee route. It is sent from that place by water to Garrali, a town on the small river of the same name, and from thence to Hyderabad on camels. The expense of carriage is said to be about 37 rupees per ton. The duty demanded at Corachee is six per cent. In 1809 it produced a revenue of rather less than a lac of rupees, but it has since considerably increased.

It has apparently hitherto been a matter of doubt whether vessels of a large size ever frequented the Indus, or could at any period have navigated the rivers of the Delta; the point, however, is now completely set at rest by a discovery made a short time ago. About twenty miles above the mouth of the Hujamree, there is a large ship half embedded in the soil at a distance of 150 yards from the high steep bank of the river. Her upper works are almost entire, and she cannot be less than 350 tons in burthen. She is of the old-fashioned build, 85 feet long, and pierced for 14 guns. She is said to have belonged to the fleet of the Kalorá princes; and the natives assert

(11)

that the remains of others of a larger size are still visible in the vicinity of the Munnejah river. Forty or fifty years ago, the Sinde monarchs appear to have possessed a navy of fifteen large ships. Individuals have been met with who, in their youth, served on board them; and, from their description, one must have been nearly 1,000 tons in burthen, and several of the others from 700 to 800. All of them were vessels of war, and they were stationed at Shahbunder, which owes its name (the king's port) to that circumstance. The largest is said to have mounted thirty guns. During the struggle that took place between the Kalora princes and the Talpoor chiefs, which ended in the expulsion of the former, they were deserted by their crews, and many of them destroyed. The rest were laid up by the victorious Beloochee chiefs in creeks and canals, where they quickly became fixed by the accumulation of mud, and now remain to attest the wealth and power once possessed by their predecessors.

The changes that have occurred in the central branches of the Delta, within the last sixty years, are most remarkable, and exhibit the ever-varying and inconstant character of the Indus in the strongest right. In the latter part of the last century the Seeahre or Hujamree was a broad deep river, discharged through the Richel mouth, and afforded a passage for large vessels up to Shahbunder. The old banks are still visible in a continuous line throughout the upper portion, and show that its width, at that period, could not have been less, in the narrowest part, than 200 yards. It then quitted the Setta about seven miles below its present efflux, and after pursuing the same direction as it does now, some miles, turned at a sharp angle through the Kedywaree creek, and formed a junction with the Richel. Faint traces still remain to point out the course and magnitude of the destroyed portions of this once noble stream, which, in some places, must have been at least 800 yards broad. As the water deserted its channel, one of the small creeks, thrown off towards the sea, gradually enlarged and deepened, until in process of time it formed the lower part of the Hujamree river. The mouth of the Richel, now choked with sand-banks, was, at the period alluded to, accessible to the largest vessels, and Shahbunder was frequented by European merchant ships of a considerable size. They proceeded by the destroyed branches of the Seeahre into the Setta, and from this river, the Mull, now abandoned by the water, afforded a passage to that town. Many of the natives remember the times when European goods were cheap and abundant throughout Sinde, and state that sugar especially was brought in such quantities, that it was put into the doondees and sent to Hyderabad in bulk. Fifteen years ago,

the Munnejah, as had been before stated, emptied itself through the Gora mouth, which was then from five to six fathoms deep. As the branches above closed, the water increased in volume; forced another passage for itself across a tract of land on the left bank, a forest of high tamarisk trees was swept away in its course, and although there are none of a large size now near the spot, many decayed trunks, half buried in the ground, are still seen on the banks to attest the fact. As the new mouth widened, the old one filled up; and the former, under the name of the Kooke-waree, is now the grand embouchure of the Indus. This alteration in the course of the Munnejah, has lately occasioned a curious dispute between two of the Hyderabad Ameers, whose districts it separates. A large slice of land was cut off, which belongs to Meer Mourad Ally. This was seized by the agents of Meer Nusser Khan, on the plea, that as the Munnejah is the boundary line between the two portions, all the land on the right bank must always belong to him. The chiefs of the opposite party only replied to this argument by collecting their followers, and expressing their determination to defend Meer Mourad Ally's right to the utmost. Four or five hundred men have assembled near the spot, and it is supposed the dispute will, in a short time, be settled by the sword. Both these princes are near relatives of the reigning Ameer, with whom they reside at the capital, and are noted for the cordiality and affection that apparently exist between them. This trifling affair, which one would suppose might have been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties in a very short time, gives any thing but a favourable idea of the Sinde government, or of the power possessed by the chief Ameer over the members of his own family.

There is every reason to believe, the Setta will continue to be the grand channel of the Indus. That it has been so for a long period, the extensive flats cast up before all its mouths sufficiently attest. They have existed in their present state beyond the memory of man, and are evidently not the work of a short period, but of centuries. It is worthy of remark that nothing of the kind is found at any of the other mouths but the Koree, and this was supposed by one (Capt. Mc Murdo) well qualified to form a judgment on such a difficult point, to have been at a very remote period the principal embouchure of the Indus.

Within the last twelve years the Seeahre has rapidly decreased in magnitude, from the accumulation of extensive flats in its bed, that are now sufficiently firm to be available for agricultural purposes. The causes that produced them are still in active operation, and it is obvious that, unless some extraordinary change occurs on which we can-

not calculate, this branch will be as effectually closed in a few years as the Baggaar. From the angle at which that arm quits the parent stream, there is little probability of its being again re-opened; and the same may be said of the abandoned branches of the Setta. All the changes that have taken place, appear to have been produced by the gradual enlargement of creeks, thrown off at the bends of rivers in a direction favourable for receiving the body of the water. From the comparatively straight course of the Setta, this cause can no longer operate to change its directions or open new channels, and if the Seeahre becomes closed, we shall in a few years witness the singular phenomenon of a mighty river emptying itself by one channel, and through a mouth hardly accessible.—*Rom. Cour.*, April 9.

AMERICAN AND DECCAN PLOUGHS.

Account of a trial made at Kajur, Indapoor pergunna, of the larger of an American plough, for the purpose of ascertaining what advantages it possessed over the common Deccan plough, and the success which would probably attend its introduction into this country; prepared by Lieut. Wiggins, of the Engineers, an eye-witness of the experiment:—

A level spot of ground, which had been lying waste for several years, was selected, as likely to afford a fair specimen of the powers of the respective ploughs. The soil was of moderate stiffness, less difficult to break up than the fine black soils, but more so considerably than those generally used for the khurreef crops, and covered in patches by the grass called *koonda*. A team of ten well-conditioned bullocks, of ordinary size, having been yoked to the Deccan plough, and six to the American, the two were started together. It was found, after the lapse of an hour, when the trial was terminated, that the ground broken up by the latter measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ perches, and by the former $8\frac{1}{2}$ perches. The team of six bullocks appeared slightly more distressed than the other, but the difference, if any, was hardly perceptible. The furrows were then in several places accurately gauged, when it appeared that those made by the Deccan plough varied in depth from 7 to 10 inches, and by the American from 7 to 8. The superiority of the Deccan plough in this respect, however, was more apparent than real, for the lower portions of its furrows were mere scratches, made by the sharp points of the share, and a ridge of firm unbroken ground remained between every furrow. This of course entails the necessity of another ploughing, while, on the contrary, the shape of the American plough ensures every portion of the soil, even to the bottom of the furrow, being completely broken up, and turned over.

BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

Estimate of the probable Value of Annuities and Allowances to Widows and Children admitted up to 1st May 1835, and then surviving, and of the surplus Capital of the Military Fund, on 1st May 1835.

Widows.

Estimated Value of Annuities, 1st May 1833	£79,592	3	7
Ditto ditto of those admitted in 1833-34	10,253	2	10
Ditto ditto of those admitted in 1834-35	6,981	17	6
	£96,827	3	11
Deduct for Casualties, viz.—Half-value of Annuities to Four Remarried Widows, entitled to Half-pension	2,425	2	1
	£94,402	1	10
Add—One Year's Payment of Annuities due on 30th April 1835, but not brought forward to Account; less half, in consideration of outstanding Balances due to the Fund	4,589	10	0
Total estimated Value of Widows' Annuities, 30th April 1835	£98,991	11	10

Children.

Estimated Value of Allowances on 1st May 1832 33	£34,504	11	5
Ditto ditto of those admitted in 1833-34	5,000	17	9
Ditto ditto of those admitted in 1834-35	2,407	9	8
	£41,992	18	10
Deduct for Casualties, viz.—Nine Children received final Donations; Four deceased	3,254	2	6
	£38,738	16	4
Add—Instalment due 1st May 1835, but not brought to Account, less half, in consideration of outstanding Balances due to the Fund; say 129 Children, at £30, less half ..	1,935	0	0
Total estimated Value of Children's Allowance	£40,673	16	4

Abstract.

Liability for Widows' Annuities, 1st May 1835	Rs. £98,991	11	10	or	8,79,925	6
Ditto for Children's Allowances, ditto	40,673	16	4	—	3,61,545	0
Total Liability for Widows and Children, £139,665	8	2	or	12,41,470	6	
Capital Funded, 1st May 1835	Rs. 15,73,192	6				
Deduct Liability	12,41,470	6				
Balance, being Surplus Capital, 1st May 1835	Rs. 3,31,712	0				

(Signed) A. F. JOHNSON,
Captain, Sec. Mil. Fund.

Ceylon.

In an action in the district court of Colombo, for breach of contract, in reference to a mercantile employment, Mr. Edward Hitchens obtained judgment, with £50 damages and costs. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decree, with costs. In the mean time, the letters which had passed

between the parties, and which formed part of the evidence, were published in the *Colombo Observer*. The defendant (appellant), feeling himself aggrieved by this, moved the District Court to ascertain by what means the documentary evidence had been procured from this court; but the judge declined entertaining the motion. Mr. Layard, thereupon, applied to the Supreme Court, alleging that the publication of the letters, which were without interest to the public, could only have been for the purpose of wounding his feelings. The Court, at first, refused to interfere; but upon Mr. Layard stating that he was certain the documents had been obtained from the District Court, and producing certificates that the clerks of the court had not given copies, and that Government had been defrauded of £6. 10s. stamp-duty, by the manner in which they had been procured, the Chief Justice sent for the District Judge (Mr. Blair) from his own bench, and inquired whether it was with his permission that the evidence had been published. Mr. Blair, after remarking on his peculiar and embarrassing situation, in being thus publicly called upon to answer such a question in court, and asking whether the Court had a right to put the question, which, the Chief Justice said, it could exercise, under the general control given to the Supreme Court over the District Judges, replied that the evidence had been published with his knowledge. The Chief Justice remarked that, however highly he estimated the merits of Mr. Blair as a district judge, he did not consider that he had used his accustomed discretion in the present instance; that in the letters there was much matter quite irrelevant to the points at issue, and their publication was only calculated to hurt private feelings; that what had been published was but a partial statement of what had transpired on the trial, as the arguments of the counsel on both sides had not been given. Mr. Blair, in explanation, stated that he had been in the habit of reporting cases in his own court for the *Observer*, which were sent as his, without concealment: that the editor had applied to him privately for a report of this case, which he had declined to give, from a feeling that he could not fairly report it without going largely into the evidence; that the editor afterwards applied to him publicly in court for liberty to peruse the proceedings, in order to prepare a report for publication, which he (Mr. Blair) openly gave him, without supposing he was thereby doing wrong. The *Colombo Observer* says: "We defy any one in words to describe the manner in which Mr. Blair bowed to the bench, turned on his heel and withdrew, much to the admiration of the crowded court, and to the equal amazement of their lordships, who

followed him with their eyes to the door, some of them at the same time displaying by the colour of their cheeks that they had more feelings than their namesakes upon which they sat."

Penang.

The nacoda of a Malay prahu, who left this about six months ago, in company with four other boats, on a *bêche de mer* voyage to the Andamans, anchored at Buttu Pringhi, off the N.W. end of the island, on Thursday last, having brought with him two savages, father and son, it is said, from the larger Andaman, who were captured in skirmishes with the Malays during the period they were occupied in gathering and preparing this article of commerce; but who immediately jumped overboard, swam on shore and disappeared in the jungles. The elder savage is represented as a warrior of some rank, having on his person, when taken, certain distinguishing trappings of beautifully braided mat-work, resembling a military sash and epaulettes, which, with his bow and arrows, are now at the police-office. The other four prahus have not yet arrived, but we understand that they have eight savages on board, five men and three women: should these also escape into the jungles, we shall soon have a breed of cannibals in our island.—*P. W. I. Gaz.*, June 11.

Singapore.

TRADE.

The following is a statement of the trade of the settlement for the years ending April 1835 and 1836:—

Imports.

Comparative Statement of Trade with the under-mentioned Places, between the Years 1834-35 and 1835-36.

Places.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	Sq. Drs.	Sq. Drs.
Great Britain	1,207,162	1,150,610
Foreign Europe	83,805	65,637
North America	—	125,192
Mauritius, Cape, & N.S. Wales	100	4,566
Calcutta	1,071,355	1,190,821
Madras	236,154	151,091
Bombay	101,224	161,316
Arabia	3,305	6,397
Manilla	170,481	166,686
Ceylon	75,141	31,206
China	766,956	735,570
Java	1,066,563	1,433,889
Rhio	135,680	125,079
Siam	243,283	281,111
Cochin China	107,324	62,671
Sumatra	200,594	147,294
East Side of Peninula	295,472	275,950
West Side of ditto	19,619	46,550
Celebes	237,974	314,303
Borneo	284,024	337,432
Bally	80,675	66,285
Neigh. Islands and other Ports	103,585	135,578
	6,459,336	6,618,67
		6,459,336
Increase	—	159,335

Exports.

Comparative Statement of Trade with the under-mentioned Places between the Years 1834-35 and 1835-36.

Places.	1834-35.	1835-36.
	Sp. Drs.	Sp. Drs.
Great Britain	1,352,457	874,433
Foreign Europe	123,627	115,343
North America	—	176,790
Mauritius, Cape, & N.S. Wales	3,443	87,865
Calcutta	945,677	872,042
Madras	216,632	136,081
Pomhay	202,408	197,673
Arabia	56,747	64,075
Manilla	408,873	329,561
Ceylon	5,574	3,849
China	1,213,685	1,073,525
Java	630,931	572,738
Rhio	124,717	166,158
Siam	163,025	177,251
Cochin China	76,300	69,655
Siamra	203,789	186,936
East Side of Peninsula	249,463	203,730
West Side of ditto	11,813	30,590
Celebes	178,290	340,163
Borneo	244,361	297,585
Bally	61,747	65,073
Nogh. Islands and other Ports	186,298	103,707
	6,735,751	6,217,703
	6,217,703	—
Decrease ..	518,148	—

MISCELLANEA.

The Key and Aroo Islands.—The inhabitants of both these groups are chiefly Arafura. Some of the Key men nominally profess Islam, but are unmindful of its precepts, eating forbidden meats, and indulging in intoxicating liquors. The women are stricter, so much so, that their husbands, when inclined to indulge in swine's flesh, are forced to do it in secret, their wives not permitting it to be introduced in the house. Some of the Aroo men call themselves Christians, but have as little claim to be considered members of that faith, as their Key neighbours of the Mahomedan religion. It seems a general opinion that the Arafura are far better men than the professors of Christianity or Mahomedanism. In stature they surpass the civilized natives of Celebes. The dress of the men is a piece of matting or cloth, girded round the loins and drawn tight between the thighs, and a salendan or shawl. No fillet is worn round the head, the hair, which is woolly, being frizzed out like that of the Papua. The women are very scantily attired: a mat is worn in front and another behind; these are stripped off when a person of consequence dies, and the women rush into the sea, and tumble head over heels for some time. They are particularly jealous; are otherwise of mild disposition, and are indifferent to abusive language, unless applied to their ancestors, or their women. Compared with many other of the Polynesian races, they are punctual observers of their engagements. They have a dialect, but Malay is under-

stood by them. Among other customs, two appear worthy of notice: on the decrease of a householder, the brazen trays, dulam or talam, are broken up; and they have great pride in ornamenting their dwellings with these utensils and with elephants' teeth. Large quantities of tripan being procurable among these islands, and also some other merchandize, either the produce of them, or brought by Ceram and other craft, they are much frequented by native traders, few from Java, but the principal part from the Molucca Islands and Macassar.—*Sing. Chron. May 21.*

Piracy.—On the 23d June, the Hon. S. G. Bouham, Esq. embarked on board H. M. S. *Andromache*, to proceed with her commander, Capt. Chads, in the execution of a joint commission from the Supreme Government, for the permanent suppression of piracy in these Straits. We believe nothing authentic has, as yet, transpired respecting the intended plan of operation determined to be carried into effect by the commissioners, or whether that determination is subject to any conditional contingency.—*Ibid., June 25.*

Private accounts from Rhio convey information, that the Dutch commissioners, appointed by their Government to institute inquiries respecting piracy, had returned from their late mission to Lingin; that H. M. sloop-of-war *Andromache*, Capt. Chads, had been at Rhio, and had proceeded to the island of Gallang (so long and well known as one of the favourite resorts of the piratical hordes which infest these seas and straits), where she had executed a just and summary vengeance on its robber inhabitants. The crew of a Bugis boat which arrived here yesterday afternoon, and had left Gallang three days before, saw the *Andromache's* boats land, and witnessed the destruction of its pirate-nest by fire, the whole force of the island, in sampans and prows, being also taken and burned. That a similar visitation awaits other haunts, equally or more formidable, is to be fully expected, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that the mischievous chieftain of Lingin may not be permitted to escape unscathed.—*Sing. F. P., June 30.*

We have to announce the return of H. M. S. *Andromache* to this station, on the 25th inst., her cruise having occupied a month and two days. She had not, as was supposed, proceeded to the southward, or in the direction of Lingin, her movements having been confined to the coast of Bintang, and the islands in that vicinity, the southern extremity and eastern coast of the Peninsula. Besides a conference with the Dutch authorities at Rhio, re-

lative to the objects of their mission, the only native chief of importance with whom the commissioners put themselves in communication, was the Rajah Bandahara of Pahang. There does not appear much cause of congratulation to result from the conference with the Dutch authorities at Rhio, as respects the prospects of any concerted plans of co-operation with the British government for the extirpation of piracy throughout the neighbouring seas. Not only was a pretext found for refusing the solicited aid of a couple of gun-boats, lying in harbour unemployed; but, so far from joining in a desire to call the Rajah of Lingin to account, or at least to obtain some explanation as to his supposed connection with pirates, and some guarantee or assurance for the future, the commissioners were informed that the Dutch government had already concluded a treaty with that chief, of which no particulars were communicated, and that he was in receipt of a pension from them of 40,000 per annum! The *Andromache* will again leave this in a few days, proceeding up the Straits of Malacca, and visiting the more important native states situate along the west coast of the peninsula, and will then pass over to the opposite coast of Sumatra, and proceed in the same manner along that line of coast. The *Raleigh*, meantime, remains here, to cruise among the neighbouring places.—*Ibid.*, July 28.

Quedah.—The ex-king of Quedah succeeded his father (from whom the English obtained a grant of Penang and Province Wellesley) in 1801, and the arbitrary exactions of the Siamese appear to have commenced with his reign, and to have been the subject of complaint and remonstrance, on his part, to the British until 1821, when Quedah was finally invaded by a large force of Siamese, without any previous declaration of war. To these barbarians, taking and destroying are synonymous terms. The most fearful ravages were committed; the king, with much difficulty, escaped to Penang, where he obtained protection from Government, and was maintained in a style not unbecoming his rank. The Siamese, however, demanded his person, but were refused. This was in the year of Mr. Crawford's embassy to Siam, who failed in securing any terms for the King. In 1824, the Burman war broke out, and it led to Capt. Burney's embassy to Siam, two articles of whose treaty with the Siamese not only for ever cut off all hopes of his obtaining our assistance to restore him, but engaged us on the side of his enemies the Siamese. It treats Quedah as a Siamese province, and stipulates that the British will not permit the former governor of Quedah, nor any of his followers, to attack, disturb, or in any wise injure the Quedah

territory, nor any other territory subject to Siam; and makes it incumbent on the English to prohibit the ex-king from remaining in Penang, Prye, Perak, Salengore, or any Burmese territory; with a provision that, if the English do not oblige him to live in some other country, the Siamese may continue to levy an export duty upon paddy and rice in Quedah. In 1831 occurred the unsuccessful attempt of Tuankoo Koodin, the king of Quedah's nephew, to expel the Siamese. In the same year, the ex-king was required by the Penang government to remove to Malacca, in compliance with the provisions of the article of the treaty, upon the fulfilment of which the Siamese now insisted. Since that time, he has resided at Malacca, in the enjoyment of a pension of 10,000 drs. per annum, (which had been long previously stipulated for), until he embarked for Delhi. This last step, though it places him at large, saves the Company 10,000 drs. a year. We believe that a difference of opinion has prevailed as to whether Quedah was a province of Siam, or not. Mr. Crawford thought it was. If this opinion be correct, our original title to Penang was of a very questionable sort; and, if true, the attempt of the king to regain his kingdom appears hopeless, as the stipulations of Capt. Burney's treaty render it incumbent on our Government to prevent any such.—*Sing. F. P.*, May 19.

Malacca.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure at Malacca, for the official Year, from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1836.

Receipts.

	Sa. Rs.
Excise Farms	46,360
Tenth on Produce of Lands	10,400
Quit Rent for 1835	1,240
Postage	273
Judicial Fees and Fines	3,388
Miscellaneous	915
	Sa. Rs. 62,576

Disbursements.

Civil Establishment, Pensions, and Contingencies	79,160
Judicial Establishment	23,298
Revenue ditto	8,276
Medical ditto	5,386
Marine ditto	7,577
Military ditto	7,385
Pay of Troops and Rice	94,076
Convicts	10,102
Post-office	580
Compensation for Lands	16,270
	Sa. Rs. 251,980

The *Singapore Free Press*, in commenting upon the statement from which the foregoing is extracted, observes: "There

is thus incurred an annual expenditure of more than two and a-half lacs of rupees, in maintaining civil and military establishments in a place where trade has been for years declining, until it is now almost extinct; where agricultural industry is at the lowest ebb, and where the total value of the annual produce of a soil of about 1,000 square miles in extent, does not appear to exceed Drs. 50,000; when it must, we think, be universally conceded that, under such a state of circumstances, one-half of the sum now expended is rather more than ought to suffice for the maintenance of a sufficient military force for the protection and defence, and the payment of a suitable establishment for the civil administration, of the settlement."

Siam.

By the American brig *Maria Theresa*, from Siam, we have received advices from Bangkok, to the 9th ult. From a private letter of that date, we learn that produce was plentiful and at moderate prices. Several junks had arrived, and the prices of imports were expected to decline a little.

There is no political intelligence of any interest. The war with Cochin China appeared to be at an end, at least no preparations for a renewal of hostilities were in progress.

The American envoy, Mr. Roberts (who died at Macao on the 3d June) had been received with every demonstration of cordial and reciprocal feeling by the king of Siam; and the treaty, entered into some years ago, between that sovereign and the United States government, had been duly and solemnly ratified. The treaty is almost a counterpart of that now existing between the British government and the king of Siam.—*Sing. F.P.*, July 28.

China.

Tea.—Extensive contracts have been entered into, particularly for Congous and Twankays; in addition to which, much tea will be made by speculators, in consequence of the certain demand for the last two seasons, and the profits realized during the present. Although the name of Bohea may be dropped, the Woping tea, of which the Canton was principally composed, will come down either in its usual form, or more probably under some new process of manufacture; and the Fokien as low Congou or Souchong; and both will find purchasers at low prices. We may look, therefore, for an increased supply of almost all descriptions.

Most of the engagements for Congou, have been made to take equal proportions

of Pekoekeok and Souchong kind together; either at the market price which may rule when they arrive in Canton; or, where prices are fixed, the Souchong kind at the E. I. Company's appreciations, and the Pekoekeoks at 2 a 4 taels advance. For the latter description, the contracts far exceed the quantity which has ever yet been brought to Canton in one season; and I fear therefore that many of the engagements have little chance of being fulfilled, unless by a great deterioration in the quality generally. The competition among the manufactures is likely to occasion very high prices in the tea districts; and they are requiring unusually heavy advances from the merchants in consequence. Twankays have been contracted for at the prices paid by the East-India Company.—*Report on Canton Market*, 4th April.

The Canton tea manufactories are in full operation for the American market. The teas made here appear to be much improved within the last two years, both as regard flavour and appearance, more especially the latter; many of the young Hysons being in this respect far superior to the greater portion of the up-country teas. Letters from Woo-el-Shan state that the first picking of black tea had been abundant, but that, owing to the rather unseasonable rains, the leaf had expanded too rapidly, by which the appearance of the tea is likely to be injured. Reports from the green tea districts state that the growers were demanding higher prices than the tea-men generally were willing to pay, and that little had been bought in consequence.—*Canton Price Curr.*, June 11.

Pina Cloth of the Philippines.—It has frequently been stated that the beautifully fine cloth manufactured in Luzon, called Pina, is not made from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, but our host removed our doubts, and shewed us how these fibres are obtained by an exceedingly simple process, which is as follows:—The fresh pine-apple leaves, after being cut off as long as possible, are allowed to soak in water during 24 hours, when they are taken out, and the green pulp or thick skin is scraped off with a blunt instrument, generally the rim of a plate, when these fibres are discovered in the middle of the leaf, and taken out in a bunch. These are bleached, assorted according to their fineness, and knotted together by the women, and afterwards wove into this beautiful cloth, which is the favourite dress of the inhabitants of all degrees and both sexes. Near Manila there are villages, the inhabitants of which gain their bread exclusively by the embroidery of Pina, and they embroider beautifully, displaying much taste in the patterns. Hardly as

Indian, even the poorest, is found without an embroidered shirt of Pina, costing not less than 12 or 16 drs., and frequently double that price. Spanish ladies and Mestiza women spend much money upon the same article for their dresses.—*Corr. Canton Press.*

The Fejee Islands.

The Rev. Mr. Watkins, a missionary of the Wesleyan Society, at the Friendly Islands, mentions some of the cruel customs of the Fejees. One is, the immolation of widows on the demise of the husband, by strangling. "When the husband dies, the hapless wife seats herself—the cord is placed round her neck—one person places his hand on the head of the victim—others seize the extremities of the cord, and tighten it to effect strangulation; and the few struggles made are succeeded by the stillness and stiffness of death." Another is, burying alive,—a practice not unfrequent in Fejee. "Individuals, too old or too ill to be of further service, are the victims of this cruel practice. Sometimes it is done at the request of the individuals themselves: no effort is made to dissuade them from it, but the willing murderers proceed forthwith to dig a hole of sufficient capacity; they then convey the sick or aged person to it, and, having placed him in the grave in a sitting posture, cast the earth upon him, which is pressed down by the feet of his own relatives or neighbours." He adds: "Connected with their wars is an evil for which I should think the Fejeeans to be pre-eminent, and that is cannibalism. Fejee, I think, exceeds New Zealand in that abominable vice. The accounts which we hear are sickening. It is not one now and then who furnishes a meal for his savage countrymen—nor ten—nor twenty—but hundreds! When I first heard it, I was confident that the statement was exaggerated; but on appealing to the authority of a Fejeean chief at present here, I was assured by him that it was '*moonie aubito*' (most true), and that some short time ago there were more than two hundred human bodies prepared for a single feast! They were the victims of war."

Cape of Good Hope.

EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE CENTRAL AFRICA.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Cape of Good Hope Association for exploring Central Africa, held on the 19th May,—

Sir John Herschell, being called to the chair, addressed the meeting, observing, that this was an occasion of no ordinary interest, inasmuch as the spell, which had

hitherto so fatally prevailed over African discovery, seemed at length in a fair way to be dissolved, and the dreams broken which had rendered every account of expeditions for exploring this vast continent a record of little else than disaster, privation, and misery. Such expeditions, he observed, had, for the most part, terminated in the death of the adventurer, either by murder, sickness, or exhaustion; and in the few instances of his escape with life, his records and journals had for the most part been lost, and nothing, in short, brought back but his bare bones, with just enough of skin to hold them together. But in this case a large party had been safely, nay, commodiously, and luxuriously, transported in waggons, over an immense tract of unexplored country, almost to the tropic, and deep into the heart of those mysterious regions, the subject of so much speculation; returned, too in good case, fat and well looking. Bones, indeed, in plenty, and skins too, they had brought home, as the collection would abundantly testify, which had struck him with perfect astonishment. How it had been possible to transport so vast a mass (to say nothing of the variety and richness of its materials), to so vast a distance, appeared, indeed, little short of miraculous. Looking at the things themselves, there was no less cause for admiration in the prodigious display of beautiful objects beautifully preserved. The superb collection of drawings, &c. which adorned the meeting room, had excited a similar, and even a stronger feeling. That collection, he would venture to say, all circumstances considered, had never been surpassed, perhaps never equalled, whether the time in which it had been executed, the exposed situations in which the drawings had been made, or their exquisite finish and spirit were considered. The accomplished artist who had furnished the zoological part of this collection was himself a living and thriving proof of the salubrity of the country traversed, and the precautions by which, under Providence, the health of the party had been preserved. That individual was understood to have set out on this hazardous adventure in a state of health which hardly allowed a hope of his being able to reach the frontier of the colony, and to have returned a strong, robust, and healthy man! Whatever merit might be duly claimed for successful exertion, it was necessary, for a while, to lay aside such considerations, and look to the future. He would be sorry to see this enterprize evaporate in mere smoke; or, which in his opinion came to the same thing, terminate in itself, in mere unproductive glory. He trusted that, from this epoch, from the successful return of Dr. Smith's expedition, would date the commencement of a new and splendid era of African discovery

in the path which he had opened up, and which all appearances indicated might be trodden with such comparative facility and comfort. It was in this view of the matter, that the committee had proposed for the consideration of that day's meeting, certain resolutions. In this commercial community, it might well be that some of the subscribers had originally looked upon the expedition as a mere trading adventure, and had taken their shares with a view to the returns. And if such were the case, still, he hoped, that few among the shareholders had considered the matter so entirely in that light as not to have had regard, at least, to the probable hazard of their stake, and with a determination to look upon their shares as money thrown well away in the attempt to accomplish a public-spirited and praiseworthy end. But at all events he felt convinced, that by far the great majority of the subscribers, from the first announcement of the expedition's return, must have expected some such proposition as the committee have originated, and which in fact they could not have avoided doing without a desertion of their duty, though, of course, it still remained at the discretion of the meeting to adopt or to reject them; and, if adopted, they were bound to do so in such manner as to infringe on no vested claim and invalidate no compact.

Dr. Andrew Smith, conductor of the expedition, read a Report of its proceedings from the period of its departure from Graaff-Reinet to its return to Cape Town; upon which it was resolved, unanimously:—

"That the Report just read be approved."

"That the successful return of the present expedition holds out so favourable a prospect of future discovery, that it is expedient that this Association should not be dissolved, but should continue to exist as a permanent institution for the further prosecution of its original object."

"That it is inexpedient, in the present state of the undertaking, that the rarer part of the collections should be disposed of by public sale, at least until the scientific results to be expected from their description and examination shall be effectually secured."

"That, however the collections may now or hereafter be disposed of, their produce shall be held by the shareholders as a permanent fund for the support of ulterior operations,—subject to existing claims."

"That the shareholders do proceed to elect a new committee of management, in place of the present, whose functions will now cease, who shall be empowered to dispose of the articles acquired by the expedition, as they shall deem most advantageous to the Association (subject to the 3d Resolution), and that they shall be authorised, under the new aspect the So-

ciety has now taken, to make such modifications in the Regulations as may be required."

"That the only adequate thanks which can be rendered to Dr. Smith, are, that he be requested to undertake the next expedition."

"That the especial thanks of this meeting are due to Messrs. B. Kift, G. Ford, J. Burrow, C. Bell, C. Hastwell, E. Tenant, J. Mintern, H. Cockerell, and J. Low, who generously volunteered their services and accompanied the expedition."

"That the thanks of this meeting are particularly due to the missionaries who have aided so much the objects of the expedition."

"That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the Treasurers, Messrs. Borradaile, Thompson, and Pillans, and the Secretary, J. C. Chase, Esq., for their most useful services to the Association."

"That the thanks of the Association are especially due to J. McQueen, Esq., for his very liberal subscription of £300, without which the objects of the expedition could not have been so immediately and effectually accomplished."

"That the shareholders desire to record an expression of deep regret at the death of the Corporal George McKenzie, of the 72d Regt., who was unfortunately drowned in one of the branches of the Caledon River, and whose services were so useful to the expedition as to occasion his loss being most severely felt."

Mocha.

A letter received from Mocha states, that slavery had lately been carried on at that port to an astonishing extent: and it adds, that it is in fact encouraged by the Egyptian authorities, or rather regulations, owing to the duty of two dollars being levied on each slave passing through the custom-house. The writer declares, that "within ten days, near 700 women, or, more correctly speaking, girls, from ten to sixteen, and eighteen years of age, had been imported." They are described as looking wretchedly from starvation, receiving just food enough to keep them alive. The writer adds, that the Pacha was hourly expected, and that it was said he was likely to make some stay; that he was described as a young man about twenty-five years of age, and a grandson of Mahomed Ali; and that there appeared to exist a determination to carry on the war in Yemen with vigour.

By another letter from Mocha, it appears that the cholera was raging there. The Company's agent, the captain of the American brig *Waverly*, and forty-two others, were carried off by it in one day.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 21.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall street, pursuant to the charter.

PRODUCE OF INDIA.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. A. Carnac, bart.) said—"In obedience to the General Court's resolution of the 22d of June last, I have the honour to lay before the proprietors certain returns relative to the production of cotton wool, silk, and indigo, in India. The papers are very voluminous, and extremely interesting. All the information which the Court of Directors could obtain is embodied in these papers, which, I hope, will afford satisfaction to the proprietors."

Mr. *Weeding* was glad that these papers were produced in conformity with the resolution of the 22d of June; and he wished to ask whether the Court of Directors would allow them to be printed for the information of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor would perceive that he had mentioned that the papers were extremely bulky and voluminous, and therefore the expense of printing them would be very considerable. The best course, in his opinion, would be, that the papers should be laid on the proprietors' table; and if, on inspection, they gave satisfaction, and it was then deemed necessary that they should be printed, he should have no objection.

Sir C. *Forbes* considered, that the expense should not be considered an object upon so important a subject to the commerce between India and England. He thought it would be found that these papers were of the utmost importance; more so, perhaps, than any documents that had ever been laid before them. He hoped, therefore, that they would be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the knowledge those papers would afford would very much enlarge their information with regard to the resources of India. They ought, therefore, to be printed, and they might be sold by the publishers, which would render the expense less heavy.

Sir C. *Forbes* said, that, at all events, there could be no objection to having a portion of the papers selected and printed.

The *Chairman*.—My wish is to save expense as far as possible; and therefore, I think the course which I recommend is the preferable one: but, if it be

the feeling of the court that the papers should be printed, I shall not oppose it.

Mr. *Weeding*.—"Am I then to understand that you acquiesce in the proposition?"

The *Chairman*.—"Certainly."

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the warrants for payment of the half-year's dividend, under act of the 3d and 4th William IV., cap 83, will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January."

GRANT TO SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to state that this court is made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors of East-India stock, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of November last, granting to Sir John Campbell, late envoy from the Government of India to the court of Persia, a pension of £400 per annum, upon the grounds therein stated. The report required by the by-law, lute cap. vi, sec. 19, together with the documents upon which the said resolution has been formed, are open for the inspection of the proprietors of East-India stock at this house. The report of the Court of Directors shall now be read."

The Clerk was about to read the report, when he was interrupted by

Sir C. *Forbes*, who inquired, whether the course taken by the hon. Chairman on this occasion was regular? He knew the court had been made special for one purpose; but an hon. friend of his had previously, at the last general court, given notice of a motion for this day, which, he conceived, ought to have precedence, as well as another motion, of which he himself had given notice.

The *Chairman* said that, on this occasion, he had merely adopted the usual course of proceeding. The arrangement of the business was left to the Court of Directors, and it was customary to take special notices in the first instance. It had been decided, on a former occasion, that special motions should be taken before all others. The motion to which the hon. bart. alluded was likely to involve a considerable degree of discussion. If, however, the court wished it to be taken in the first instance, he was ready to waive the customary rule.

Mr. *Wigram* said, he objected, upon principle, to a departure from the rule. The principle was this, that the Directors could not dispense with attendance, at a

general court, when it was made special. Some of them might have very important duties to perform, and their time was very valuable. Now, if the ordinary rule were departed from, they might be obliged to remain for two or three hours, while a subject of no vital importance was under discussion, before the special motion came on. He would not, on this occasion, object to the hon. proprietor's motion being proceeded with; but, on principle, he objected to its being acted on as a precedent.

IDOL WORSHIP IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder having been called on, rose and said, the notice of motion, which he had given at a former court, and which he now proposed to bring forward, was this—namely:

"That, adverting to the despatch of the Court of Directors dated the 20th of February 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished, this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient."

—In submitting this proposition to the Court (continued the hon. proprietor) it would be personally far more agreeable to him, as a matter of private feeling, if he could, on this occasion, abstain from all notice of the motion which he had made ten years since, with reference to what had been most justly termed, and what he would still call, "the cruel and irreligious act of immolation," or, in other words, the suttee system. It would be far more agreeable to his feelings not to notice that proceeding, had he not deemed it proper, in this case, to call the attention of the proprietors and directors to the particular way in which his motion was met on that occasion. That motion was met by a counter-motion, or amendment, which was proposed by the then Chairman, and seconded by the Deputy Chairman. It so fell out, however, that the motion of amendment was withdrawn, in deference to public opinion and to the feelings expressed by the Court of Proprietors. The result of that day's (or rather two days') discussion, was, a communication to Lord William Bentinck, on the subject of suttees. His Lordship, being then Governor-general, lost no time in getting rid of those unhalloed fires, which had been too long lighted up in India. The result of that proceeding proved, that great authorities were not always infallible; and he mentioned it also to shew, that some persons, whom he then had in his eye, and who had opposed him strenuously on that occasion, were afterwards convinced of their error. They had asserted, that the greatest evils, the most frightful mischiefs, would be pro-

duced by his motion, if it were carried. But notwithstanding all these terrors, and alarms, and prognostics, no such results had followed the adoption of his resolution, with respect to the burning of widows. Six years had now passed, since he submitted a motion to the Court on the subject of the idolatrous revenue received by the Company. There appeared to have been some misunderstanding, with respect to that motion, which was negatived. The question was not, that the temple-worship of India should be abolished, but that temple-tribute should be abandoned; and it would be well, on the present occasion, if gentlemen on both sides of the bar would keep that in their minds. In making that motion, he adduced a multitude of irrefragable authorities in support of his argument; that argument being to shew that the Company were sustaining idolatry in India on a large scale, which they were not compelled to do on any just or moral ground; that, therefore, they were bound to withdraw from such a system; and that the sooner they withdrew from it the better for their conscience, for the Company whom they represented, and for the country which had given them birth. Amongst those authorities whom he quoted on that occasion were Mr. Mill, the justly-celebrated historian of India; the Mackenzie manuscripts, which were in their own library; Mr. Ward's capital work on "the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos;" the Rev. Mr. Peggs, a missionary in Orissa, a copy of whose work he (Mr. Poynder) had sent to every Director; Tavernier's *Travels in India*; and Dr. Buchanan, who, in his "Christian Researches in Asia," has entered fully into the subject. That venerable man, speaking of the abominable idol-worship which he had witnessed, said:—"No man can describe it who has not seen it. I now better understand the words of Scripture, where 'the dark places of the earth' are mentioned. I have seen the libations of blood, and hundreds of thousands of human beings adoring the idol; but these idolaters are our own subjects, and ought we not to exert ourselves to secure their eternal happiness?" He also adduced the authority of Mr. Stealing, an able and efficient servant of the Company; Mr. Hamilton, an unexceptionable witness, who declared, that the whole system of imposing a pilgrim tax ought to be done away—that idolatry should be left to itself, because then it would assuredly fall—*mole ruat sua*; and Mr. Harington, a judge, whom he could not mention without eulogizing; that gentleman emphatically said, "that a Christian Government ought not to receive revenue from such a polluted source—that a Government professing Christianity

ought to reject all profit obtained by such objectionable means." This tax had, however, existed for thirty years, having been first imposed in 1806. Mr. Adam, a member of Council, had most strenuously opposed it. He declared, that, by imposing this tax, the Company assisted in perpetuating the system of idolatry. His valuable advice was, however, despised; as was also the concurrent advice of the Marquess Wellesley, who refused to take such a step, and actually quitted the government, without carrying into effect the instructions which had been sent from this country on the subject. The love of gold, the eagerness for lucre, was, it appeared, too strong to allow the reasons alleged by these rightly-thinking individuals to have any weight. Mr. Warden, a member of Council, stated his view of the question, in a minute in Council, on the 29th of June 1825, which Parliament caused to be printed. He there said, "I have already recorded my opinion, that all the sanguinary customs of the Hindoos might be prohibited without affecting either the security or popularity of our supremacy. We ought either to issue a positive prohibition, or abstain altogether from manifesting the slightest anxiety on the subject. Fanaticism can only be successfully combated by neglect and indifference. Any intermediate measure between a positive prohibition and perfect neglect and indifference, appears to me to be most impolitic." He had likewise referred to the authority of Mr. Macey, a magistrate in Orissa, of Mr. Marshall, of Dr. Robinson, and of a vast number of missionaries. He had authorities also, which he meant to quote to the proprietors this day, which would be found fully to bear out his argument; and he hoped that the Court would give him credit when he declared, that he would not quote a single authority, the authenticity of which he was not fully prepared to establish. He could advantageously refer to the authority of Lient. Richardson, to the publication of the excellent Bishop Heber, and to the late Mr. Grant, whose valuable work was replete with sound reasoning and Christian feeling. That work was drawn up in 1813, and the House of Commons wisely caused it to be printed. It was the first work that pointed out to the Company its duties, and shewed "the enormous impurity, the detestable cruelties, the gross injustice, and the scandalous immorality," to which the system of idolatry gave birth. He could, on this subject, farther refer to the authority of Mr. Colclough, a magistrate, of Mr. Gruet, superintendent of the lower provinces, of Lord Teignmouth, and of Sir W. Jones. Indeed, he could multiply authorities *ad infinitum*. He should, however, call their especial

attention to one authority—namely, the Abbé Dubois. He was a missionary, a man of science, of virtue, and of piety. The Abbé received from the Company no less a sum than £800 for his valuable work. He described the proceedings at three idol stations of Juggernaut, Gya, and Allahabad, as being of the most revolting character. The idolatrous processions were made up of prostitutes and priests, who were guilty of the grossest obscenities. In support of his assertion, the hon. proprietor read a long quotation, in French, from the Abbé's work. He did not think it proper to translate that passage; but the Abbé added a passage which he could translate. He declared, such were the horrible scenes he had witnessed at idol worship, that "he never beheld an Indian religious procession without its presenting to him an image of hell!" The question then was, what did the government of India get by tolerating such scenes? He was now about to state merely what he knew upon the subject. His information extended no farther than to the four great temples, and to these he would confine himself. The returns of the pilgrim tax collected at those four temples he had obtained, under the following heads: first, the gross amount of the tax; 2d, the cost of the establishment; 3d, the expense of the temple, including priests and prostitutes; and lastly, the net profit. For twenty-two years, from 1812-13 to 1833-4, the total receipt on account of the pilgrim tax, at Juggernaut, had been £301,339, and the net profits, after paying for prostitutes and every other expense, were £18,155; at Gya, the total receipts in the same period had been £656,787, and the net profit £579,169; at Allahabad, the receipts had been £224,909, and the net profits £205,320; and at Tripetty the total receipts of the tax had been £335,351, and the net produce £236,457. The total receipts at the four principal temples had been £1,518,986, and the net profits £1,039,101. He did not profess to give a statement of all that the British in India, as Christians, had received from the heathens professing their own religion in the minor temples. But, *ex pede Herculem*—if so large a sum were derived from four temples, it was but reasonable to suppose that a large amount was collected at the others. It had been stated by Mr. Fleming, before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the net receipts at one of these minor temples alone amounted to between 30 and £40,000 per annum. That Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed in 1832, made the first attempt to relieve the government of India and the Company from the moral turpitude in which they were involved by their

connexion with the idolatrous worship of India. The evidence given before the Committee was too well known for him to pass it over; and indeed it would not be right for him to leave unnoticed what might appear to make against his argument. The first to whom he should allude was Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who had been secretary to the Bengal Government under Lord Amherst. That gentleman was of opinion, "that no alteration in the system was necessary." But although he said this, yet a great deal that he stated was in favour of his (Mr. Poynder's) view of the subject; as much so, indeed, as if he had himself placed that gentleman in the witness box. The only thing that could be said in defence of continuing the tax was the inconvenience that would arise from loss of revenue; and, as economy in every department was the order of the day, it might be deemed improper to make such a sacrifice. He, however, was of opinion, that such an argument ought not to prevail for a moment. If their determination to continue this tax were written in letters of gold; it might hereafter be followed by an inscription of condemnation—*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin!* Mr. Chapman, by his evidence, tried also to keep things as they were. He was of opinion that they were doing nothing unjust or improper in levying this tax. That gentleman said, "the proposition to abolish the pilgrim tax appeared to him to be too extravagant, except for enthusiasts and zealots, who would perhaps next propose to pull down the Hindoo temples, and to build Methodist conventicles on their ruins." Such language might be used in the time of the Scott Warings and others, who would not allow a single missionary to be sent out to India; but it would not do now, when they saw what those despised missionaries had done, and what they had suffered in the cause of truth. He would not use strong terms; but one would think that those who participated in such sentiments would wish to keep up the old system, under which 666 widows per annum were burned; for it had been proved before the House of Commons, and the name, age, and condition of every one of the sufferers were given, that, on an average of ten years, 666 (the number of the beast) widows were annually sacrificed; and this would have continued to the present day but for the exertions of those who exerted themselves for the purpose of disseminating Christianity throughout India. Was Mr. Wilberforce, he would ask, one of those weak-minded enthusiasts and zealots? Was Mr. Randle Jackson (whom he deeply lamented not to see in the Court), was he, who six years ago so eloquently supported his motion, one of those weak-

minded zealots? Was Mr. Fowell Buxton, who backed his exertions in the House of Commons, was he one of those weak-minded zealots? Those who spoke in this manner ought to consider the consequence of such language, and to reflect, that one day they would have to answer for it. He would here relate an anecdote connected with this part of the subject. About forty years ago, a humble and obscure individual determined to convey to the perishing millions in India the Gospel he knew and loved. In consequence of the indifference, not to use a stronger word, and say, the opposition, of the East-India Company, he could not proceed to India in the regular way. He shipped himself on board a Danish vessel, and was obliged, on his arrival in India, to work with his own hands, for the support of himself and his family. In seven years after his landing, he completed a perfect translation of the Gospel into Bengalee. When the Company's college was established in Calcutta, this individual was sought after, and he became professor of the Bengalee, Mahratta, and Sanscrit languages. It was related of him that, when he commenced his lectures, he had laid the foundation of philological, scriptural, and spiritual knowledge, to an extraordinary extent—and, through his industry and exertions, upwards of 230,000 copies of the Scriptures, in fourteen languages or dialects of the East, were spread over India. He here merely referred to facts. Merchants and traders might be anxious to ascertain where cotton could be best grown, or silk produced, or indigo cultivated, or sugar manufactured, or how duties should be remitted and drawbacks obtained; but, while they saw some men engaged in such pursuits, it was gratifying to reflect that there were others, who were not weak-minded zealots, who took much higher ground, and who endeavoured to dispense happiness amongst mankind, by imparting to them the light of holiness and truth. "They did not," to use a strong metaphor of Mr. Burke, "look at India, as a butcher would look at an ox, to see how the animal would cut up." The established church had not been backward in endeavouring to put an end to those horrible scenes which he had described as daily occurring in India. In 1832 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose object was to extend the Christian religion throughout the world, published an address, in which, while they admitted that they were acquainted with the benefits which India had derived from the government of the Company, complained "that the imposts levied on idolatrous worship, increased instead of diminishing the number of idolators." The Church

Missionary Society also had referred to the pilgrim tax as affording encouragement to idolatrous worship. After so many irregular attempts had been made to foster Christianity in India, he was happy to say, that a proper establishment had finally been conceded, upon a just conviction of its necessity; and he would stand up and declare, as he had before done, that the established church was not lukewarm or backward in providing for the spiritual happiness of India. Mr. Chapman had, however, asserted, before the House of Commons, that it was most important for them to preserve the Hindoo temples—that, in fact, Government was bound to support those temples. He knew not where to find the shadow of any such pledge. He believed the only argument that could be urged for supporting them was, that a certain amount of revenue was thereby obtained. To those who relied on such an argument, he might apply the lines of the poet—

—“*querenda pecunia primum,
Virtus post nummos;*”

or, as it had been happily translated by Pope—

—“*Get money, money still,
And then let virtue follow—it she will.*”

He had been at great pains to read over all the charters of this Company, as well as the Bengal treaties, and in none of them could he discover the trace of such an absurd and preposterous pledge,—not one syllable that was in any way opposed to the pacific introduction of Christianity itself. The first charter, that granted by Elizabeth, in the 43d year of her reign, contained no saving clause in favour of the religion of the natives. On the contrary, it authorized the exercise of the British trade in India, “any diversity of religion or faith to the contrary,” which provision was repeated, with scarcely any exception, through every subsequent charter, down to those of modern times. In the original treaty respecting Bahar and Orissa (in which Gya and Juggernaut are situated), namely, the firman of the Mogul Shah Alim, of the 29th of December 1764, although there was a provision, that “the Company will use their best endeavours to promote the welfare of the people, in deciding causes, and settling matters agreeably to the rules of Mohammed and the law of the empire;” yet, assuredly, that provision, though it ensured full toleration to idolatry, was not opposed to the introduction of a purer faith, neither did it oblige them to support heathenism, and much less did it justify them in participating in the profits that might be derived from it. Again, the firman of the 12th August 1765, which followed, contained not a syllable on the subject; and the final partition treaty with the soubadar of the Deccan, of the

25th of April 1804, (the first article of which declared, “that the province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Balasore, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Company,”) was wholly silent on the subject of Juggernaut. In like manner, with regard to Allahabad, the original treaty between the nabob and the Company, dated August 16th 1765, contained no provision whatever respecting its temples or worship. It in no way necessitated their interference or control in the management of such worship, and much less did it compel them to be partakers in any profits arising from it. If the argument drawn from treaties by the opponents of his motion proved anything for them, it must prove by far too much; because, upon this principle, they must inevitably shut the door upon Christianity itself for all future time; and it was clear that, if the existing treaties could admit of the construction for which those parties contend, the greatest violence had already been done to pagan India, by the inculcation of our common Christianity. He had the pleasure to see before him the able and intelligent advocate of the Company, whom he had heard, before the King’s Council at Whitehall, opposed to Dr. Lushington, on the construction of these charters. He was quite convinced that the heart of that excellent and estimable man did not go with his argument on that day. (*Hear, hear!*) He merely spoke as a lawyer, and talked of charters and obligations which they imposed on the Indian Government. He endeavoured, of course, to make the most of a bad case. And how was he met? Why, as Dr. Johnson met Macpherson, when he asked him to produce some of the original manuscripts of Ossian; adding, “if you cannot show them, then there is an end to the matter.” Now the treaties granted no such power as that of imposing a tax on the people who proceeded to idol worship, and the mother country confided no such power to the Indian Government. All that was contemplated was simply to allow the natives to follow their religion without molestation. They were not called upon to support the temples, or, by encouraging idolatry, to stand in the way of a great and permanent good. He should now advert to what that most estimable man, Mr. Grant, said on this subject. He denied that any such engagement existed to support the temples throughout India. His words were these:—“Are we bound for ever (said he) to preserve all the enormities in the Hindoo system? Have we become the guardians of every monstrous principle which it contains? Are we pledged to support, for all generations, by the authority of our government, and the

power of our arms, the miseries which ignorance and knavery have so long entailed upon a large portion of the human race? Is this the part which a free, a humane, and an enlightened people, a nation itself professing principles diametrically opposite to those in question, has engaged to act towards its own subjects? It would be too absurd and extravagant to maintain that any engagement of this kind exists; that Great Britain is under any obligation, direct or implied, to uphold errors and usages, gross and fundamental, subversive of the first principles of reason, morality and religion." Such was the opinion of Mr. Grant on this point; and, if any man ever made himself acquainted thoroughly with the history and published charters of the Company, Mr. Grant was that man. The House of Commons also took up the subject, and resolved as follows:—"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that, for these ends, such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement." Now, not only had the House of Commons arrived at that conclusion, but it had also been sanctioned by the King in Council; for on hearing of the appeal sent to this country, for the withdrawal of the decree of the Indian Government, by which widow-burning was put an end to, the King in Council refused to interfere with the recorded opinion of the House of Commons, as well as of the Company. But how, he would ask, could the great object contemplated by the Legislature be carried into effect, if the pilgrim tax were not abolished? Mr. Hill had endeavoured to support this tax, by observing, that "no government forbears to lay an impost on spirituous liquor, to prevent the mischief of its abuse; and I say that the same principle applies to idolatry." The two cases, however, were not at all similar. The tax on spirits was a tax on a single luxury, but the pilgrim tax was a graduated tax, paid for what a man might be conscientiously inclined to do with reference to a religious ceremony, and it was exacted from him in such a shape as to lead to the conclusion that Government did encourage the practice, by making a difference in the sum paid for various degrees of cruelty inflicted by those devotees on themselves. Thus, Mr. Chapman stated, that, for the enviable felicity of swinging in an extended circle, with a spike through his flesh, there was a charge of ten rupees; for the happy distinction of swinging in a smaller,

only two rupees were paid; while an individual was suffered, at a cheap rate, to exhibit with a fork struck through the hand, or to walk upon burning charcoal. When melancholy exhibitions of this nature were thus lightly mentioned, it reminded him of

*"Folly laughing wild
Amidst severest woe."*

He did not participate in the feelings that could lightly sport with such a subject, and talk of the enviable felicity, and happy distinction, and so forth, which these idolaters might purchase. Mr. Chapman, in defending the tax, called it a legitimate source of revenue. He denied that it was so, and he conceived that he had fully sustained that position. As to saying that it tended towards decreasing the number of pilgrims, the fact was directly the other way. Dr. Buchanan wrote thus on the 25th of May 1813:—"It appears that in 1812, six years after its imposition, Messrs. Smith and Greene write from Cuttack, that the worship of the idol had been more numerous attended than usual." This proved that the tax tended to increase, and not to decrease, the number of votaries. The additional security afforded by Government to the pilgrims, had necessarily the effect of increasing their numbers. The system was introduced, in fact, for the purpose of extracting money from the heathen. It was never intended to abolish it. The tax was levied by Government as a source of profit and revenue, and not as a mode of prohibiting idol-worship. This, in a Christian Government, was the height of inconsistency, not to make use of a stronger term. The object throughout evidently appeared to be the advantage and emolument of the state; that was the aim and view of those who imposed the tax, and not the benefit of the people. Here he would relate an anecdote which appeared to him to be exactly in point. A certain German countess, with a name too long for him to pronounce, came over to this country. Riding in one of the parks, with a prince who should also be nameless, she was annoyed by a crowd which followed them, and who did not seem to be well pleased with the foreign stranger. She, putting her head out of the coach window, said: "Goot people, it is all for your goots that we come here!" "No," cried a fellow in the crowd, "it is for our chattels." So in this case, the tax appeared to be levied, not for the good of the Hindoos so much as for their chattels. Mr. Cherrington, of the Bengal service, declared it to be his opinion, "that the receiving a revenue from such a source was reprehensible in the Government;" and stated, "that the management of the temples should be left entirely with the priests."

Mr. Pratt declared, "that this system might easily be abolished, and great moral evils thus prevented." Now, the Committee of the House of Commons had left the subject precisely where he wished to leave it, namely, in the hands of the directors. The committee were told, that the question was under discussion in the Court of Directors, and they doubted not that that body would be best able to put down the evil complained of. They were not disappointed. In six months afterwards, an admirable despatch was sent out to India on the subject, and he only wished the Court of Directors to look to the execution of their own orders. That despatch, which was dated the 20th of February, 1833, was read by the Governor-general in Council at Calcutta, on the 23d of July in that year. Amongst other things, it directed that certain information, together with accounts and returns relative to the pilgrim tax, should be immediately furnished. Those returns might have been made in five months. But what had happened? Were they produced in December 1833? No. In December 1834? No. In December 1835? No. In December 1836? Still no. Therefore it was evident, that, from the arrival of the despatch in India up to that time, nothing of the sort had been done. No effort had been made to abolish the pilgrim-hunters, who were paid yearly by officers of the British Government, and were as active as ever in bringing victims to the temples. He now came to the despatch of the 20th of February, 1833, and he could assure the Court that he had devoted days and nights to cutting it down and condensing it, lest, in adverting to it, he should trespass too much on the kind indulgence which had been extended to him, and which he should always gratefully acknowledge. He begged, however, before he proceeded to that point, to adduce one or two more authorities in support of his argument. Mr. Richards, in 1814, "strongly urged the abolition of the tax on pilgrims. What the Government did, ought to be, not for the support of the worship, but for the protection of the worshippers. A pilgrim tax ought not to be levied for the support of priests and others belonging to the temple at Juggernaut; for, in that case, we became supporters of the worship, instead of being protectors of those who worshipped." The hon. proprietor was proceeding, when he was interrupted by Mr. Weeding, who suggested, whether the hon. proprietor had not adduced sufficient evidence in support of his motion?

Mr. Marriott thought that the hon. proprietor ought not to be interrupted.

The Chairman was of opinion, that time would be saved by allowing the hon. proprietor to pursue his own course.

Mr. Poynder proceeded to quote the statement of Dr. Marshman, which set forth, that "the pilgrim-hunters went out from year to year to bring in votaries; that those agents were annually paid by the officers of the British Government; and that there was a regular increase of those scenes of death, at which human nature shuddered." The hon. proprietor then adverted to the despatch of the 20th of February 1833, which, after an able exposition of the feelings and views of the Directors on the subject, ordered, 1. "That the interference of the British functionaries in the worship should cease; 2. That the pilgrim tax should be abolished; 3. That the fines and offerings should no longer be a source of profit to the Government of India; 4. That no servant of the Company should be employed in the collection of such revenues, nor derive any emoluments from such sources; 5. That all matters relating to the religious worship of the natives of India should be left to themselves;—and, 6. That the police employed to keep order should be paid out of the general revenues of the country." All this was to be effected by the prudence and experience of the Governor-general in Council; but, most unhappily for our purpose and views, that same Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck, almost immediately afterwards, quitted India, and left the object unaccomplished. Nothing had been effected. Even the returns which the Government had called for, and there had been abundance of time to prepare them, were not forthcoming. The despatch to which he had referred was signed by the then Chairman and Deputy-chairman; by their present Chairman; by Messrs. Morris, Marjoribanks, Loch, Lindsay, Masterman, and six other directors. Having stated what had occurred up to this time, it remained for him to notice the remonstrances which had been lately made upon the subject by persons now resident in India. He had many more authorities to adduce, if he were permitted to do so,—authorities unimpeachable for character and veracity. He had himself received a variety of letters, extracts from some of which he would read. The first was from a gentleman high in rank and authority in India, and was dated June 4, 1835. The writer, whose name he declined mentioning, stated, "that he had seen Juggernaut; that the same abominations existed which Dr. Buchanan had witnessed thirty or forty years since; that his soul was shocked within him at the scenes that were displayed; that notwithstanding all that had been done by the directors and authorities at home, the pilgrim tax was still collected, and tickets were given to the wretched devotees of Juggernaut, permitting them to

approach his dreadful car. That not less than 50,000 persons paid this tax yearly, and double that number who attended the disgusting ceremony, were excused from its payment on the ground of poverty—making 150,000 altogether. That the clothes and ornaments of the idol were still paid for by the Government. That individuals threw themselves under the wheel of the car. That these poor creatures were driven like sheep to a scene of plunder, cruelty, and lust. The rainy season being that chosen for these exhibitions, added much to the misery attendant upon them, and it might truly be said that famine and death followed in their train." Another communication from Calcutta estimated the number of pilgrims at 200,000. The writer said, "you may tell Poynder, that nothing is yet done, that I know of, with respect to the abolition of the pilgrim tax. Notwithstanding the resolutions adopted by the Court of Directors, the local authorities have left the whole matter just where it was." The writer of a letter, dated from Cuttack, July 5, 1833, entered into similar details, and stated that the interference of government, by means of this tax, was considered to be highly objectionable. Another letter, dated June 13, 1833, also from Cuttack, stated, "that the concourse of pilgrims was not less than 150,000. That the writer had seen five or six dead bodies on the road. That European officers were pointed out to him on the spot, as a proof of the approbation of the Government; and that the support and protection of the Government was the great bulwark of Juggernaut's strength." In two months afterwards, the same individual wrote thus:—"Orders have been received from the Court of Directors to put an end to the pilgrim tax; and, from that day, Juggernaut falls." In his (Mr. Poynder's) opinion, it only required a little public spirit to effect that object; and it would be for Christian England to declare whether this system should not be immediately abolished. Mr. Poynder proceeded to read extracts from several letters, containing details from missionaries, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Fielder, who said that, as the hon. proprietor had not, in any one instance, informed the court from whom he had received those letters, he would perhaps allow him (Mr. F.) to ask if those letters had been well authenticated?

Mr. Poynder answered, that they were assuredly identified and authenticated beyond the power of suspicion. He placed the highest credit and confidence in the correctness of their details. Having alluded to the loss of life which had occurred at the last car-festival, at Conjeeveram, the hon. proprietor went on to say, *Anat. Journ.*, N. S. Vol. 22, No 85.

He hoped that gentlemen would believe that he had fully established the case which he had been called on to prove. He could have gone into the subject farther, but he did not deem it necessary to do so. It was quite evident that deep and earnest complaints were coming from India, on this subject, and that great discontent had been excited with reference to those persons who should have given effect to the Directors' despatch—a despatch which every one must see related to matters of a most important nature. As to the terms of the motion which he had proposed, his great object in drawing it up had been to avoid any thing like crimination; it would have been easy, had he been so inclined, to have thrown matter of an unpleasant nature into a motion of this description. He, however, entertained no such feeling; he was, on the contrary, actuated by an earnest desire not to give offence to any one. With respect to the Court of Directors, he was entirely on their side. He did not complain of what they had done, nor of what they had not done; nor had he the least intention to oppose or impede their authority. In the course which he had taken, he conceived that he was strengthening their hands; and therefore, he had kept his motion as temperate and quiet as he possibly could. It grieved him much, that the evil to which he had drawn the attention of the Court remained unaltered—remained exactly as it was, in all its original deformity; and though, in the exercise of Christian charity, he hoped there were no persons (though he feared there were) who opposed themselves to so much good as was designed for the people of India, by the abolition of this tax, still when he found that nothing had hitherto been effected, notwithstanding all their resolutions on the subject, it was impossible for him not to suspect that there was some influence at work behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, which had succeeded in frustrating the noble, beneficent, and godlike plans devised by them. He was sure, that in the present day, no proprietor of East-India stock would rise in that Court and say, in the face of facts like those which he had detailed, that he would oppose this motion, because their interests required that things should go on as they were. If such a man were to be found, he certainly would stand by himself. As to any defence of the system, on account of the tax agents, tax collectors, or tax renters, sure he was that it would be scarcely attempted on this occasion. The Directors at home were determined that the system should not continue; but he wished to let it go forth to the world, under the authority of both Courts, that the time was now come for the removal (F)

of so great an evil, so far as the interests and profits of the Company were concerned. Let him not be misunderstood on this question; he did not wish, that in taking this step, the slightest coercion, the slightest unkindness should be shewn towards the natives. He would not hurt a hair of their heads, in pursuit of this object. No! he would say, let Christianity be brought home to them, as it was brought home to us. Let us recollect that our Saxon ancestors were idolaters, living in a state of wretched and miserable ignorance. The happy change from such a state had been effected by that divine and blessed revelation from heaven, which they now enjoyed as Christians. Let them, then, reflect gratefully on their own happiness, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to communicate the same blessing to their Indian subjects. The Court of Directors, he was sure, must participate in that sentiment. He would say nothing in reference to the past, but with respect to the future, he would point to the responsible consequences which attached to those who permitted an evil which they might have prevented. *Qui non prohibet, et prohibere possit—jussit.* Certainly, of all the profanations which they read of in sacred or profane history, from the earliest times, idolatry was that which was pursued by the most multitudinous curse. It was idolatry that drove the Jews into bondage—it was idolatry that caused the Babylonish captivity, and led to the destruction of Babylon herself. It was idolatry that occasioned the visitation of "the fingers of a man's hand," inscribing the sentence of condemnation against a prince, whose offence the prophet announced: "because thou hast praised the gods of silver and gold, of brass, iron, wood, and stone, which see not, nor hear, nor know; and the God, in whose hand thy breath is, and whose hands are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified." That God was a jealous God—jealous of his just worship, as they were expressively told in Scripture; and it was injurious and insulting to his dignity, to encourage idolatrous worship. They ought not to laugh at the mere folly and absurdity of such worship, foolish and absurd as it undoubtedly was. On the contrary, there was much in the contemplation of the subject that was calculated to excite feelings of the deepest regret; that was sufficient to make Christians weep tears of blood, when they reflected on the pollutions and abominations of that most wretched and lamentable system. They must needs, when they looked at such pollutions and abominations, condemn, not only those who practised them, but those who, in any way, mixed themselves up with the system, by affording it encouragement. It

might suit the infidel Gibbon, and other infidels of the present day, to trifle about "the gay and elegant deities of Greece and Rome:" but if he had read and studied the first chapter of St. Paul to the Romans—if modern infidels would read and study it, they would see that there was an intimate connection between idolatry and every thing that was base, and sanguinary, and mischievous, and infamous. To place heathenism, for one moment, in competition or comparison with Christianity—the one all darkness, the other all light—the one all deformity, the other all beauty—the one all pollution, the other all purity—was monstrous, was impious. For Gibbon and others of his stamp to talk in this way; to assert that man had not the choice of his religion—that it signified no more what was a man's creed than what was the colour of his skin,—was, in his opinion, to talk nonsense. He (Mr. Poynder) would not allow himself to be influenced by any remarks of that nature, or by objections coming from such quarters. He took his stand on the word of the living God, which alone could give true peace and happiness to man, and which was revealed for his salvation. He now begged respectfully to submit, that he had made out a case against the pernicious system, by which the sanction of our Government was in a great degree given to the superstitions and idolatries of India. He thought he had sufficiently proved, that the time was now arrived when, if we could not turn the Hindoos at once from their delusions, we ought at least to show, by our conduct, that we gave them no sanction. A full conviction on the part of the people of India, that we had withdrawn any sanction or countenance that had ever been given to their superstitions, would be one important step towards preparing their minds for the reception of the truth. Many might perhaps think that such a time would never come, and that the attempt to bring it about would be hopeless. He owned that he was not one of those who thought so. He did believe the time was at hand, when those words of the sacred volume would be fulfilled, which said: "Go, ye despisers: I will work a work in your day, which you will not believe though a man should tell it to you." It was perfectly clear that the Hindoos, if left to themselves, would not discover the truth, as it was revealed. Look at their learned brahmins; look at the philosophers and wise men of China, who, however intelligent and well-informed in other respects, were as pertinaciously attached to their superstitions and idolatries, as the most ignorant of the people amongst whom they lived. The truth as it had been revealed, must be brought under the notice of those who have been

so long in darkness. Their attention must be particularly directed to a comparison between their wild theories and savage practices, and the moral and beneficent precepts of Christianity. That system had already begun—it was commenced by missionaries, under the Company's sanction, and by those sent out by others. Let them not labour in the great work without the aid which the Company was now called upon to give. He implored the Court not to be a party to the upholding of the iniquitous system to which he had called its attention;—not to be deaf to the appeal now made to it. To talk of sending out missionaries and affording the means of religious instruction, while at the same time the Company lent its countenance to such practices as he had described, would be acting not only absurdly, but criminally. It would be pulling down with the one hand what it was endeavouring to raise up with the other. He sincerely hoped and trusted that the Court would not act with such inconsistency. In fact, it was idle to think of going on as they had done. The thing must terminate. Christian England had already said so, and he was sure that a company of Christian merchants would not oppose themselves to the wish thus expressed by their country (*hear, hear*). In conclusion, he begged sincerely to thank the Court for the very kind attention with which they had heard him during this long trespass on their indulgence. He was earnest in his cause; but he could also say, that he was at least a disinterested advocate (*hear, hear*). The attention with which the Court had listened to him on this occasion, was peculiarly gratifying, not from any personal feeling, but from the conviction that this increased attention to the subject might be taken as a proof of the deeper interest which the Court took in it, and the greater importance which they attached to it. Time was when no man could have hoped to engage a patient hearing on this subject for one-half the period during which he had now been listened to. As far as he himself was personally concerned, he felt grateful for this; but it was still more gratifying to him, for the reason he had just stated. He trusted that the Court would go with him on this occasion, in thinking that it ought to follow up the instructions sent out in 1833, by immediate and active measures undertaken in the spirit of those instructions (*hear, hear*). The hon. proprietor concluded by submitting his motion, which was again read.*

Mr. *Marriott* said, he felt great pleasure in seconding the motion of the hon. gentleman, who had done himself so much honour, as a Christian and as a prom-

* Not having had access to the voluminous documents from which the hon. proprietor quoted, his speech is necessarily much abridged.

prietor, in bringing it before the Court and the public, as he had on a former occasion done himself honour in bringing the great moral question of the suttees forward, after an able and eloquent address, which occupied the Court six hours. He had said that the hon. proprietor had done himself honour in bringing this subject forward, and he hoped the Court would do itself great honour by rolling away the obloquy which had so long attached to the Company, for having derived a revenue from the open permission of idolatry. The form in which the question had been brought forward commended it still farther to the support of the Court. It was not intended by it to make any attack, or to throw any blame on any quarter. All it did was to call upon the Court to follow up its own resolutions passed about three years and a-half back, and which had not yet been carried into effect. He was glad to see so full a Court on this occasion, and that so many clergy of the Church of England, and also so many leading Dissenters, were present, who took a great interest in this important question. With such an attendance it would be seen, if they came to a division, who were for Christianity, and who were for idolatry. On looking over the list of stockholders, he found that amongst them there were not less than seventy-five beneficed clergymen. They regularly took their dividends, and, of course, they were acquainted with all the sources from which those dividends were derived. It was therefore to be expected that they would not sanction a system which derived a portion of the Company's funds from what was apparently at least an open sanction of idolatry. He did not intend to cast any imputation on any party or body of men as to the course which they might feel it their duty to take. All he would say was, that if he was not a member of the Church of England, he was a member of that great body, the buttress by which that church was supported, he meant the Wesleyan Methodists. He was sure that the principle of the motion now before the Court, had the full support of that body, and he trusted that it would be equally warmly supported by others, and that all parties would cordially unite in this great cause. For his own part, he felt that he should be acting with great inconsistency, if, while he contributed to the support of missionary labours, he could lend his sanction to a system by which a revenue was derived from idolatry. He should feel that he acted with culpable inconsistency, if as a member of the great body to which he belonged, a body which built 100 chapels a year, and which in the course of nineteen years had built 1,400 chapels at home,

besides several abroad, and raised an income of £60,000 a year for the promotion of missionary labours, he could for a moment give his sanction to a system which openly countenanced the grossest idolatry and the most debasing superstition. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor expressed a hope that his hon. friend would divide the Court on the motion, if it should be opposed, in order that they might see who were opposed to this system and who were in its favour.

The *Chairman*. It is not my intention, on this occasion, to follow my hon. friend who has brought forward this motion, into the very elaborate details to which he called the attention of the Court; and it is the less necessary, as the question has been frequently before the Court, which has decided that the object of my hon. friend, and of those who concur with him, would be best consulted by leaving the whole question of the abolition of the pilgrim tax to the executive body. I entirely concur in that opinion, and I am sure, that my hon. friend will not feel disposed to press a course which would have the effect of retarding his own object. At the same time, we must all give full credit to the disinterested motives which have induced my hon. friend to bring the question again before the court. We must all agree in the proposition, that it will be wise to abandon the pilgrim tax as soon as it can be done consistently with the due protection of the natives. In that feeling I go the whole way with my hon. friend; but I am very unwilling to have it go forth to the public that this tax was ever proposed as a source of revenue. It never had any other object than the due protection of the natives. I would not be willing to support any system which would tend to sanction or countenance idolatry, any more than my hon. friend who has brought forward this motion; I go fully with him as to the object he seeks to obtain; I differ from him only in thinking that object will be best attained by leaving the whole matter to the discretion of the executive government. My hon. friend complains that nothing has been done in the three years since the instructions were sent out in 1833. I could however shew him, from the despatch of Lord William Bentinck, to which he has alluded, that the subject had engaged the serious attention of the Indian Government, which was taking active steps to carry out the principle of the instructions of the Directors. Lord William Bentinck did not remain long enough in the government of India after the date of the despatch alluded to, to carry out the measures contemplated; but I am enabled to state that the subject has been under the consideration of Lord Auckland, and I hope, at no very distant day to be enabled to lay before the

court an account of something definitive having been done by his lordship's government on the subject (*hear, hear!*) I repeat, that I have the same object in view as my hon. friend. We differ only as to the course by which it is to be obtained. Let it be recollected that we are only a handful of Europeans, in the midst of myriads of natives, and that in any matter in which their feelings and prejudices are concerned, we ought to act with the greatest caution; for even with the very best intentions, a mistake of our motives or objects might be productive of most disastrous consequences. Under all the circumstances, I think that the course proposed by my hon. friend will not be the best for the object in view, and I do therefore hope that he will not press his motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, that he was not disposed either to support or oppose the motion. He rose principally to prevent a mistake as to the House of Commons having come to an unanimous vote on this subject; that was not the case. He was opposed to any interference whatever with the feelings or prejudices of the natives of India, and on that ground he had objected to that part of the resolution before the House which said that they would interfere for the moral and religious improvement of the natives; he was anxious for the omission of that part of the resolution, because he felt that, however well meant, it was calculated to give great uneasiness to the people of India, who were—and he could state the fact on his own personal knowledge—most jealous of any thing that tended to interfere in any degree with their moral or religious notions. The hon. proprietor who had brought this motion forward had dwelt much on the immorality of the native population of India, but he had said nothing of their morality. Now he could state, from his own observation, that there was a great deal of morality amongst them; and he would here beg to remind the hon. proprietor of the observation made by Sir T. Munro, who, it would be admitted, had ample means of judging as to the morals of the Indian people: "If," said Sir Thomas, "morals were to become matters of commercial speculation between India and this country, the latter would profit much by the importation from the former." He again begged to protest against the principle of any interference whatever with the moral or religious feelings of the natives.

Mr. T. A. Hankey was anxious that the motion before the Court should be carried, because he felt that it would have the effect of strengthening the resolution to which the Court of Directors had come on the subject. He held it to be one of the happiest parts of the constitution of the Company, that the people of England

had it in their power to express their sympathy for the people of India; and he was glad of the honour of belonging to a body which might be said to be the organ of that feeling. (*Hear, hear!*) The time he thought was now come when Christian England should declare that idolatry should cease in every place where she had influence—as far, at least, as that influence could go. This Court he looked upon as the point of the wedge, the force and power of which was the opinion of the British people, and the present motion was intended to carry that force into active operation. On these grounds he would give it his best support. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* fully concurred in the view taken by the last speaker, as to the effect of the motion before the Court, namely, that it would give additional force to the resolution of the Court of Directors. He (Mr. *Weeding*) should have been contented to rely on the Report and Resolutions of the Court of Directors in 1833, had the hon. proprietor who made the motion confined himself to that. He thought there was sufficient on which to rely for putting an end to the pilgrim tax, in that part of the report which said, "On the whole, we conceive that the principles of toleration do not require that we should promote the growth of superstition and idolatry, and that any connexion of the state with the system as a matter of revenue, ought to terminate." Here was the whole matter in discussion brought within a small compass. He was, as he had said, disposed to rest the whole case on this admission of the Directors, but he thought that there was a still further ground. It was doubtful, notwithstanding the statement of the hon. proprietor, whether any revenue were received from the tax. By the report of the Directors it appeared, that the expense of supporting the Indian temples under the Madras presidency in 1829-30 exceeded the income by the sum of 517,270 rupees. Under every view of the subject, therefore, it was desirable to put an end to the tax in question.

Mr. *Twining* did not object to this subject having been brought under discussion, because it was one in which the whole Christian world was concerned. He agreed, however, that it would be much better to leave the matter to the discretion of the executive government; but in voting for that course, he should expect to hear from within the bar, some explanation as to the course which the Directors were prepared to take. If satisfied with that explanation, he should divide against the motion. He begged distinctly to protest against the inference which an hon. proprietor was prepared to draw—namely, that those who opposed the motion were supporting idolatry. He had no such intention. On the contrary,

he was as anxious to see an end put to it as any member of that Court, though he doubted the propriety of some of the means which were proposed with that object. Having, on a former occasion, expressed his opinion on this subject, he should not have felt it necessary to rise on this, but for an allusion made to the opinions of one of his name, uttered on this question, many many years ago. He had not expected that those opinions would have been alluded to on the present occasion, and still less that the allusion would have been made in terms of sarcasm. The individual in question was an old and faithful servant of the Company, and whatever opinions he had expressed on the present or any other subject, were no doubt those which he conscientiously entertained. If he did not wish to save the time of the Court, he could shew, from the statements of Lord Cornwallis and others, that the individual in question had been an able, diligent, and faithful servant of the Company. Having said thus much in reply to the remarks made, he would not trespass farther on the indulgence of the Court than again to state, that although he fully concurred in the general feeling of the Court, that an end should be put to the pilgrim tax, he thought the mode of doing so would be best left in the hands of the executive.

The *Chairman*.—I have already stated the reasons why I was anxious that my hon. friend should not press his motion. The chief of these was, that I was in daily expectation of hearing from Lord Auckland, that he had begun to act under the instructions sent out in 1833, and that it would be useless to take any further step until those accounts have arrived. That, I repeat, was the principal ground on which I rested the hope that my hon. friend would withdraw his motion; but as the general feeling of the Court seems to be in favour of the motion, I shall not press my objection. (*hear, hear!*) On the contrary, I shall be happy to be the organ of such a communication. If, therefore, my hon. friend presses his motion, he shall have my support. (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder*.—Sir, after what you have just now stated, I shall not farther take up the time of the Court by any remarks, beyond that of bearing my humble testimony to the very handsome manner in which you have deferred to the general feeling of the Court of Proprietors. My only wish in pressing the motion is, that it may go to strengthen the resolution already agreed to by the Court of Directors. (*hear, hear!*)

Sir C. *Forbes* said, that in giving his support to the motion of the hon. proprietor, he did so wholly on his own statement of facts.

The motion was then put, and carried.

EXECUTION OF SHUMSSOODEEN KHAN,
NAWAUB OF FEROEZPORE.

The *Chairman* (after having called on Sir C. Forbes, whose motion on the above subject stood next in order, said)—Before the hon. baronet goes on with his motion, I hope, that after the short statement which I am now about to make, he will consent to withdraw it, at least for the present. The statement which I have to make, is simply this: that I have not the information for which his motion seeks. The matter has not yet come before the Court of Directors; it is as yet in the hands of those who take the initiative in such affairs. It will therefore be premature to enter into a discussion on a question on which the Directors are not yet enabled to give any information. I repeat my hope, then, that the hon. baronet will, after this statement, see the propriety of not pressing his motion.

Sir C. Forbes.—“Sir, I admit the justice of your remark, that it would be premature to discuss a question on which the Court of Directors are not yet enabled to give the required information. If I had given a notice of a motion in the House of Commons on this subject, I should have considered it a sufficient ground for my not pressing it, if I were told either that the matter was under consideration, or that the parties from whom I sought information were not yet in a condition to give it. I feel, therefore, that on the present occasion, I have no other course but to defer my motion until the next General Court, for which I request it may stand a notice. At the same time, I cannot help expressing my surprise that, after the lapse of twelve months since the occurrence of the catastrophe to which my notice refers, and nearly two years since the melancholy event which gave rise to such proceedings, the Court of Directors should still be without official information as to the important subject in question. I think it shews great neglect on the part of the Government of India, that such communication was not made long before this time. I hope I shall not be considered as intending to palliate the crime of which the Nawaub was accused, if I express my doubts not only as to the legality of the proof by whom the murder was instigated but also as to the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal to try the Nawaub, and their right to confiscate his property. Having said thus much, I shall only add, that though I do not press my motion at present, I do not intend to give it up. I shall wait until the matter has been brought before the Court of Directors, and they have had an opportunity of pronouncing their opinion upon it. I now leave the motion as a notice for the next General Court day; and I trust that I shall not be thrown over by some other

motion being made special by the Directors, to take precedence of it, the regularity of which I cannot admit, notwithstanding what was said by an hon. Director in the early part of the day. I hope I may be enabled to bring it forward at the General Court in March, or an earlier day, should that become necessary.”

Mr. Fidler could not omit the opportunity of saying a few words on the notice and observation of the hon. bart., respecting the murder of commissioner Fraser; a gentleman in his private, and in his high official character, universally beloved, and acknowledged to be one of the best of men, and one of the most effective officers in India. He was basely assassinated in cold-blood, in the prime of life, while in the faithful discharge of duty to his God and fellow man; not for any cause whatever arising out of his private conduct, but for acts conscientiously performed in his high official station in the government of Delhi. This unfortunate officer's official conduct had given great offence to Shumssoodeen Khan, Nawaub of Ferozepore, and the consequence was no other than the foul murder of the highest representative the government of India had at Delhi. In his (Mr. F.'s) opinion, the crime for which the Nawaub and his wretched instrument, Kurroem Khan, had suffered death, was one of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated since that by the first murderer Cain. It appeared that the whole proceedings, with the evidence of fifty witnesses which brought the guilt home to the Nawaub and his instrument Kurroem Khan, was one of the most clear and conclusive he had ever heard of. The murder was committed in March 1835; the proceedings were not summary; no haste whatever to bring them to a conclusion, but full time given for every purpose which any accused party could possibly claim; no less than about six months occupied in a most careful and laborious investigation of every circumstance. From all accounts it appeared that the proceedings, trial, and verdict at Delhi, were regular and solemn; that the proceedings afterwards underwent a minute and full investigation, by the Superior Court of Allahabad, and therein regularly confirmed and the whole matters were also fully investigated by the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and by that court further confirmed, and completely ratified. Looking therefore, as this Court of Proprietors must, at all these circumstances, it could have no doubt whatever that nothing could be more correct and just than the proceedings and verdict in question, and must come to the conclusion, that if an example had not been made for the murder of a British subject of the high character, rank, and station of commissioner Fraser, the representative of the East-India Com-

pany at Delhi, there would not be the least security whatever against a repetition of a similar outrage.

Sir C. Forbes.—"Is the hon. proprietor going into the question now? I have consented to postpone my motion; but if the hon. proprietor is disposed to go into it, I am quite ready; it would appear that he is in possession of all the information that I am desirous of obtaining."

Mr. Fielder was about to proceed, when

Mr. Weeding.—"I submit that the hon. proprietor is out of order. He is entering upon a defence where no attack has been made."

Mr. Fielder.—"I contend that repeated attacks have been made on the courts of justice in India for months past. They have been charged with a denial of justice, and with the usurpation of a power which did not belong to them. They have——"

The Chairman.—"I hope the hon. proprietor will see the expediency of reserving any further remarks on the subject until it comes regularly before the Court."

PENSION TO SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

The Chairman.—"I have now to call the attention of the court to the motion for which it has been made special—namely, the submitting for its approbation a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of November last, for granting to Sir John Campbell, late Envoy from the Government of India to the Court of Persia, a pension of £100. per annum upon the grounds therein stated. Those who are acquainted with the nature of the mission of Sir John Campbell must be also aware of the great difficulties with which he had to contend. After having discharged his duties as envoy for some time with great zeal and ability, Sir John Campbell was removed from his appointment without any wish of his own, or without any desire on the part of the Company, but in consequence of an arrangement, by which a transfer was made of the mission to his Majesty's Government. His retirement occasioned a considerable personal sacrifice, which certainly gave him a claim on the consideration of the Company, but this claim was farther increased by the recollection of his diligent and faithful services, and also by the fact, that in the performance of his duties he contracted an ophthalmic disease, which, from the want of proper and immediate medical aid, deprived him of the sight of one eye, and threatened total blindness. Any of these circumstances would of itself be a ground of claim, but united, they made that claim so strong that the Company could not without gross injustice pass it over. I could cite several instances as precedents for compensation for the loss of an appointment, but I shall not go beyond that of Capt. Buchanan, Superintendent of the Marine at Bombay, who, on his removal from the office, received a pension of £800 a year, which was

double that now proposed for Sir John Campbell. I have stated the general grounds of Sir John Campbell's claims. I may add, that on every occasion during his appointment, he had evinced the most total disregard of his own interests, in order to advance those of the Company. It is true that this devotedness to his duties ought to be expected from every public man; but then when public duties were thus discharged, it becomes also the duty of those in power to see that such faithful servants were fairly rewarded. During the whole period of his services, Sir John Campbell continued to receive the approbation of the Indian Government, and of the Company. When his mission to the Court of Persia terminated by the arrangement which I have already noticed, he might have returned to the appointment which he had previously held at Madras, but this was prevented by the threatened total loss of sight already noticed. Under these circumstances, I feel confident that the Court will unanimously support the motion with which I am about to conclude. That this court approves of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of November last, granting to Sir John Campbell, late Envoy from the Government of India to the Court of Persia, a pension of £400 per annum, subject to the approval of a future court."

Sir C. Forbes.—"I wish to know whether this grant of a pension is not subject to some arrangement?"

The Chairman.—"Read the resolution."

The resolution of the 30th of November was read, and was as follows:—

To the General Court of the East-India Company.

The Court of Directors of the said Company, in pursuance of the By-law, chap. 9, sec. 3 (late chap. 6, sec. 19), do hereby report, that they have passed a Resolution, in the words or to the effect following:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 30th November 1836.

"Resolved, that Sir John Campbell, having, during a long residence in Persia, first as assistant, and subsequently as envoy, been called to the performance of a variety of arduous and important duties, under circumstances demanding the exercise of great talent, firmness, and prudence, which he discharged in a manner entirely satisfactory to his immediate superiors, as well as to the Government of India and the home authorities; that having been subjected to much personal suffering, from a malignant ophthalmia, contracted whilst zealously engaged in the public service, and aggravated, by the want of European medical aid, into the most virulent form of the disease, threatening a total deprivation of sight; and being now, in consequence of the transfer of the Persian mission to his Majesty's Government, without political employment, and incapacitated from returning to the military service by the continuance of the ophthalmic malady; this court are of opinion, that the case of Sir John Campbell has strong claims upon their consideration. That, accordingly, a pension of £400 per annum be granted to him, to commence from the period of his ceasing to draw Indian allowances, subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; such grant to be suspended during any future political employment. That the grounds upon which the said grant is recommended are, the sense entertained by the court of the valuable services rendered by Sir John Campbell in his diplomatic capacity, and of the ability and energy which he invariably displayed; his deprivation of office resulting from a change of system; and the court's

sympathy with his present suffering from a painful disease of the eyes, incurred under circumstances which they regard as giving him the strongest claim to liberal consideration.

"The documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed are hereunto annexed; all which is submitted to the General Court.

(Signed)

Henry Shank,	James R. Carnac,
Henry Alexander,	John Loch,
Wm. Young,	John Morris,
N. B. Edmonstone,	Wm. Stanley Clarke,
Francis Warden,	P. Vans Agnew,
John G. Ravenshaw,	George Lyall,
John Cotton,	Charles Mills,
John Thornhill,	J. L. Lushington,
Hugh Lindsay,	John Forbes,
	J. Petty Muspratt,

"East-India House, the 30th November 1836.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"I shall give my cordial support to the motion, because I think that Sir John Campbell fully deserves the proposed pension; but I think I heard it read in the resolution of the Court of Directors, that this pension is to cease whenever Sir John Campbell may receive any political appointment. Now, I think this is not fair. The resolution says,—that the pension is given as a reward for past services, and I do not see why he should lose it on any new political appointment. I hope, therefore, that this part of the resolution of the Court of Directors will be altered. There are instances in which parties had been allowed to retain their pensions after subsequent lucrative appointments. There was the case of the late Sir John Malcolm, who had a pension of £1,000 a-year; for which, however, no deduction was made, on his being appointed Governor of Bombay. It is true, that an act has since passed, by which such deductions for previous pensions will be made on the appointment to the office of Governor General, Governor, or Member in Council, but there is nothing in the act to prevent an officer from retaining his pension with any future appointment, short of those to which I have alluded. I hope Sir John Campbell's case will not be made an exception; and that if he should be enabled to return to India, which, from the state of his sight (having lost the use of one eye, and being threatened with the loss of the other), I fear will not be the case, he may be allowed to enjoy his well-deserved pension, along with any future appointment."

Mr. *Weeding*.—"Having read the documents which have been laid open to our inspection on this subject, I shall give a very willing support to the motion. This gentleman has been deprived of his civil appointment by an arrangement between the Government and the Company, and he is said to be fairly entitled to compensation. I think the principle is a just one and I hope that it will be rendered applicable to certain parties from whom I have a memorial to present to the Court. They are the late civil servants of the island of St. Helena, who have been removed from their appointments, in consequence of the transfer of the island from

the Company to the Crown (*hear, hear!*) but I shall have another opportunity of noticing their claims." The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

APPEALS FROM THE COURTS IN INDIA TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

Mr. *Wigram*.—"I have to submit a motion, to which, for the information it will give to the proprietors and the public generally, there can, I apprehend, be no objection. It will be recollected that an act passed the Legislature about two years ago, enacting, amongst other things, that the Company, under certain circumstances, in cases of appeals from the Courts in India to the King in Council, should put in appearances and appoint agents for conducting the cases of appellants and respondents. I had expected that some motion would have been made in the House of Commons for a return of the number of such appeals, the progress made in them, and the nature of the decisions, where such had been made. As no such return has been moved for in Parliament, and as I think that the information which it would convey would be of great importance in this country and in India, I now move

That there be laid before this court the following papers and accounts:—

1st. A List of the Appeals from India to the King in Council, to which the East-India Company have been directed to appear under the powers of the Act of 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 41, sec. 22, with the dates of such order or orders, and also the dates when such appeals arrived in this country.

2d. A List of the Appeals which have been heard before the King in Council, stating if the decrees have been in favour of the appellants or the respondents, with the date of each decree, and when the same were forwarded to India.

3d. An Account of all sums of money paid by the East-India Company in consequence of those appeals classed under the following heads:—

On account of Appeals heard.

On account of Appeals partly heard.

On account of Appeals now before the King in Council.

On account of Appeals now before the Indian Government, as not coming under the above heads.

4th. An Account of the amount ordered by the King in Council to be repaid to the East-India Company.

5th. An Account of all sums of money which have been received in aid of costs in this country, and in India.

6th. An Account of the Amount which the East-India Company is now in advance by reason of those Appeals.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"I beg to second the motion, which I consider as one of great importance. I think it singular, that the Company should be called upon by the Legislature to put in appearances and appoint agents to conduct Indian cases of appeal in which they have no interest whatever. If the parties who are appellants or respondents in such cases, do not choose to proceed with those in which they are interested, their causes ought to be dealt with as other cases of appeal in this country—either to be struck out, or decided by the non-appearance of one party. The hardship of this enactment is, that the Company is thus called upon

to carry on suits which, but for that, would not be proceeded with by the parties immediately concerned. Some of these suits are of very long standing. One was commenced as far back as the year 1789, the year I went to India, that is, about forty-seven years ago, and I believe that both parties to the suit have long since paid the debt of nature. Other appeals have been settled by arrangements between the parties in India, but not being struck out of the list of the Council, they must go on. Now I would beg to ask, on whom are the expenses of conducting those appeals to fall? I think they must eventually fall on the people of India, for I imagine the Company have no funds to meet such expenses. I admit that the cases could not be in better hands than in those of the legal advisers of the Company, who will discharge their duties by them most fairly and honourably. But I again ask, why should the Company be bound to prosecute such cases, and where are the funds to come from?"

The *Chairman*.—"I think there can be no objection to this motion, which will supply much useful information to parties interested in this country and in India. As to the expenses, I cannot answer further than this: that in all cases of appeal, certain funds are lodged in the Company's treasury for the purposes of meeting the expenses of the appeal. Whether they are sufficient in each case to meet the law expenses is more than I can say."

The motion was then put and carried.

LATE CIVIL SERVANTS AT ST. HELENA.

Mr. *Wieding*.—"I have a petition or memorial from the late Civil Servants of the Company at St. Helena; but in consequence of the lateness of the hour, it is my intention only to present it to day. I shall, after a few brief remarks, conclude by giving notice of a motion for its consideration on a future day. By the arrangement between the Company and the Government, in the year 1833, the Island of St. Helena, amongst other territorial possessions of the Company, was surrendered to his Majesty, and the Civil Officers obtained certain allowances or pensions in the Company's service on their further services being dispensed with; but these allowances were on so small a scale, that they now came before the court praying that their cases may be considered by the Company; and the motion which I shall have to make on their memorial, and of which I now give notice, will be, that this court do recommend to the Court of Directors to take the subject into its favourable consideration, and to award them such additional compensation as their cases may require. With these few remarks I shall let the matter stand over as a notice for a future general court."

Anti-Journ. N.S. Vol. 22, No 85.

Mr. *Willcock* said he would take that opportunity, though he admitted it was rather irregular in point of time, to state, in reference to an allusion made to his brother Sir Henry Willcock, that he (Sir Henry) had not a pension of £300 but of £346 a year, which was given as a compensation for long and faithful services.

The *Chairman*, after declaring that this was a general quarterly court under the charter, put the question that the court do adjourn.

CASES OF CAPTAINS NEWALL, BARROW, AND GLASSPOOLE.

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"Sir, before the question of adjournment is put, I am anxious to ask you a question as to the correctness of a report which I have heard, that it is the intention of the right hon. bart. the President of the Board of Control, to re-open the consideration of the cases of Captains Newall, Barrow, and Glaspoole. If the report has reached you, I feel assured that you will not object to convey any information you may have received respecting it to the court."

The *Chairman*.—"I have received no information whatever as to the report to which the hon. bart. alludes; I have no means of knowing anything which the President of the Board of Control may have done on the subject since our last communication respecting it, for I could not again communicate with him on it after his final statement, that he could not comply with the prayer of the petition of those gentlemen."

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"The report to which I have alluded came from very good authority, and I understand that the subject was pressed upon the attention of the right hon. bart. at the head of the Board of Control, by several influential members of the House of Commons, and that on their recommendation he had consented to reconsider the case. I hope the report is correct, for I think the case of those three captains a very hard one."

The *Chairman*.—"I have had no communication on the subject, and am not able to state anything respecting it. As there existed an unanimous feeling on the subject in the court, it would give me much pleasure to find the case was re-opened for consideration; but I have received no information on the matter."

Mr. *Wieding* asked whether, in such a case, the mention of the report alluded to by the hon. bart. would not justify the Chairman in again addressing the Board of Control on the subject. In a case where justice to individuals, who were considered as hardly treated, was all that was sought for, a point might be strained in re-opening the communication.

The question of adjournment was then put and carried, and the Court broke up.

(G)

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

PAPERS from Calcutta to the end of August (but not in regular files) have reached us. Their contents are not important. The trial of Jotharam had commenced in the early part of July. The guilt of Dewan Amerschand has been rendered positive. A Moosulman deposed that he heard the Dewan declare, on the evening preceding the day on which Col. Alves and his party were attacked, that he would on the morrow retrieve the dignity of the Jeypore State, by striking a blow against the British Government, in the person of its representative, Col. Alves, who, he affirmed, was to be cut down as soon as he came out of the Rance's presence. This evidence was corroborated by the surroguees and other witnesses. Byree-sal, the present minister, is described as being alarmed at the implication of his own Naib in the affair, and at the possible conviction of his own son, who took so active a part in the murder of Mr. Blake. Nine lacs of rupees are said to have been distributed among those whose evidence might throw too much light upon the subject, and who are thus kept out of the way by bribery and corruption. Among these the principal are Manickchand and Ganchand, who are no where to be found. Some of the native chieftains, along with the vakeels of others, daily attend the court, but they are all biased against Jotharam, and it is easy to suppose that their verdict will be given against him. The people, on the other hand, are said to be generally convinced of the guilt of Byree-sal, and the innocence of Jotharam. It is also stated, that Jotharam is so sensible of the advantages Byree-sal possesses over him, in being at liberty, and commanding the means of procuring witnesses, that he has petitioned Col Spiers to desire Byree-sal to encamp without the city, until the trial shall have terminated; when he (Jotharam) will engage to bring forward witnesses, who shall prove that Byree-sal, and he alone, is the culprit; in answer to this petition, he has been told that he will be allowed eight days to make arrangements for defending himself.

The committee appointed to arrange the petitions for a repeal of Act No. XI. of 1836, have agreed to allow Mr. Turton, £1,000 a-year while he acts in England as agent: the subscription amounted on the 16th August, to Rs. 17,000 Mr. Turton's library, furniture, boats, carriages, &c. are advertised to be sold.

The *Delhi Gazette* says: "Runjeet Sing is steadily progressing towards the final subjection of Cabool; his recent conquest of Tonk has brought him within 70 coss of it, and he has little to apprehend from

Dost Mahomed's opposition; for, surrounded by difficulties of every kind, both from at home and abroad, Dost Mahomed is no longer formidable; indeed, accounts from Cabool give a most melancholy picture of this once powerful chief; his troops, from want of pay, mutiny upon every occasion, and his subjects are daily deserting him; so that, in a very short time, we may expect to hear of Runjeet's being in quiet possession of Cabool."

Recent accounts from Moulmein give an unfavourable impression of the salubrity of the Tenasserim provinces. The season is said to have been unusually sickly, and of 700 men of H. M. 62d at Moulmein, 100 were in hospital.

In the early part of August, four respectable and intelligent native youths were baptized in the old church, by the Ven. Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. Harbairlin. Most of these young men were formerly students of the Calcutta School Society's School, and are now students of the Government Medical College.

The gunner and seamen of the Dutch barque *Sumatra* (see last vol. p. 234) were found guilty of piracy on the 24th August, and ordered to be brought up for sentence on the 5th September.

The act for consolidating and amending the regulations respecting the resumption and assessment of rent-free lands, is understood to be settled. After the new law shall have been in force in any district for six years, no more suits are to be instituted for bringing *lukhiraj* or *mukurcer* tenures under assessment.

The announcement of the Bank of India project has produced a material fall in the value of Bank of Bengal and Union Bank shares.

The head-quarters' fleet of boats, budge-row and pinnaces, amounting to nearly 100, moved on the 18th August, on its way to the Upper Provinces.

The splendid bequest to Government by the late Joykissen Das, the Benares banker, is to be contested by the father of the deceased, who denies that his son had any power to will away his property. One report states that Joykissen Das gained possession of the wealth, after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain it of his father by poisoning him, who to save his own life immediately put him in possession of it. The case is now before the Sudder Court.

The following propositions, relative to the suggested change in the principle of subscription to the Military Fund, with the sanction of Government, will be submitted for adoption by the Army. That all members who have served thirty-two years

may subscribe as colonels, all who have served twenty-seven as lieutenant-colonels, all who have served twenty-two as majors, all who have served twelve as captains, and all junior officers as lieutenants; that medical officers may subscribe as colonels after twenty-seven years' service, as lieutenant-colonels after twenty-two years, as majors after seventeen years, and after ten years as captains; that chaplains may subscribe after fifteen years as lieutenant-colonels, after twenty years as colonels; that admission to subscribe in any higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by Reg. X. of the existing rules: further, the claim must be made within three months, if he be in India, or, if at home, within twelve months, from the date of these new rules, or from the completion of the qualifying service. If the privilege to subscribe in any higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest, at 8 per cent. per annum, shall be charged upon the additional donation, and arrears of subscription accumulated half-yearly (as by article 2d of existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

The *Meerut Observer* of August 18th, states, that an order was expected for the immediate abolition of Persian in the revenue department, and the substitution of Hindustani.

The case of the Rajah of Jynteah is exciting discussion in the newspapers. Lord Win Bentinck, shortly before his departure, confiscated part of the possessions of the Rajah on the ground of infraction of treaty: he has appealed to the present Governor-general, but his lordship declines to re-consider the case.

The Huriana district is infested by gangs of gypsies, who commit great depredations in that wild country.

On the night of the 12th July, Nawaub Meer Russeid went from Cawnpore, accompanied, in a ten-oared boat, with a set of nautch girls, attendants, &c. On their return, in attempting to tack, the ghoom broke, and all the people crowding to one side, the boat was upset, and the Nawaub, his son-in-law, and eleven people, were drowned.

The *Agra Ukhbar* of July 30th, quoting a Lucknow correspondent, says: "A crisis is now at hand; all the Europeans are to be discharged forthwith. This is certain—the Padshah Begum is engaging troops, to resist the determination of her dutiful son to turn her out of the city; we shall, in consequence, have some *tumasha* ere long."

A hostile meeting took place recently at

Simla, between Mr. Fraser of the 7th Cavalry and Mr. Rose of H. M. 11th Dragoons, in which the latter gentleman was wounded in the thigh, and so severely as to fracture the limb.

The long disputed question between Capt. Hawkins and the Calcutta Insurance office, relative to the salvage of the *Sylph*, has been settled by a compromise, the insurance offices consenting to pay Rs. 16,000 in addition to the sum (between Rs. 80,000 and 90,000), which they deposited in the Treasury last year, as an eighth of the proceeds of the opium saved.

The rite of baptism has been administered at the Wesleyan Chapel, in the Black Town, Madras, to Wesley Abraham, late Arumuga Pandarum, a religious mendicant, held in much esteem by all the Hindus in this part of India.

The *Friend of India*, of August 18th, says: "The trial of the commissariat servant Soobaroyah, at Bangalore, on the part of Government, has, it is true, terminated in his acquittal; but the unfortunate man, we learn, has just died very suddenly at Madras. His body was taken out and burnt, apparently in haste, without the formality of an inquest. Capt. Osborne, who bore a conspicuous share in the prosecution of the native servants, is himself to be brought to trial on charges preferred against him a year since, which have been allowed to lie in abeyance, to enable him to assist in the prosecution of those under him."

The *Madras Courier*, of August 18th, says: "We understand that two regiments of N. I. will be sent to Goomsoor, so soon as tonnage can be procured to convey them thither. This has the appearance of a recommencement of hostilities having been determined upon, so soon as the monsoons will admit: and it is to be hoped, if recourse must be again had to arms to bring the Goomsoorians to reason and subjection, it will be on a scale, and under arrangements, that shall secure the object sought at the least possible expense of blood and life."

The *Madras Herald*, of the 3d of August, states: "that the bonding system is to be introduced at that port as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made."

Arrangements have been made with the constituents of Messrs. Guichard and Co., which have enabled that firm to resume its payments.

Bombay papers have been received to the 10th September.

Col. Chesney, in a letter dated July 7th, respecting the loss of the *Tigris* steamer in the Euphrates, states that the remaining steamer is not suited to navigate the Euphrates at the low season; and that, unless there is a second swell of the river in the autumn, occasioned by

the melting of the snow (which was not improbable), he would not be able to re-ascend the river with the mails which were to leave Bombay September 16th. Government, however, deemed it expedient to alter the destination of the *Hugh Lindsay*, the arrangement respecting it having been announced to all India, especially as it was believed that Col. Chesney had made preparations for the conveyance of the mail by the vessel. He is to have relays of dromedaries to proceed to Aleppo or Beirut, should he be unable to make the passage up the river.

The introduction of the bonding system having been determined upon, the *Bombay Courier*, August 23, repeats that the draught of the act had been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; and adds, that it would be peculiarly beneficial to the presidency of Bombay, as the average export of cotton from Bombay to China in the last seven years was 115,39½ bales, which, at 4½ bales to a ton, gives 25,643 tons of shipping employed in carrying it on. Of that amount it is estimated that 20,000 tons belonged to Bombay, and owned by residents there. All know the difficulty of getting a return cargo from China; frequently the ships returned two-thirds empty; indeed, it is further calculated that one-half of the shipping, or 10,000 tons, returned unemployed. For the cotton, opium, &c., shipped from India to China, the returns have been principally made in bills or in bullion. With the proposed bonding system, Bombay, it is held, offered a great many advantages for bringing China produce for exportation. The China ship-owner would get a good return freight. The shipper from Bombay would have his means in return greatly extended as he could order goods in China which he could sell in bond there; and the Bombay merchants, by bringing teas, &c. from China, would benefit their commerce and connexions with Europe. Further, the English ship-owners and speculators, it was thought, would find it to be their interest to load there in preference to going to Canton, as thereby would be saved the excessive charges on an English ship in China.

Rules published for the regulation of steamers to the Red Sea were calling forth a good deal of comment, particularly as regarded the amount of fares and proposed charges for mess. It is admitted that there is great disparity between the rates charged for furnishing the table of the *Forbes* steamer, when it prepared for the trip to Suez, and the *Hugh Lindsay*; but then it is added, that the charge for a passage is now only 800, when until lately it was 1,200 rupees.

Another body of twenty-one Bombay officers assembled at Ahmedabad on the 1st

Aug. under the sanction of the brigadier (Col Brooks), having expressed their assent to the declaration of the Belgaum division, in favour of private regimental purchase.

The following reliefs are ordered:—2d grenadier regt. from Sholapore to Baroda; 2d N. I. from Ahmedabad to Sholapore; 8th do. from Bombay to Satara; 9th do. from Baroda to Ahmedabad; 23d do., from Satara to Bombay.

The case against the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a libel on the Commander-in-chief, (see last vol., p. 187), was tried on the 13th July, and terminated in a verdict of acquittal.

Singapore papers to the 20th August have been received. The *Free Press* of that date, with reference to some remarks on the treaty with the Lingin rajah (see p. 30), in a former paper, states the following to be the correct history of the transaction. The treaty had for its sole object the suppression of piracy; and as an inducement to the rajah's subjects to resort to more legitimate courses, certain mercantile privileges were granted to them; no pension or pecuniary stipulation whatever is secured to the rajah. It is further stated that the Dutch were endeavouring to prevail upon the rajah to make the inferior chiefs of his state accountable for piracies, and that for this object they had assembled at Gallang, when the *Andromache* appeared and "blew the plan to atoms."

Intelligence from Siam to the 30th July had reached the settlement, which stated that the war with Cochin China languished; the two chief generals of the Siamese, one of whom had attacked Cochin China on the side of Cambodia, the other on that of Kankao, had returned to the capital, with few laurels, but much booty. The king of Siam had disgraced and punished two of his chief ministers for allowing too large an export of rice to China.

The *Canton Register* of May 31st contains two edicts from the new hoppo, Wan, which express "tender concern" for the foreign traders. One forbids extortion towards them in passing between Canton and Macao, and invites the merchants to point out any individuals guilty of such practices, who will be punished. The other enjoins the hong merchants to be careful in reporting goods for examination, in order that there may be no evasion of duties: the hong merchants are required to attend in person. These edicts are considered mere moonshine.

In the *Canton Press*, of June 18th, is a decree of the Treasurer and Superior Judge of the province against the circulation of Christian books. It sets forth

that the toleration of the Christian religion had ceased in the reign of Kea-king; that it is now forbidden; that, nevertheless, in the spring of last year, English ships in disguise had passed along the coasts of China, distributing such books; that many of these books had been seized, as well as a person at Macao employed to engrave books; and it requires all such books to be delivered up within six months, on pain of severe punishment.

A letter from Canton, dated the 4th July, gives the following picture of the free trade: "The last accounts from Europe of the tea market are dreadful. The losses on most of the *Congous* will be about 50 per cent., and you may easily imagine how this intelligence affects some of the good folks here, who are largely interested in speculations on their own account, besides having advanced on account of others three-fourths of the invoice amount on bills, some of which, it is to be feared, will be dishonoured. Should many of the bills held by the Company be dishonoured, either on acceptance or payment, it is likely that the Finance Committee here will either be done away with entirely, or its operations much restricted; and if this should be the case, it will occasion great distress among the foreign merchants, some of whom, under an idea that this system was to last, entered into large contracts, which they may not now be able to pay for. It is hard to say where all this will end—but we are looking forward to a stormy season, which will probably not pass over without some failures, or at least suspensions of payment. The Company will find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain payment for any bills they may have dishonoured, as no one can be proceeded against here. Most people here would like to see them lose severely, as they are chiefly to blame for the present state of things, and it is to be hoped they will soon leave China altogether. While the shipments of teas threaten so unfavourable a result in England, British piece goods can only be disposed of here by submitting to a serious loss, and the Chinese having heard of the large quantities of every article of import now on their way, refuse to buy at all—or only at very ruinous prices."

Sydney papers to the 29th of July, and those of Hobart-town of the 9th of July, contain statements of animated proceedings having taken place in the Legislative Assembly, on the proposition (submitted in pursuance of despatches from Lord Glenelg) to adopt the plan for general or colonial education established for Ireland.

Its adoption was carried by eight to four, the Colonial Secretary (M'Leay), however, being in the minority. It was understood that the plan was to be carried into effect by a Board consisting of seven members, three of the Church Establishment, two Roman Catholics (the Protestant and Catholic Bishops to be members), and two Presbyterians. At the next meeting of the assembly, a petition was presented from the Bishop of Australia, praying to be heard before Council against the proposed grant of money towards the establishment of national schools upon the system of those of Ireland: but, after consideration, the clerk was required to inform the bishop that the rules of Council did not admit of his being heard in person, as prayed for.

In a minute to the Legislative Council, explanatory of the heads of the estimates of income and expenditure for 1837, the Governor (Bonrke) calculates the ways and means of the coming year at £265,700. To that is to be added, Treasury-bills due to the colony, £80,000: making in the whole, £341,423. 11s. 8½d. The expenditure for 1837 is estimated at £240,677. The Governor remarks, that the charge of supplementary estimate for 1836 will be fully met by the balance on the abstract for 1835, and the excess of revenue over expenditure in the present year. In the course of the minute, which is of great length, the Governor observes, that "when it is remembered that in this country there exists little or nothing of direct taxation, the great augmentation of the receipts is only to be attributed to the rapidly increasing prosperity of the colony." The revenue had exceeded last year's estimate £26,000; and the receipts for crown lands had exceeded the calculation, £47,000.

A paper of June 26th mentions, that extensive mortality was taking place among the blacks at Port Macquarie; the affliction to them extended as far north as the Maria River, and consisted of a complication of catarrh and dysentery. They are represented as pining away to mere skin and bone, and finally as dying under very appalling circumstances. At Port Macquarie, the convicts out of the barracks had buried a good many of the unfortunate victims of this disease; and on the Maria River there had died five in the neighbourhood of one station. "The few colonists," continues the account, "who at present inhabit that lonely quarter, are wearied out by assisting and relieving these helpless children of nature. The malady deprives them of appetite. They reject all kinds of food, but keep crying during the night for water." The interference of the local government for surgical aid, and some clothing, is anxiously urged.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, May 11, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal directs that civil servants intending to retire from the service or to leave the country upon furlough, shall give notice thereof to the accountant of the department to which they belong, at least three months before the date on which they propose to leave the country, in order to allow that officer to ascertain and bring to adjustment, as far as possible, any items of account standing to their debit on the public books.

May 23.—The Governor-general in Council directs, that all military officers having accounts with the office of the accountant general for advances received for public works, or other purposes, who may have it in contemplation to retire from the service, or leave the country on furlough, shall notify their intention to that officer three months prior to the expected period of their departure, in order that their accounts may be brought to a settlement previously to their quitting India.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE SITUATION OF
ADJUTANT OR INTERPRETER.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 27, 1836.
—1. In complying with the order 16th Sept. 1835, the officers commanding regiments have varied much one from another in the form of return made.

The following is to be adopted in all future cases:

Names of Three Officers deemed the most fit for the Situation of Adjutant (or Interpreter and Quarter-master) in the ——— Regiment.

	Scale of their respective Qualifications.		
	Acquirements as an Officer with reference to the vacant Appointment.	Knowledge of the Languages.	Temper and general conduct.
Lieut. A. B.	—	—	—
Lieut. C. D.	—	—	—
Ensign G. F.	—	—	—

Date. Signature of the Commanding Officer.

2. The Commander-in-chief takes this occasion to call to the attention of the commanding officers of regiments, the views which led him to issue the order under consideration. His object was, to be enabled to place in the two situations, which, in a native corps, he considers to be so important, the officers in each regiment, who are really the best calculated to fill them advantageously, and are at the

same time the most deserving, from their application to their duties, and from their acquirements.

In making the arrangement, he put aside every idea of *patronage* and personal favour.

Having done so, he expects that the commanding officers of regiments will do the same, and that no such feelings shall have sway in their minds, or lead to their recommendations.

If on any occasion he discovers that such has been the case, or that any undue means have been used to obtain a selection for either of these appointments, the officer guilty of the same will meet his Excellency's decided reprobation and discountenance.

3. The Brigadier commanding the corps of artillery has represented, that the aforesaid order does not work so well in the artillery, as in the regiments of the line, owing to "the frequent change of subalterns from one battalion to another, and the unequal distribution of officers, which the exigencies of the service require."

The order, therefore, as far as it respects the artillery, is to be modified as follows, viz. The officer commanding a brigade of horse or battalion of foot artillery, on a vacancy, will send in the names of three officers of the corps under his command (as at present) to the Brigadier commanding the artillery; and that officer may add the names of other officers, of the same branch, and submit the whole for his Excellency's consideration."

INVALID THANNABS.

Fort William, May 30, 1836.—The further services of a regulating officer of invalid thannabs in the districts of Bhauulpore and Tirhoot being considered unnecessary, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment: Lieut. Col. D'Aguilar will accordingly make over to the collector of Bhauulpore the establishment and records of the office.

NON-EFFICIENCY OF REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 20, 1836.

—1. A practice exists in the Bengal army, which the Commander-in-chief fears has led to great abuses, and which is attended with consequences so seriously detrimental to the public service, that it must be modified and brought much more within bounds.

2. It appeared, on two regiments being recently required for duty, that one had 68 men "absent on sick certificate," and the other 32; so that 100 men were ab-

sent from the ranks, in addition to the number on furlough, or sick in quarters.

3. The two regiments were consequently very ineffective.

4. The case of a regiment must be most peculiar, which could render it necessary for 68 men to be absent on certificate: and as no less than three native doctors have been discharged by sentences of courts-martial, within a very short period, for taking bribes for assisting sepoys in obtaining such certificates, it is very clear how the abuse has grown up, and the circumstance is little creditable to the vigilance of the European medical officers of those regiments, where it has amounted to the great extent antecedently detailed.

5. As it cannot be permitted that regiments should be thus rendered non-effective, the Commander-in-chief reminds commanding officers that few real cases of illness occur in the year, which might not be better treated in the regimental hospitals, than elsewhere; and he desires that they will restrict the granting of sick leaves of absence, to those cases only which imperatively require such indulgence.

6. In order to insure the future efficiency of regiments as far as circumstances permit, during the furlough season, the Commander-in-chief directs, that the number of men, who are on *sick-certificate* from any regiment, at the period of granting furloughs, shall be considered as forming part of the proportion to whom the indulgence of furlough is granted, so that the actual absentees from a regiment shall not exceed the number per company, who are permitted by general orders to be absent.

SELECTIONS FOR DETACHED DUTIES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 2, 1836.

—The following extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, dated 20th ultimo, is published for the guidance of the army in such cases as are referred to:

“Commanding officers of corps or stations are to be selected for detached duties only in cases of emergency, to be explained at the time to the satisfaction of government.”

MURRIANAH LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION
—NEW RISSALAH OF LOCAL HORSE.

Fort William, July 11, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that a local corps of infantry of the following strength, to consist of eight companies, shall be raised without delay, for the duties of the Murrianah district, and for general service to the West of India when required.

The corps to be formed, armed, clothed, and disciplined as light infantry, and to be denominated the Murrianah Light Infantry Battalion.

Established strength of the corps—1 major or captain commanding; 8 subadars; 8 jemadars; 40 havildars; 40 naicks; 16 buglers; 610 sipahees.

Staff.—1 adjutant, 1 assistant surgeon; 2 native doctors; 1 serjeant major; and 1 quarter master serjeant; effective.—1 drill havildar; 1 drill naick; 1 bugle major; 8 pay havildars;—non-effective.

The number of European Subaltern officers to be attached to the corps will be determined upon hereafter.

The pay, allowances, and establishments of every description are to be on the same scale as those of the Sirmoor battalion.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be supplied in such manner as the Commander-in-chief may direct, and his Excellency is requested to issue the necessary orders for carrying the foregoing resolutions into early effect.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to resolve, that an additional or 9th Rissalah shall be raised for the increased duties required from the 1st or Skinner's Local Horse.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.

Fort William, July 18, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having had under consideration the reports of officers commanding European corps on the subjects of soldiers' libraries, and being satisfied that the system under which they are at present established is not calculated to render them so generally useful as could be desired, deems it necessary to direct, that the books of the several station libraries shall be divided equally (with reference to the number of troops or companies belonging to each) amongst the European corps, quartered in the different cantonments, to serve as a nucleus on which regimental libraries may be formed. These libraries are to be kept up and supported from the portion of the canteen-fund balances, directed in G. G. O. No. 64, of the 5th March, 1835, to be especially set apart for that purpose; and, the further to encourage these institutions, his Lordship in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of a librarian on a monthly salary of eight rupees, to every regiment of European cavalry and infantry, and to every brigade, battalion, and division of artillery, consisting of two or more European troops or companies on the Bengal establishment.

The situation of station librarian, authorized by G. G. O. of 21st March, 1823, is abolished, and the salary is to

cease to be passed from the date on which the books may be made over to corps.

Instructions will be given to the military board for providing a suitable place for the reception of the books in the lines of the several regiments; and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such supplementary orders as may be necessary for carrying the above arrangement into effect.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

July 5. Capt. N. Lewis (assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of thuggee) to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in zillahs Nuddeah, Bincourah, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, Southern Cuttack, Dinapore, Rungpore, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensing.

Aug. 22. Mr. Wm. Blunt to be special commissioner, under Reg. 111. of 1828, for division of Calcutta, and to officiate as special commissioner, under same Regulation, for Moonshedabad division, until further orders.

Mr. Charles Tucker to be special commissioner, under Reg. 111. of 1828, for division of Moonshedabad.

Mr. T. H. Maddox to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division, in room of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. G. F. Houlton to be deputy collector of district of Tirthoot, for enforcement of Regulations II. of 1819, IX. of 1835, and 111. of 1828.

Mr. F. J. Morris to officiate, until further orders, as deputy collector of Patna, in room of Mr. Houlton.

Mr. W. Vansittart to officiate temporarily as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Balasore.

General Department.

July 20. Mr. G. Gough to be salt agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, in room of Mr. C. G. Blagrove decd., but will continue performing duties of his present office at Tirthoot, until further orders.

Mr. George Stockwell has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service from the 19th August, and to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836.

Messrs. D. H. Crawford, A. Littledale, A. Turnbull, and R. T. Tucker, writers, have been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. (The Governor-general in Council is pleased to attach them to the Bengal presidency.)

Mr. D. Cunliffe has been permitted to return from Chuprah to the presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental languages at the College of Fort William.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 17. Mr. W. B. Jackson, to China, for six months, on private affairs.—22. Mr. T. C. Robertson, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, July 1, 1836.—General Order.—With the sanction of Government, the following officers of the personal staff of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and of the general staff of the army, will proceed to Allahabad, where head-quarters will be established early in the month of November next:—Col. M. Beresford, military secretary to the Commander-in-chief; Major T. Macan, Persian interpreter; Major H. Fane, Capt. J. Mitchell, and Capt. R. Campbell, aides-de-camp; Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., surgeon; Col. J. R. Lumley, adj. gen. of the army; Col. R. Torrens, adj. gen. King's troops; Col. Sir J. Dickson, K.C.B., qu. mast. gen., King's troops; Col. W. Dunlop, qu. mast. gen. of the army; Major G. Young, judge adv. gen.; Capt. P. Craige, 1st

assist. adj. gen. of the army; Capt. J. Welchman, 2d ditto ditto; and Capt. W. Garden, assist. qu. mast. general.

July 6.—Assist. Surg. A. Thomson, lately in medical charge of 26th N.I., to do duty with artillery at Meerut; date of order 18th June.

July 16.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Davidson, doing duty with 72d N.I., to proceed to Hussingabad, and relieve Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson from medical charge of civil and military duties at that post; date 2d July.

July 19.—The following removals and postings made:—Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop, from 29th to 67th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Hunter, from 81st to 29th N.I.; W. A. Yates, from 67th to 51st do.; G. W. A. Lloyd, from 24th to 43d do.; G. B. Bell (new prom.), to 52d do.

July 22.—1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings, 1st comp. 4th bat. artillery, to do duty with Assam light infantry (to have effect from 3d March last).

Assist. Surg. George Dodgson to do duty with H. M. 44th regt. of Foot.

Fort William, Aug. 22.—Assist. Surg. Alexander Stewart, M.D., appointed to medical duties of salt agency at Tumlook, v. Newton decd.

31st N.I., Lieut. G. Gillman to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. R. Tickell to be lieut., from 4th Aug. 1836, in suc. to Capt. J. M. Heptinstall decd.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith to perform medical duties of civil station of Backergunge, v. Assist. Surg. Spencer decd.

Cadets of Infantry J. F. D. W. Hall and R. F. Fanshawe admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 29.—Capt. Charles Andrews, 64th N.I., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Capt. J. M. Heptinstall decd.

Cadet of Infantry C. Alexander admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. S. H. Batson admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

The services of Assist. Surg. Alex. Reid placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of North-western Provinces for purpose of his being appointed to medical charge of civil station of Boolundshahar.

Capt. W. Sage re-transferred from 5th or Benares, to 3d or Dinapore division of department of public works.

Lieut. P. W. Willis transferred from 3d or Dinapore to 5th or Benares division of ditto.

Capt. Charles Grant, of artillery, to officiate as agent for gun-carriages at Puttyghur, during absence of Capt. Lumsden.

Brigadier Clements Brown, C.B., of regt. of artillery, and Col. Sir Thomas Anburey, Knt., and C.B., of corps of engineers, appointed to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general, in suc. to Brig. Gens. Smith and White, whose tour on staff expires on 22d and 24th Nov.

Col. Henry Falthful to be acting commandant of artillery, from 22d Nov., with rank of brigadier, and a seat at Military Board, v. Brigadier C. Brown.

Col. Duncan M'Leod to be chief engineer from 24th Nov., with a seat at Military Board, v. Col. Sir Thomas Anburey.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D., to perform medical duties of establishment of agent to Governor general in Rajpootana, in addition to those of civil station of Ajmere, to which he was appointed under date 11th April last.

Assist. Surg. W. B. Webster, attached to Bhagulpore Hill Rangers, to take charge of medical duties of civil station of Bhagulpore, during absence of Mr. Limes.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 22. Lieut. James Remington, 12th N.I.—Lieut. George Timins, 34th N.I.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 22. Ens. T. S. Hornburgh, 2d N.I., for health, &c.; Aug. 22. Lieut. J. G. Lawson, 2d. L.C. on private affairs (to proceed via Bombay on 5th Oct.)—Ens. C. E. Goad, 67th N.I., for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for

(furlough to Europe).—Aug. 22. Capt. G. H. Robinson, 34th N.I., commanding escort of resident at Calmandhoo, from 3d Dec. 1836 to 3d March 1837.

To China.—Aug. 29. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. M'Nair, 73d N.I., for six months, for health.

To Singapore and China.—Aug. 29. Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th N.I., for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JULY 21. *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, from Liverpool.—22. *Bison*, Soreau, from Nantes and Bourbon; *Indian Oak*, Worthington, from Mauritius; and *Sophia*, Rapson, from China, &c.—23. *Crown*, Ponsonby, from Liverpool.—24. *United States*, Webb, from Boston.—25. *Magnet*, M'Minn, from Rio de Janeiro.—26. *Trident*, Stewart, from Liverpool; and *Trident*, Mitchell, from Mauritius.—27. *Horizon*, Le Maine, from Bourbon; H.M.S. *Widge*, Stanley, from Madras; and *Maryand Susan*, Parrot, from Boston.—Aug. 6. *British Munarch*, from Mauritius.—9. *Hellas*, Scanlan, from Liverpool.—10. *Gunga*, Youngusband, from Rio de Janeiro and Cape; *Anna*, Pearson, from London and Madras; *Beugal*, Wilson, from London; and *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, from London.—11. *Henry*, Bunney, from London, Cape, and Mauritius; *Sherpides*, Glasgow, from Mauritius; and *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss, from Bombay.—12. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Wooden, from Mauritius and Madras; *Shanth-Palm*, Cheape, from London and Madras; and *Baboo*, Brock, from Liverpool.—13. *Ruthelev*, Miner, from Boston (with ice).—14. *Eleanor*, Lyon, from Bombay and Madras; *Alexander*, Ramsay, from Sydney; and *Falcon*, Tod, from Mauritius.—17. *Benhooken*, Croft, from Sydney and Madras; and *Orient*, White, from London and Madras.—21. *Tropicque*, Roy, from Bordeaux, &c.; and *Sophia*, from Bombay.—22. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from London and Cape; *Tigris*, Titherington, from Liverpool; *Joseph* and *Victor*, Le Cour, from Bourbon and Madras; and *John Adam*, Roche, from Bombay, &c.—23. *Artemis*, Sparks, from London and Madras; *Caledonia*, Symers, from Madras; and *Cornwallis Bentinck*, Eales, from Buxhore.—29. *Princess Victoria*, Bisset, from Greenock and Bombay; and *Syed Khan*, Gallie, from China and Singapore.

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 21. *Cornair*, Stephen, for Penang.—22. *Oreola*, Whittier, for China.—23. *Edmundstone*, M'Dougal, for China.—27. *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, for Liverpool.—Aug. 6. *Emme*, Martin, for Mauritius.—27. *Perfect*, Snell, for London.—28. *Viccount Melbourne*, Thomas, for China.—31. *Juliana*, Driver, for Mauritius; *Jane Goudie*, Simpson, for Sydney; and *United States*, Webb, for Boston.—SEPT. 1. *Fortfield*, Sly, for Bombay.

Sailed from Saugor.

JULY 22. *Lanach*, Jellicoe, for China.—24. *Ferguson*, Young, for China.—25. *Gilbert Muir*, Duff, for Mauritius.—27. *Minerva*, Gray, for London.—28. *Exmont*, Burstal, for Mauritius.—29. *James Turcan*, Turcan, for Liverpool.—31. *La Seine*, Le Maire, for Bourbon.—Aug. 1. *Elizabeth*, Daniel, for Moultmein.—2. *Nerbuddah*, Patrick, for Mauritius.—4. *Elizabeth*, Sporer, for Penang.—16. *Otterspool*, Richardson, for Liverpool.—17. *Pursee*, M'Kellar, for London; and *Huon*, Soreau, for Bourbon.—19. *Arcthua*, Canning, for Madras.—20. *Adolph*, Motvan, for Bourbon; and *Charles Heartley*, Man, for Mauritius.—22. *Ernauld*, Hill, for Bombay.—23. *Magnet*, M'Minn, for Liverpool.—24. *Trident*, Mitchell, for Mauritius.—25. *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Liverpool.—28. *Samatra*, Whiffin, for Madras and Batavia; H.M.S. *Widge*, Stanley, for Moultmein; *Horizon*, Le Maine, for Bourbon; and *Indian Oak*, Rayne, for Mauritius.—29. *Ripley*, Steward, for Liverpool.—SEPT. 4. *Crown*, Ponsonby, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Aug. 29).—Sugar and salt-petre, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; rice, £6. 10s. to £7.; h. seed, safflower, shell lac, &c., £7. to £7. 10s.; indigo, £7. 10s. to £8.; silk piece goods, £8.; raw silk, £8. to £9. 10s.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22 No 85.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. T. Roberts, 51st N. I., of a daughter.
July 8. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Boileau, Horse Artillery, of a son.
10. At Meerut, Mrs. M. J. Athanas, of a son.
11. At Singhessur Factory, Purneah, the lady of W. Duff, Esq., of a daughter.
13. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wm. Blackwood, 59th N.I., of a son.
17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. L. Dunnett, Veterinary Surgeon, of a son.
18. At Benares, the lady of W. Edwards, Esq., 18th N. I., of a son.
20. At Hazareebaugh, the wife of H. Routh, Esq., 11th M. 40th regt., of a son.
21. Mrs. J. W. Crowe, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. J. Knyvett, 64th Regt. N. I., of a son.
Aug. 2. At Surbundy Factory, Furreedpore, the lady of Chas. Gilmour, Esq., of a son.
4. At Allahabad, Mrs. W. Trotter, of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of John Inglis, Esq., 3d regt. L. C., of a daughter.
5. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. T. H. Scott, 38th regt. N. I., of a son.
— Mrs. G. A. Stapleton, of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of M. S. Kent, Esq., surgeon 7th L. C., of a daughter.
9. At Coel, the lady of E. Tritton, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.
— Mrs. Joaquin De Santos, of a daughter.
10. At Seetapore, Onde, the lady of Dr. Nisbet, surgeon, 48th N. I., of a daughter.
12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Charles Carter, H. M. 16th Foot, of a daughter.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Torrents, Esq., of a daughter.
14. Mrs. H. Dupont, of a daughter.
— At Goruckpore, the lady of A. P. Currie, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
15. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Henry Howard, of a son.
16. Mrs. J. W. Cliff, of a daughter.
17. At Calcutta, the lady of G. D. B. Kirby, Esq., of Diamond Harbour, of a son.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Brown, wife of the late John Brown, Esq., of Barrisaul, of a son.
20. Mrs. Robert Deffhuils, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Bartlett, H. C.'s Marine, of a son, still-born.
— At Serampore, the wife of Mr. W. C. Barclay, of a daughter.
22. Mrs. P. D. Trezevant, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. Floyd, junior, of a son.
23. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung, 5th N. I., of a son.
— Mrs. C. N. Mayer, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Avdall, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. H. J. Carbery, of a son.
25. Mrs. E. B. Gleson, of a daughter.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Rebello, of a son.
27. Mrs. J. Wells, of a son.
29. At Jessore, the lady of Henry C. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At the Residency, Indore, Capt. F. H. Sandys, Principal Assistant in Nimar, to Maria Jane Bellis, youngest daughter of the late W. N. W. Hewett, Esq., of Billham Hall, Yorkshire.
12. At Cawnpore, James William Muir, Esq., Civil Service, to Eliza Ann, second daughter of N. Denny, Esq., Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, London.
18. At Buxar, Mr. R. Rivers, of the Medical Department, to Miss Rebecca Green.
21. At Calcutta, the Rev. Charles Edmund Driberg, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Driberg, of H. M. Ceylon Rifle Regt., to Sophia Ann French, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cudbert French, of 11th M. 28th regt. of Foot.
25. At Calcutta, William Mackenzie, Esq., merchant, to Miss Frances Lascelles, of Calcutta.
26. At Meerut, Major E. Garstin, of the Engi-

neers, to Mary Anne, daughter of Col. Duffin, of the 2d Light Cavalry.

38. At Calcutta, Douglas Crawford, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Gertrude Whitmore, second daughter of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.

Aug. 1. At Futtieyghur, Mr. Edmond Jennings, to Miss S. J. D'Gruythur.

5. At Dinapore, Mr. W. D. Salt, to Mrs. Sarah Sally.

8. At Allahabad, Mr. James Conlan, to Miss Eliza Blyth.

9. At Calcutta, F. S. Ochme, Esq., to Lydia Margaret, sixth daughter of the late J. D. Conyers, Esq.

18. At Calcutta, Capt. C. H. Whiffen, Commander of the barque *Sumatra*, to Mrs. Mary Fox, relict of the late William Fox, Esq.

— Mr. Wm Ray, to Mrs. Horsburgh.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Inglis, to Miss E. Hodgkinson.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Kelso, to Mrs. E. Churcher.

Latelly. At Calcutta, Mr. P. H. Holmes, master mariner, to Phæbe Strickland, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Lawson, first pastor of the Baptist Chapel, Circular Road.

DEATHS.

June 30. At Mussoorie, Louisa Seton, wife of Capt. H. Graves, 16th Regt. N. I. aged 31.

July 5. At Muttra, the great Gwalior banker, Munnee Ram Seth. The deceased has left three sons, amongst whom, no doubt, his enormous wealth will be equally divided.

11. At Futtieyghur, on her way to Hansie, Eliza, daughter of the late Major Robert Skinner, and niece to Col. Skinner, C.B., commanding 1st Local Horse.

13. At Jubulpore, Margaret Olympis, wife of Lieut. F. W. Cornish, aged 17.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. James Alexander, aged 23, eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Alexander.

Aug. 1. At Agra, after an illness of five days, of a bilious attack, Mr. Michael Hees, aged 53.

2. At Agra, Lieut. Francis Beck, of the 13th Regt. N. I.

4. At Meerut, Captain Heptinstall, deputy assistant adjutant general and deputy post master.

6. At Chandernagore, Edward Colgnard, Esq., aged 37.

7. At sea, Mr. C. L. Smartt, of the H. C. Bengal Marine.

8. At Bhaugulpore, Monsieur Charles D'Abbadie, aged 41.

9. Drowned, at Bellary Factory, Commercolly, whilst crossing a temporary bamboo bridge, over a canal, Henry Crouch, son of E. R. Coser, Esq., Indigo planter, aged 11.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. Patrick Miller, of the ship *Bengal*, aged 19.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Bowman, of the ship *Mary Ann Webb*, aged 28.

— At Allahabad, Mr. G. T. Conolly, of the Sudder Board's Office, aged 20.

22. At Hanoar Factory, Jessore, Mr. L. T. McCowan, late of Suriscotte.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Ruben Harris, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Mr. Joaquim De Santos, aged 35.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Bruce, aged 30.

28. At Calcutta, Robert McClintock, Esq., aged 67.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Grose, aged 44.

Latelly. At Landour, Lieut. Sewell, of His Majesty's 15th Light Infantry.

Madras.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

SOOBROYAH MOODELLY.

Soobroyah, writer, in the commissariat department, head writer and cash keeper in the commissariat office at Bangalore, and formerly manager of the ordnance supply branch of the commissariat depart-

ment at the same station, placed in confinement by order of the Commander-in-chief, at the requisition of the Governor in Council.

Charge.—For fraud and embezzlement in the following instances :

(Here follow the several instances of the charge, fourteen in number, and of great length. Their substance is to charge the accused with defrauding the Company of various sums, to the amount of Rs. 76,389, by means of false receipts to indents for military stores, extra-workmen, &c., fraudulently obtained by him, as manager of ordnance, from the late Lieut. A. King, dep. comm. of ordnance, and the late Capt. H. Gregory, comm. of ordnance; by false bills for military stores, quilts, hospital clothing, provisions, forage, &c., supplied by him; by embezzlement, and by false entries in the commissariat books.)

The court found the prisoner not guilty on all and every of the instances of charge; and this finding was confirmed by the Commander-in-chief. The date of the charge is the 12th October 1835; that of the confirmation of sentence, the 1st July 1836.

NATIVE OFFICERS IN GOOMSOOR.

Jemadar Rungiah, of the 14th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of Brigadier Gen. H. G. A. Taylor, commanding the northern division of the army.

Charge.—For having, in action near Doorgaprasaud, on the 5th March 1836, misbehaved himself before the enemy, by setting an example of flight to the men of his detachment, and by abandoning his European officers.*

Finding on the charge.—guilty.

Sentence.—To suffer death by being blown from a gun, at such time and place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed,—but, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I commute the sentence of death awarded against Jemadar Rungiah, of the 14th regt. N. I., to transportation beyond sea for the term of his natural life.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.
Madras, May 18, 1836.

Jemadar Appasawmy, of the 10th N. I., placed in arrest by Capt. A. Wight, of the 8th regt. N. I.

First Charge.—For infamous and cowardly conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Oodiagherry, on the 8th March 1836, when ordered to proceed with a detachment of twenty-five men to join the

* See last vol., Asiatic Mail pp. 20, 79, 133.

head-quarters of his regt. at Bybully, refused to proceed, alleging that the enemy were in force upon that road, and that his detachment would be cut up, and persisting in such refusal until threatened with arrest.

Second Charge.—For having, at the Buracott Pass, on the following morning, misbehaved in a shameful manner, by turning and flying on the appearance of the enemy, without attempting to dislodge them, or to proceed on his march.

Finding on the first charge,—guilty. On the second charge,—guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to having, at the time and place therein-stated, retired on the appearance of the enemy, without attempting to dislodge them, or to proceed on his march; but not guilty of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—To be discharged the service.

Confirmed by the Commander-in-chief. Madras, May 26, 1836.

Subadar Shaik Meeran, of the 14th N.I., placed in arrest by Capt. A. C. Wight, of the 8th regt. N.I.

First Charge.—For having, on the 11th March 1836, disobeyed the orders of Capt. Wight, to proceed from Oodiagherry to Doorgaprasaud with a detachment of thirty men.

Second Charge.—For scandalous infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances. 1st. In having, on the same day, returned to Oodiagherry, although unopposed by an enemy, without exerting himself to overcome the obstacles in his path. 2d. In having, upon his return to Oodiagherry, on the same day, falsely represented to Capt. Wight, that the road to Doorgaprasaud was blocked up and impassable.

Finding on the first charge,—guilty. On the first instance of the second charge,—guilty of behaviour unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on the day therein-named, returned to Oodiagherry, although unopposed by an enemy, without exerting himself to overcome the obstacles in his path; but not guilty of scandalous infamous conduct, of which the court acquits him. On the second instance of the second charge,—not guilty.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank and pay for the period of four calendar months.

Confirmed by the Commander-in-chief. Madras, May 30, 1836.

Jemadar Lucknaud, of the 21st regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of Capt. Robert Butler, of the same regiment, commanding a detachment at Oodiagherry.

Charge.—For disobedience of orders, in

having, at Poornugger, on the 4th March 1836, sent a guard of a naigue and three privates, as an escort, with a despatch of great importance, from the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., to the officer commanding at Oodiagherry, instead of a naigue and six privates, as particularly ordered by Ens. G. H. S. Yates, of the 8th regt. N.I., his superior officer.

Second Charge.—For scandalous infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, at the same place, on the following day, prevaricated and persisted in falsely stating, when questioned by Ens. Yates, as to the reason of his orders having been disobeyed, that he (Ens. Yates) had ordered a naigue and three privates to be sent on the occasion in question.

Finding on both the charges,—not guilty.

Confirmed by the Commander-in-chief. Madras, June 4, 1836.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 15. *Norfolk*, Perry, from Padang.—16. *Star*, Brown, from Philadelphia.—18. *Integrity*, Pearson, from Hobart Town and Batavia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 19. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Bogg, 7th L.C., of a daughter.
Aug. 10. At Kutagherry, the lady of G. D. Drury, Esq., C.S., of a son.
14. At Cuddapah, the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 1. At Jaulnah, Lieut. G. S. Cotter, of the horse artillery, to Agnes Kilgour, niece of the late Col. F. P. Stewart, of the Madras army.
17. At Madras, Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., 6th Light Cavalry, and adjutant general of the army, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of Geo. Lys, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. In camp, at Goradah, in Goomoor, Capt. Thos. Sewell, of the 50th regt. N.I., deputy secretary to the Military Board.
11. At Madras, Mrs. Hosannah Arathoon, relict of the late C. Arathoon, Esq., aged 76.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE PAY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Bombay Castle, General Department, Feb. 19th 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish it as a general rule, that whenever the pay of a servant in any of the public establishments of Government is attached by a writ of court, and the party shall not effect an arrangement for the removal of the attachment within three months, the head of the department is authorized to discharge such servant from the service.

This rule is, however, to be understood to apply to such servants only, as are dismissible at pleasure.

DUSTOOREE, OR FEES.

Bombay Castle, General Department, May 3, 1836.—It having been brought to the notice of Government that a practice exists to a certain extent on the part of the native clerks and other subordinate officers in the employment of government, of receiving fees under the denomination of dustooree, dulalee, or whatever other name, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, having resolved on taking the most instant means for the suppression of this abuse for the future, hereby prohibits, in the most positive manner, all such persons from receiving fees, not expressly authorized, or gratuities from contractors or other persons, having occasion to transact business with government, or with any of the public offices or departments, upon pain of dismissal from the service, and those who, in times past, have been in the habit of submitting to such exactions, from supposing that they were sanctioned by authority, are hereby warned, that it will be to their own loss and detriment if they do so in future.

PAYMASTERS OF H. M. REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, July 12, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, (in substitution of the allowances heretofore drawn) that when a paymaster of one of His Majesty's regiments serving under this presidency shall be absent in Europe, the committee of paymastership performing the duties, shall draw an allowance of four rupees per diem, with the office establishment fixed for a regiment of infantry, or dragoons, in the government G. Os. of the 28th Nov. and of the 17th Dec. 1835.

RULES FOR THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 11, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules for the pay department of the Indian navy.

The pursers are to receive the amount of all abstracts for the officers and men of their respective ships, and to distribute it in detail under the order of their commanders.

The pay of the officers and men only who are present is to be inserted in the abstracts, and that of those who are absent is not to be drawn until their return.

When officers or men are transferred from one ship to another, a statement of the pay due, and of the advances and issues of slops, &c., is to be sent with

them, to enable the pursers of the ships into which they are received, to draw the whole of the pay due to them.

The paymaster is to make all necessary deductions on the face of the abstract, and to furnish the purser with a detailed statement of them, to enable him to recover the amount from the individuals.

A book is to be kept in every ship showing the account of each individual, which is open to the inspection of the superintendent commodore, or any senior officer inspecting the ship.

The master attendant is to receive and distribute the pay of the crews of the "Bunder" and other boats in his charge.

The pensioners of the Indian Navy are placed under the inspector of the pension list, by whom their pay will be drawn in the same manner as that of the military pensioners.

REGIMENTAL STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Clause xxi. of the G. O. 28th August 1823 (Military Code, page 583, article 124), and to direct that in future, regimental staff allowances be governed by the same rules as are now applicable to the general staff only. The existing rules regarding horse allowances to officers of the general staff, are also made applicable to regimental staff officers.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

July 13. Mr. W. Kennedy to be junior native commissioner at Kurnulla, in zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

July 23. Mr. S. Mansfield to be assistant to acting principal collector of Poona, and to be placed under Mr. Goldsmid in taouks of Indapoore, Mohole, and Marha.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins was examined in the regulations of government on the 25th June, by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Lieut. P. R. Lumley, 9th Bengal N.I., as assistant magistrate, and to appoint that officer magistrate in the districts of Ahmednuggur, Poona, Conkan, and Dharwar, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

Mr. R. T. Webbe returned to his duty in the ship *Hashemy*, which arrived at Bombay on the 5th August.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 5, 1836.—Capt. A. P. Hockin, European regt., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

1st L. C. Lieut. C. L. J. Dupre, having resigned on 28th July 1834, prior to his prom. on 5th Dec. 1834, his commission of lieut. is to be cancelled, and Cornet W. F. Curus to be lieut., v. Poole prom.; date 5th Dec. 1834.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. A. J. Jukes, 17th N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Humsale, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Christie.

Capt. A. N. Corsellis, 18th N.I., to be paymaster of Poona division of army, in suc. to Capt. Ogilvie.

Capt. R. Bulkley, 20th N.I., to officiate as paymaster of above division, from 1st July, pending arrival of Capt. Corsellis.

July 8.—Maj. P. P. Wilson, 2d L.C., to have command at Sholapore, as a temporary arrangement; date 1st April.

July 20.—Ens. L. Scott, 26th, at his own request, removed to 17th N.I., as 3d ensign, and to rank next below Ens. W. R. Simpson.

July 23.—Major J. Clark, 22d N.I., permitted to retire from service from this date, on pension of his rank.

Cadets of Infantry C. P. Rigby and T. A. Cowper admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. John Hamilton, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

July 20.—Surg. Glen to continue to perform duties of medical officer on the Neelgherries, until further orders.

July 20.—22d N.I. Capt. H. Dunbabin to be major, Lieut. L. W. Hart to be capt., and Ens. H. Boyd to be lieut., in suc. to Clark retired; date 22d July 1836.

Aug. 2.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. J. Forbes, brigade major in Candesh, to assume command of Malhoom brigade from Capt. Smith, from 16th July.—Brev. Capt. T. H. Otley, 26th N.I., to act as interp. of 21st do., from 16th July.—Lieut. A. J. Jukes, 17th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment in Myhe Cantonment, consisting of 350 rank and file, from 9th June.

Capt. H. James, 18th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Kulladghee, v. Capt. H. Corsellis.

Aug. 4.—Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I., to assume command at Ahmedabad, in consequence of Brigadier Gen. Salter's departure from the station; date of order 7th March.

Aug. 5.—Ens. W. B. Pousonby, right wing European regt., removed, at his own request, to 22d N.I., as 4th ensign, and to rank next below Ens. A. C. Shaw, of that regt.

Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M. 17th regt., until further orders.

Aug. 15.—Cadet of Cavalry E. C. Campbell admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry J. A. Evans, Robert Fitzgerald, A. S. Young, E. T. Peacock, Wm. Falconer, and J. S. Cahill admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. D. Davidson, 10th N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Kulladghee, from 25th July, until relieved by Capt. James.

Infantry. Major R. Sutherland to be lieut. col., v. Garraway dec.; date of rank 30th May 1836.

13th N.I. Capt. H. G. Roberts to be major, Lieut. C. W. Wenn to be capt., and Ens. H. W. Diggle to be lieut., in suc. to Sutherland prom.; date of rank 13th May 1836.

* Aug. 26.—Lieut. J. Penny, 1st L.C., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., from 1st August.

1st L.C. Cornet H. B. Combe to be lieut., v. Vardon dec., with rank from 31st July 1836.

Cadet of Infantry E. Beale admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 1st L.C., from 2d August.

Sept. 6.—Col. H. S. Osborne (having arrived from England) appointed to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general, and to command northern division of army from this date.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 5. Capt. J. H. M. Martin, artillery.—Capt. H. Liddell, 11th N.I.—23. Capt. W. N. T. Smece, 6th N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. McK. Lyon.—Aug. 15. Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

July 5.—The following temporary appointments made:—Midshipman Selby, to charge of the *Margaret* cutter, from 27th to 28th Dec. 1835; as midshipman to the *Phoenix* guard vessel, from 1st to 3d May 1836; to charge of the *Blowany*, from 4th to 20th May; and to the *Bhesma*, from 1st to 27th

May.—Midshipman Fell, to charge of the cutter *Nerbudda*, from 28th May to 6th June 1836.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. A. S. Williams to be assistant to superintendent of the Indian Navy, in succession to Lieut. Whitelock.

Lieut. C. Robinson to be assistant to controller of the dock yard, in suc. to Lieut. Williams.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 6. Mr. Midshipman Christopher, to Neigherry Hills, for six months, from 1st March last, for health.—26. Lieut. H. Whitelock, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 20. *Acn*, M^{rs} Alpin, from Cape and Mauritius.—20. *Hidvoss*, Abco Backer, from Mocha (with 70 native pilgrims).—Aug. 1. H.H. the Nizam's bark *Merca*, Ally ben Nasser, from Mocha (with 350 native pilgrims).—3. *Kishnan Finslay*, Russell, from Liverpool; *Tered*, Lawson, from ditto; and *Cherokee*, Smith, from New York.—5. *Princess Victoria*, Bisset, from Greenock; *Blake*, Thompson, from Liverpool and *Harshmy*, Hyde, from London.—6. *May Bibby*, Cumming, from Liverpool.—11. *Earl of Clare*, Svett, from China.—16. *Waverley*, Herbert, from Mocha.—17. *Eliza*, Waters, from Zanzibar.—18. *John William Dove*, Towill, from Busloire and Muscat.—20. *Symmetry*, Riley, from London.—SEPT. *Tory*, Reid, from Liverpool.—5. *Discovery*, Hall, from Mocha (with the London mail of 1st July.—8. *Huddersfield*, Hall, from Liverpool; and *Walmey Castle*, Bourchier, from London.—9. *Surrey*, Sinclair, from Sydney.—12. *Enphrates*, Buckham, from London; *George Canning*, Wina, from ditto; and *Asia*, Mo-s, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures.

JULY 27. *Lord William Bentinck*, Munro, for London; and *Prince Regent*, Biles, for China.—31. *Hinda*, Lowthian, for Liverpool; *Castle Huntley*, Jolly, for China; *Emma*, Pickett, for Madras; *Carnatic*, Piondford, for China; and *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, for ditto.—Aug. 2. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, for Madras and China.—9. *Reliance*, Bowen, and *Karo*, Shepherd, both for Liverpool.—10. *John M^{rs} Lellan*, M^{rs} Donald, for London.—12. *Princess Victoria*, Bisset, for Calcutta.—15. *Ann*, M^{rs} Alpin, for Calcutta; and *Ingles*, Wise, for China.—25. *Kishnan Finslay*, Russell, for Calcutta; and *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for London.—26. *May Bibby*, Cumming, for Liverpool.—31. *Europe*, Donaldson, for London.—SEPT. 2. *Hidvoss*, for Calcutta.—3. *Blake*, Thompson, for Liverpool.—9. *Symmetry*, Riley, for Calcutta.—12. *Mahabar*, Frobisher, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Sept. 12) — £4. to £4. 4s. per ton.

To sail.—The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, on 16th Sept., for Bussorah, with a mail for England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At Rycote, the wife of Mr. James Tant, 1st L.C., of a son.

July 27. Mrs. Cabral, of a daughter.

30. At Tannah, the lady of J. M. Davies, Esq., C.S., of a son (since dead).

Aug. 1. At Poona, the lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th regt., of a son.

4. At Giggam, the lady of Ens. Chadwick, 8th regt., of a daughter.

6. At Baroda, the lady of W. Courtney, Esq., C.S., of a son.

11. At Colabah, the lady of J. Harcourt, Esq., surgeon H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, of a son.

12. Mrs. J. Mullaly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 11. At Bombay, Mr. Thomas Strangeway to Miss Elizabeth Wilkina.

Aug. 1. At Bycullah, Robert Wigram, son of William Crawford, Esq., M.P., to Margaret Urquhart, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Cruickshank, of Arbroath, N.B.

2. At Byculla, Capt. J. M. Short, 18th regt. N.I., to Theresa, third daughter of the late Wm. Reynolds, Esq., of Lymington, Hampshire.

DEATHS.

July 10. At Rajcote, of cholera, aged 27. Thos. M. Dickinson, Esq., of the 14th regt. N.I., second assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, and son of Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, chief engineer.

16. At Surat, Julia Christian, wife of William Birdwood, Esq., of the civil service, aged 23.

31. At Rajcote, of typhus fever, Lieut. Walter Vardon, qu. mast. 1st. L.C., aged 26.

Aug. 9. Mrs. C. J. Davids, aged 67.

15. At Poona, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. W. H. B. Hessian, H.M. 22d regt., and wife of M. Schooff, Esq., late of H.M. 54th regt., aged 31.

Ceylon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Capt. Conrady, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be commandant of Rutnapoora, v. Capt. Simmonds.

BIRTHS.

June 17. At Matura, the lady of A. E. Andree, of a son.

20. At Galle, the lady of C. A. Vanderstraaten, Esq., of a daughter.

July 12. At Colombo, the lady of the Rev. Owen Glenie, chaplain, of a son.

17. At Colombo, the lady of the Hon. J. Perling, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

June 5. At Colombo, D. C. Fretz, Esq., late registrar of the Vice Admiralty Court, aged 49.

23. At Colombo, Mrs. Gambs.

Aug. 10. Mr. G. M. Nell, aged 38.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 6. *Sanguenay*, from Cape and Batavia. —12. *Henry Clay*, from Boston. —15. *Poltur*, from Batavia. —24. *Lord Lochter*, from Bombay. —27. *Ellen*, from London and Penang; *Upton Castle*, from Bombay. —29. *Vanguard*, from Sydney; *Diana*, from Calcutta and Penang. —Aug. 1. *Tro*, from Liverpool. —3. *Julith*, from Liverpool (for China). —4. *Amelia*, from Batavia.

BIRTH.

July 3. At Singapore, the lady of John Poynton, Esq., harbour-master, of a son.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Batavia.—July 25. *Integrity*, from Sydney (for China); *William Lockerby*, from Sydney (for ditto); *Planter*, from London; *Regulus*, from Liverpool (for China). —30. *Alfred*, from Greenock. —Aug. *Nelson Wood*, from Liverpool (for Singapore); *Jumna*, from Liverpool; *Eliza Jane*, from Liverpool. —13. *Addingham*, from Swan River. —22. *Royal Saxon*, from England. —23. *Thomas Harrison*, from Sydney; *Duxbury*, from Mauritius. —24. *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool (for China); *Juliet*, from Liverpool and Rio. —27. *Tarquain*, from Liverpool; *Jane Brown*, from Clyde. —Sept. 1. *Enterprise*, from Liverpool.

Arrivals in the Straits of Sunda.—July 11. *Princess Victoria*, from London. —27. *Hortensia*, from Liverpool and Cape (for Singapore). —Aug. 22. *Bellona*, from Rotterdam; *Alexander Baring*, from London (for China). —25. *Samuel Winter*, from Liverpool. —28. *Alexander*, from Liverpool. —31. *Elera*, from Glasgow.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Canton.—June 24. *Lady Clifford*, from Manila; *Henry Wellesley*, from Singapore. —25. *Karl of Balvarras*, from Madras; *Martha*, and *Exchange*, both from Liverpool; *Favourite*, from Samarang. —27. *Solway*, from Liverpool. —28. *Julia*, from Singapore; *Inca*, from Liverpool; *James Pottison*, and *Susan*, both from Samarang; *Diana*, from Sourabaya; *Eleanor*, from London. —*Muttakerat*, from Liverpool and Manila.

BIRTH.

Jan. 12, 1836. At Macao, the lady of Don Gabriel de Yrurtagoyena, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 12. At Macao, Senhor Joaquim Joze Ferreira Veiga to Joanna Anna, second daughter of Jacob Gabriel Ullman, Esq., formerly chief of the Swedish factory at Canton.

DEATH.

Feb. 28. At Canton, in his 60th year, Cengsu, a native merchant, connected with the foreign trade for upwards of forty years.

New South Wales.

APPOINTMENTS.

July 10. Francis Allman, Esq., to be police magistrate for district of Campbell Town; and Geo. Stewart, Esq., to be ditto for district of Goulburn.

BIRTHS.

April 25. The lady of Wm. Bell, Esq., of Chestnut Park, Hunter's River, of a son and heir.

May 6. At Maitland, the lady of H. J. Pilcher, Esq., of a son.

14. Mrs. Burke, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. G. M. Simpson, of a son.

21. At Cedar-bark, Maitland, Mrs. Fletcher, of a daughter.

June 4. At Moore Bank, the lady of H. Bayly, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Sydney, Mrs. Barnett, of a son.

— Mrs. James Alderson, of a son.

10. Mr. Thos. Smith, of a daughter.

12. At Sydney, Mrs. Ellis, of a son.

13. At Sydney, the wife of George Cavanagh, Esq., of a son.

26. At Ramham, Bathurst, the lady of Thomas Rame, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Ramham, the lady of J. W. Lowe, Esq., of a daughter.

July 5. Mrs. H. A. Castles, of a son.

9. At Maitland, the lady of A. B. Lowe, Esq. R.N., of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Henderson, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. Curlewis, of a daughter.

21. Mrs. Alex. Andrews, of a son.

Lately. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Pearson, of the *Lady of the Lake*, of a son and heir.

— Mrs. B. Davies, of a son.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Broad, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 2. At Sydney, Mr. Ainsworth to Anne Jane, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Bowen.

12. At Sydney, Edw. D. Day, Esq., of H.M. 6th regt., and police magistrate Vale of Clwyd, to Margaret, daughter to James Raymond, Esq., postmaster-general.

16. At Sydney, Capt. J. S. Papps, late of the *Wolfe*, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Ikin, of Cumberland Street.

26. At Sydney, Robert Lowe, Esq., of Mudgee, to Miss Eliza Sophia Middleton, of Sydney.

June 3. At Macquarie Park, Prospect, Capt. Morris, of the *Australian*, to Sarah, daughter of Mrs. Charles Whalan, of that place.

7. William Aird, Esq., Belleisle, to Mrs. Ann Campbell, Sydney.

25. At Sydney, T. C. Harrington, Esq., assistant colonial secretary, to Frances Leonora, eldest

daughter of the Hon. Alex. M'Leay, Esq., colonial secretary.

27. At Sydney. Mr. P. C. Abbott, eldest son of P. H. Abbott, Esq., of Brunswick Square, London, to Miss Helen Maria Ashton, of Hunter street, Sydney.

July 7. At Sydney, John O'Brien, Esq., late of the King's County, and now of the Sydney College, to Mrs. Mary Ann Thompson, relict of J. P. Thompson, Esq., of Cork.

— At Sydney, Mr. Charles Whalan to Miss Elizabeth Harper.

9. At Sydney, Mr. John Marsden, of Loma estate, Mulgoa Forest, to Sarah, second daughter of Gilbert Munro, Esq., Brighton estate, St. Vincent.

15. At Reevesdale, Inverary, John S. Murphy, Esq., of Killarney, Ireland, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of James R. Styles, Esq.

25. At Sydney, Henry O'Brien, Esq., J. P., of Yass, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt. McDonald, H.M. 17th regt.

DEATHS.

May 5. At Windsor, Mr. William Christy, son of Benj. Christy, Esq., Chalk Dale House, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, England.

10. Suddenly, at his seat Oswald, Hunter's River, William Harper, Esq., aged 44. He had the melancholy misfortune, about nine years since, to lose his eye-right in government service, which he has endured with the greatest of patience.

14. Mr. David Wilcocks, of Sydney.

17. At Ironbank Hill, near Newcastle, John Laurie Platt, Esq., aged 54. Mr. Platt was one of the first emigrant settlers on Hunter's River.

18. At Sydney, Mr. R. Dorward, aged 26.

20. At Maitland, Mrs. Walter Rotton.

26. Aged 42, Elizabeth Eleanor, wife of Capt. John Foreman, of Denmark Cottage, Parramatta.

— At Sydney, Mr. Joseph Inch, aged 46.

28. At Sydney, John Wighton, Esq., J. P., of Brandon, Hunter's River.

29. At Penrith, Miss Charlotte East.

30. At Sydney, suddenly, the Rev. Richard Hill, many years officiating clergyman of St. James's Church, aged 53.

June 2. At Sydney, Mr. Newman, an old and respected colonist.

7. At Sydney, at an advanced age, Hannah, wife of Daniel Cooper, Esq., of the firm of Cooper and Levy, warehousemen.

11. Whilst proceeding to his estate on the Lower Hawkesbury, William Ascough, Esq., aged 60. The melancholy event is supposed to have happened by the vessel, in which he was a passenger, being upset by a sudden gust of wind, by which all on board, in number eight persons, perished.

July 3. At Sydney, Mr. George Best.

7. At Clareville, Dr. Rush.

10. At Sydney, in her 24th year, Amelia, wife of Mr. A. Hunt, of the General Post Office.

14. At Hunter's River, Dr. Parmeter, aged 48, after a residence of nineteen years in this colony.

17. At Denham Court, Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. Allman, late of the 48th regt.

Lately. At Sydney, Mr. John Stubbs, aged 24.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—June 18. *Guiana*, from London and Cape.—19. *Rega*, from Mauritius.—25. *Highlander*, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—26. *Mid Lothian*, from Leith.—27. *Orswell*, from China.—July 22. *Estivine*, from London.

Western Australia.

MARRIAGES.

April 14. At Freemantle, S. G. Henty, Esq., son of Thomas Henty, Esq., of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, to Miss Jane Pace, second daughter of Capt. Walter Pace, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. At Albany, Arthur Trimmer, Esq., of Swan River, to Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. Sir Richard Spencer, C.B., of King George's Sound.

DEATH.

March 16. At Freemantle, Mr. Alfred Unwin.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Aug. 28. *Jannet*, *Indemnity*, and *Risk* all from London.—Sept. 3. *Emerald*, from Liverpool; *Paragon*, from Bristol.

Departures.—Aug. 14. *Augustus*, for Calcutta.—18. *Arturus*, for Ceylon.—21. *Beloni*, for Calcutta.—Sept. 3. *City of Edinburgh*, for Madras.—4. *Lady Wilmot Houston*, for Ceylon.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 21.—His Exc. the Governor has been pleased, on the recommendation of his Honour the Lieut. Governor of the Eastern Districts, to make the following appointments: viz.—Duncan Campbell, Esq., civil commissioner of Albany and Somerset, to resume his duties as resident magistrate of Albany on 1st October.—Jonathan Hudson, Esq., agent general for the Kafir tribes, to act also as secretary to the lieutenant governor.—Mr. William Beddy to be clerk to the said secretary.—Mr. Hector Lowen to be clerk to the clerk of the peace of Albany, v. Beddy.

Sept. 23.—Jacobus J. Le Sueur, Esq., to be assistant resident magistrate of Cape Town.

Pieter Auret, Esq., to be assistant judge and superintendent of police of Cape Town.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 26. *Lady Nugent*, from Sheerness (for V.D. Land).—19. *Hera*, from Cork.—Oct. 2. *Capricorn*, from Liverpool.—3. *Roselind*, from Havre; *Curmoult*, from London.—5. *Surex*, from Liverpool for V.D. Land.—10. *Loonathoff* from London; *John Marsh*, from Llanelly; and *Crescent*, from Liverpool.—14. *Brurbornebury*, from London.—15. *Carnatic*, from London.—*Wellington*, from London.

BIRTH.

Sept. 26. At D'Urban, Mrs. Beck, of a daughter

St. Helena.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 17. Capt. J. F. G. Campbell, H.M. 91st regt., to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles C. Alexander, Royal engineers.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE PRIVY COUNCIL,
Nov. 26.

Motee Lal Oppudhia, v. Juggernaut Gurg.—This was an appeal from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Bengal. After hearing counsel for the Appellant,

Lord Brougham intimated, that their lordships did not intend to call upon the counsel for the respondent, considering that the appellant had not made out a case sufficiently strong, on the two objections urged by him against the decree of the court below, to justify their lordships in reversing it. The decree of the court below was, therefore, affirmed, but without costs.

Dec. 5.

Jannohee-das v. the King, at the pros. of H. Doss.—This was an appeal from the Supreme Court, Calcutta. The appellant was convicted of a conspiracy, and applied to the Supreme Court for a new trial; this application was refused, and against this refusal the present appeal was brought.

Sir J. Busanquet gave judgment, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court, granting leave to the appellant to have a new trial.

Dec. 14.

Rajunder Narain Rai and others v. Bijai Govind Sing.—This was an application to amend an order in council of the 16th April 1834, confirming a report of their lordships.* The applicants were the appellants on that occasion (which was an appeal from Bengal), and were at the time minors; their guardian, however, although in possession of funds to carry on the appeal, neglected their interests, and the case was heard in the absence of any party to represent them. The report of their lordships, which was confirmed by His Majesty in Council, affirmed the decree of the court below.

Lord Brougham said that, under the circumstances, their lordships would advise His Majesty to amend the Order in Council, and to re-hear the appeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE
LIBRARY.

The late Rev. Dr. Morrison, in the year 1824, brought to England a collection of Chinese books, in every branch of the literature of that nation, which he had obtained by great perseverance, and at an

* See Vol. XIV. p. 142.

expense of £2,000. It consists of about 900 distinct works, occupying nearly 10,000 (Chinese) volumes, and forming undoubtedly the most complete library of Chinese literature to be found in Europe. His design, in bringing this library to England, was to offer it as a free gift to his country, provided it could be rendered the means of introducing into it the study, and of establishing, in one of its seats of literature, a school for the cultivation of the Chinese language. Not meeting with encouragement in this primary design, he projected a society, under the title of "The Language Institution," to whose apartments in Bartlett's Buildings the library was transferred. The object of the Institution was to give instruction to all persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the Chinese and other Oriental languages; and gratuitously to such as intended to devote their attainments to the propagation of Christianity. Dr. Morrison himself attended, at stated hours, and gave instructions in Chinese to several pupils. After his return to China, the Institution languished, and at length was closed. The library, according to the doctor's directions, was placed, under the care of Trustees, in the house of the London Missionary Society, where it still remains. The Trustees have since made several efforts to dispose of it to the government and other public bodies, in their own country, but without success. In the mean time, the attention of the Professor of Chinese in the college of France having been attracted to it, and a catalogue granted, overtures of purchase for the Royal Library of Paris were made, on the communication of which to the doctor, he declared it to be his determination that it should not be sent out of England. In consequence of the death of Dr. Morrison, and the very inadequate provision which is found for the support of his widow, and a family of seven children,—five under the age of ten years, (and one only, his eldest son, provided for),—it becomes imperative that this unique collection should be rendered available to the better support of his family, and the education and future establishment of his children. To give effect to this interesting measure, by inviting an extended and liberal subscription for the purchase of the library, is the object of the present address.

It would derogate from the honour of the country, to doubt that a plan, intended to express public esteem for the memory, and benevolent feeling towards the family, of a man, whose name—whether he is regarded as the founder of the Anglo-Chinese College, the compiler of his *great*

Chinese and English dictionary, the chief translator of the Holy Scriptures into Chinese, or for many years the able servant of the East-India Company, as Chinese translator to their factory at Canton,—presents so many claims to the esteem of his countrymen, will meet with their cordial support. From Dr. Morrison's original intention in bringing this library to England, it is concluded that a destination of it, which shall render it instrumental in promoting the study of the Chinese language in Great Britain, will erect the best monument to his memory, and accomplish his patriotic desire thereby to confer an important benefit upon his country. With this view, the friends of the deceased, who have undertaken to conduct the measure now submitted to public attention, beg respectfully to recommend, that, as the library will be obtained by voluntary donations, the Trustees of the fund shall be authorised to present it, as a gift, to one of the most eminent literary institutions of the metropolis, the directors of which shall be willing to institute A PROFESSORSHIP OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE. The increased interest which recent political events have given to the vast and important regions of the globe, over which that language and its cognate dialects prevail, seems to invite Great Britain, at this crisis, to the honour as well as the advantages of adopting a measure which, together with other important results, may yield facilities to the formation of future relations between the Chinese and British nations.

These views are submitted to the consideration of the public, in the confidence that they will meet with the concurrence and support of Englishmen of all ranks, at home and abroad, who feel it an honour done to their country, when unassuming merit and disinterested labours for the good of mankind meet from it a sure, though it may only be a posthumous reward.

The following gentlemen have consented to become Trustees of the fund to be raised, until the library shall be legally conveyed to the Institution which shall accede to the proposed terms: Sir George Thos. Staunton, Bart., Samuel Mills, Esq., Wm. Alers Hankey, Esq.

Donations will be received by the following bankers: Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; and Messrs. Hankey, and Co.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The report of the Translation Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society on the versions of the Scriptures, states, with respect to the oriental versions, as follows: 'The Committee have had the pleasure of receiving, by the hands of Archdeacon

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22, No. 85.

Corrie, now Bishop of Madras, a copy of the Persian version of the Liturgy, which had been completed at Calcutta, before his departure from India. The Bishop having stated, in his conference with the Committee, that he considered a Teloo-goo version of the Liturgy would be very useful, and was likely soon to be very much wanted in southern India, his lordship has been empowered, in conjunction with the district Committee at Madras, to make arrangements for effecting a translation into that language. The Committee have received, from both the Bishop of Calcutta and the Bishop of Madras, testimonies to the value of the report made to the Committee, last year, by Professor H. H. Wilson, of Oxford, on the state of the existing versions of the Holy Scriptures in the Indian languages. The Bishop of Calcutta states, that the report, and the suggestions of the Committee, should be well and anxiously considered by himself and the authorities of Bishop's College. The Syndicate of Bishop's College had agreed to print an edition of Dr. Pococke's version of the Liturgy in Arabic; the parts which were wanting in the original edition having been supplied by Mr. Tytler, and other members of the Syndicate. The new Arabic version of the Liturgy, which was noticed in the last report, has been completed; and has been brought from Malta to England, by the Rev. C. F. Schlienz, under whose superintendence it has been executed. The residence of Mr. Schlienz in England will enable the Committee to have the whole work thoroughly examined; and from the report which has been made to them of such parts as have been examined, they entertain great hopes that it will be found worthy of the Society, and will be generally acceptable to Oriental Christians. They consider that the circumstance of the older version having been completed simultaneously at Calcutta, will give additional interest to the new work, and will enable them to make it more perfect."

FULL BATTAs.

We are glad to find that the despatch, granting full batta to all European officers within two hundred miles of each presidency, has this week been forwarded to India. This beneficial measure will afford great relief to the officers of the Indian army, at the large European stations, such as Belgaum, Bellary, and Dinapore; and moreover, places the Madras and Bombay officers on an equality, in point of batta, with those of Bengal.—*Naval and Mil. Gaz.* Dec. 24.

JAPAN. WARE.

In the minutes of evidence before the Committee of the Commons on Arts and Manufactures, is that of Mr. Samuel (1)

Willey, a japanner of Birmingham, who was examined touching that branch of trade in England. Speaking of the Chinese japan-ware, he says: "the material they (the Chinese) use I consider one great means of their goods looking so much better than ours. Their material, after it is laid on, whether it is gold or gold powder, is never varnished, and there is a degree of brilliancy and richness that never appears after it is varnished: we are obliged to varnish ours to preserve its colours, in doing which, we lose a great part of its brilliancy. Some years ago, we procured gold powder from China, and could make it appear of the same appearance as that from Canton; and we found it very valuable indeed for the purpose of imitating the Indian cabinets, and the various articles we have to copy or repair; but there is a different appearance, as different as possibly can be, between the Indian gold and gold powder, and that of British manufacture; and the material they use for laying on the gold is different: we are informed it is gum extracted from trees, and when the parts are laid on, they are the very same as though you cut small gold wires and laid them in—there is that prominence." He adds, that they could not procure this gold powder in trade; that it was not analyzed, but he thinks it is prepared by a chemical process.—p. 59, a. 775—786.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

On the 17th December 1836, a piece of plate was presented to J. Giverson, Esq. by the mothers and guardians of various wards connected with the Bengal Military Orphan Society, as a token of sincere gratitude, for his unremitting attention, and unceasing exertions to promote their comfort and welfare, during the many years he retained the situation of agent to the Society.

"THE CHARLES EATON."

Copies of two papers, written by Capt. Lewis of H. M. Schooner *Isabella*, (despatched to Torres Straits, in search of the crew of the *Charles Eaton*, left with the natives of Murray's Island, in July 1836, have been transmitted to England from Batavia, where they were dropped by the Commander of the H.E.I.C. brig-of-war *Tigris*. Capt. Lewis therein states, that he has ascertained that the passengers and crew of the vessel, which was wrecked on the barrier reef, had been murdered by the savages, except two, John Ireland, boy of the *Charles Eaton*, and a little boy named William Doyley, son of Captain Doyley, of the Bengal artillery. Ireland states that the captain and passengers and crew, landing on two rafts, were murdered in his presence by the savages of Boydang,

an island in lat. 9° 56' 15"; long. 143° 11' 40". The two survivors were saved from the Boydang savages by the natives of Murray's Island, by whom they were well treated. Capt. Lewis landed on Boydang, and found the skulls, arranged under a shed, in the middle of the island, near the place where the savages feasted on their victims. He conveyed them on board, and destroyed the skull-house and walls, and every coco-nut tree on the island.

RETIREMENTS, &c. FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pensioned in England.—Mr. P. M. Wyuch, senior merchant.—Mr. J. S. Uduy, factor, on 19th Oct. 1836.—Lieut. Edward Maybery, pension established, from 5th Oct. 1836.

Retired.—Capt. Robert McMullin, 44th N.I., from 21st July 1831.—Capt. H. C. Baker, artillery, from 9th July 1836.—Lieut. James Woods, of infantry, from 16th Oct. 1834.—Lieut. Charles Cook, invalids.—Surg. C. M. Macleod, from 24th Aug. 1836.—Rev. James Bryce, D.D., chaplain, from 18th Aug. 1836.

Resigned.—Lieut. Godfrey Green, 48th N.I., from 15th July 1835.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. David Ross, of infantry, from 11th Sept. 1834.—Major St. John B. French, European regt., from 6th Sept. 1836.—Capt. Wm. Elsey, of infantry, from 15th Nov. 1834.—Capt. Robert Frew, 44th N.I., from 9th July 1834.—Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, artillery, from 22d June 1836.—Lieut. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I., from 9th Aug. 1836.—Lieut. R. H. Lushington, of invalids, from 6th July 1836.—Assist. Surg. R. R. Green (Lord Clive Fund).

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. James Barclay, of infantry, from 25th July 1836.—Capt. Thomas Bell, 4th N.I., from 15th June 1836.—Lieut. A. W. B. Paterson, 1st L. C.—Surg. John McNeill, M.D., from 4th June 1836.

Resigned.—M. Lieut. H. W. Allardice, of engineers, from 29th June 1836.

Name removed from Army List (having been absent five years).—Surg. Wm. Dalgairns, M.D., from 15th Nov. 1833.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Staff Assist. Surg. W. Grant to be assist. surg., v. Wilkins prom. in 41st F. (23 Dec. 36).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet Thos. Pattle to be lieut. by purch., v. Ellis app. to 9th L. Drags: T. M. L. Weguelin to be cornet by purch., v. Pattle (both 23 Dec. 36).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. E. Simmons to be adj., v. Robinson prom. (11 June 36).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. F. Dyke to be lieut., v. Richardson dec. (9 Sept. 36); Ens. W. W. Paterson from 2d W. I. regt., to be ens., v. Dyke (16 Dec.).

17th Foot (at Bombay). Surg. Alex. Hamilton, M.D., from 41st regt. to be surgeon, v. Radford dec. (23 Dec. 36).

21st Foot (at Van Diemen's Land). Lieut. F. G. Ainslie to be adj., v. Young who resigns the adjutancy only (16 Dec. 36).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Geo. Sweeny to be ens. by purch., v. Smyth who retires (25 Nov. 36).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. H. B. Higgins, from h. p. Canadian Fencibles, to be lieut. v. Richard Boys who exch. (23 Dec. 36).

20th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Hardinge to be lieutenant, v. Lloyd dec. (25 June 36); Ens. H. W. Humphreys to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Hardinge whose prom. by purchase, has been cancelled, and J. F. Dalrymple to be ens., v. Humphreys (both 2 Dec.).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Richard Olpherts to be ens. by purchase, v. Compton, whose app. has not taken place 2 Dec. 35).

41st Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. W. M. Wilkins, from 4th Drags. to be surgeon, v. Hamilton app. to 17th F. 23 Dec. 36.

49th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. S. Blyth to be major by purchase, v. Conry who e. prom. by purchase, has been cancelled. (22 Nov. 36).

50th Foot (in New South Wales). Lieut. R. P. Terry, from Rifle Brigade, to be lieutenant, v. Monkton who exch. (6th Dec. 36); Ens. R. Waddy to be lieutenant, v. Hatton dec. (4 May 36); J. J. Knuch to be ens. v. Waddy (16 Dec.).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. R. Magrath to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Daubney prom.; and H. H. Warren to be ens. by purchase, v. Magrath. (both 9 Dec. 36).

59th Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. J. W. Frith to be lieutenant-col. by purchase, v. Clifford who retires; Capt. W. Firebrace to be major by purchase, v. Frith; Lieut. T. Bridge to be capt. by purchase, v. Firebrace; and Ens. J. P. Hume to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Bridge (all 16 Dec. 36); C. Wm. Thompson to be ens. by purchase, v. Hume prom. 23 Dec.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Assist. Surg. Willet Blake, from 90th F. to be surgeon, v. St. John prom. (9 Dec. 36).

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. Nicholas to be lieutenant, v. Stoddard dec. (25 May 36); Ens. and Adj. W. Gay to have rank of lieutenant, (27 do.); Wm. McNair to be ens., v. Nicholas 2 Dec.).

63d Foot (at Madras). Ens. A. Lynch, from 1st Buffs. to be lieutenant, King's Town in London, to be ens. v. F. S. Cassan who exch. (25 Nov. 36); Ens. P. T. Cox to be lieutenant, v. Blyton dec. (16th Dec. 36); Wm. Hutchins to be ens., v. Cox (24 Dec.).

79th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. F. R. Nash, from Ceylon Rifle Regt. to be lieutenant, v. Morris who exch. (16 Dec. 36).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Henry Du Vernet to be 2d lieutenant, v. Hamilton dec. (25 Nov. 36). Lieut. Wm. Morris, from 79th F., to be 1st lieutenant, v. Nash who exch. (16 Dec.).

Brevet.—Capt. Wm. Eley, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, and a private of Company's depot at Chatham, to have local rank of Captain, while employed in England (2 Dec. 36); Major James Michael, Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to be lieutenant-col. in East Indies only (15th May 36).

The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service to have temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley at Chatham for field instructions in art of sapping and mining:—H. B. Smith and W. F. Marriott (24 Dec. 36).

Maj.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, second in command of the Bengal army, has appointed his son, Captain Willoughby Cotton, of the 41th, to be aide-de-camp. Maj.-Gen. James Watson, on the Bengal army, whom Sir Willoughby replaces, is ordered home.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 1. *Brigade*, Cressby, from Bengal 6th July, and *Hindoo*, Lowthian, from Bombay 31st July, both at Liverpool.—*Onga*, Nicholson, from Madras 19th July, and Mauritius 24th Aug.; off Margate.—2. *Refugee*, Bowen, from Bombay 9th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*John McLellan*, McDonald, from Bombay 10th Aug.; and *William Ingles*, Tiller, from N. S. Wales 19th June; both at Deal.—*Symmetry*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 24th July; off Dover.—*Marquis of Lansdown*, Plant, from South Seas; off Beechy Head.—3. *Lord William Bentinck*, Monro, from Bombay 27th July; and *Morinus*, Patterson, from Penang; both at Deal.—*Pasha*, Turner, from Singapore 16th Aug., at Margate.—*J. Sumatra*, Richards, from Pinang

16th July; *Roadend*, Sinclair, from Cape 13th Oct.; and *Achilles*, Duncan, from the Mauritius 11th Sept., and Cape 7th Oct.; all at Deal.—7. *Mar. Baber*, Cummins, from Bombay 26th Aug.; at Liverpool.—8. *Isis*, Gillish, from Bombay 28th July, and Mauritius 12th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—9. *Hector*, Smith, from Bengal 15th July; and *Adore*, Gagner, from Cape 7th Oct.; both at Deal; *Ilion*, Downes, from Manila 1st June, and Cape 29th Sept.; off Cork.—15. *Micra*, G. v. from Bengal 27th July, and Cape 16th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—16. *Roadend*, Clouth, from Canton 24th April; at Deal.—20. *Cluseon*, Deal, from Canton, Aug. 26th July, and Boston 28th Nov.; at Cowes.—21. *Achilles*, Guthrie, from Bombay 25th Aug.; off Weymouth.—22. *Malden*, Froisher, from Bombay 12th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Centa*, Ponsbury, from Bengal 4th Sept.; off Holyhead.—23. *Isis*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 27th Aug.; off Hastings.—*Sarah*, Sandler, from Siam, and Singapore 21st Aug.; off Plymouth.—*Arcton*, Nelson, from Batavia 11th Sept.; and *General Chesel*, Harkins, from Batavia (for Rotterdam); both off Dover.—24. *James Turren*, Turren, from Bengal 29th July; at Liverpool.—*Marco Boraris*, Warrnuck, from Batavia; off Dover.—25. *Annebella*, A. Struther, from Mauritius 9th Oct., and Cape 1st Nov.; off Penance.

Departures.

Nov. 30. *John Stamp*, Pynn, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—Dec. 11. *Mona Harter*, Priestman, for Madras and Bengal; from Cork.—12. *Tarbo*, Mallory, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Holwell*, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—15. *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, for Bombay; *Gerrard*, Richards, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Maria*, Turren, for ditto ditto; all from Deal.—20. *Salus*, Cuckinay, for Cape; *Bengal Packet*, Stewart, for Bengal; *Sarah Bory*, Evans, for Cape; and *Concomber*, Fisher, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Heath*, Walker, for Penang and Singapore; from Margate.—*Isis*, Miller, for Muscat, from Falmouth.—21. *Vanguard*, Long, for Hong Kong; from Falmouth.—*Emma*, Smith, for Rio de Janeiro and N. S. Wales; from Deal (since too late to be sent, and all hands supposed to have perished). *Town*, Cockburn, for Cape; from Ramsgate.—22. *Bellum*, Ellis, for London.—*Hawk*, George, for Muscat; and *B. v. v.*, Grey, for Ceylon, via Cork (with troops); and *Sarah*, Whiteside, for Hobart Town (with convicts); all from Portsmouth.—*Dech*, Johnson, for Cape; and *Richard Bell*, Bell, for Lunenburg; both from Deal.—*South*, *Isle*, Allen, for South Australia from Plymouth.—*Thomas Lorne*, Bulley, for N. S. Wales; from Torbay.—23. *Claremont*, Rose, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Constance*, Williams, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Earl Power*, Spittall, for Bengal; *Rebecca*, Williams, for Madras; *Hera*, Smallwood, for Batavia and Singapore; *Adrian*, Smith, from Portsmouth.—*Constance*, Williams, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*John*, Whyte, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—24. *Patagonia*, Loader, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Seagull*, Evans, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Isis*, Galloway, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Isabella*, Robertson, for Bombay; *Rapier*, Heath, for Cape and Bombay; and *Hindoo*, McCall, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—26. *Bude*, Porter, for Mauritius; and *Richard Walker*, Fidler, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—28. *Theresa*, Gillespie, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSING IS FROM INDIA.

Per Ellen, from China and Mauritius; Charles A. Gordon, Esq., and servant; Alex. Macdonald, Esq., 9th regt. and son; James Nic Tear, Esq.

Per Packfield, from Penang; Mrs. Graham and son; Major J. Clark, 1st 22d N. L.; Capt. T. Graham, 4th N. L.; Lieut. Watkins; Dr. J. Donaghue, R.N.

Per Inn, from Bombay. Mr. Erskine, country service; Master W. Hanks; also the Steward, Carpenter, Cook, and several others, late of the ship *Sir Charles Mulrobin*.

Per Achilles, from Mauritius; Mrs. and Miss Ledo; Mrs. Newnan; Mr. Clark; Mr. Blair; Mr. Newnan.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. and Miss Montgomery; Capt. Cameron; Mr. Birch).

Per Hero, from Manilla: Mr. Wm. C. Donnett.
Per Adelaide, from Bombay: Capt. J. D. Smythe,
 4th N.I.; Lieut. W. Hodgson, artillery; Lieut.
 J. Chamber, H. M. 20th regt.; Lieut. D. Gordon,
 H. M. 4th L. Drags.

Expected.

Per Parnee, from Bengal: George Stockwell,
 Esq., C.S.; Miss Stockwell; Mrs. Disandt; Miss
 Fleming.

Per Prefect, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Beresford;
 Mrs. Col. Kennn; Mrs. Leighton; Miss
 Patullo; Col. Kennn, 31st N.I.; Lieut. Leighton;
 Lieut. Cumberland; Lieut. McPherson;
 two Masters Leighton.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Hibernia, for Madras and Bengal: Capt.
 and Mrs. Pinchard; Mr. and Mrs. Scott; Messrs.
 Anson, Nott, Williams, J. Balfour, T. Balfour,
 Huttain, Holmes, Schmitt, Willan, Goldsmith,
 Frere, Bowden, Shewbrick, Papfell, and Thomas.

Per Palmyra, for Cape and Bombay: Capt.
 Gardner and lady; Rev. Mr. Owen and lady;
 Miss Owen; Mr. Brown and son; Mr. Lawrence;
 Mr. Miles; Mr. Rutherford; Mr. Ansile; Mr.
 Norton.

Per H. C. steam-ship Atalanta, Capt. Campbell,
 for India: The Moulvie Mohammed Khan
 and suite.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Camden*, Ryan, from New South Wales to
 Sourabaya, was totally lost 11th August in the
 Straits of Malacca; the greater part of the rigging
 and stores saved. She got upon the rocks near
 Bokk r Island, and filled with water.

The American brig *Margaret Oakley*, Morrell,
 from Canton to New York, was lost at Port Dau-
 phin (Madagascar), on 18th Feb.; the crew, and
 part of the cargo saved.

The *Hindon*, Driscoll, from Liverpool to Bom-
 bay, was totally lost off the island of Heneri, about
 30 miles S. of Bombay, about 10th August: the
 chief mate and one man drowned.

The *Kelso*, Shepherd, from Bombay to Liver-
 pool, was totally wrecked 23d November at Pico,
 Western Islands. Crew saved.

The *Windsor*, Taylor, from Calcutta to China,
 in beating down the Hooghly over the Gaspar
 Flats, on the 29th August, struck, and immediately
 sank—ship and cargo lost—one female servant
 drowned. The cargo consisted of 5,374 bales of
 cotton, 1,500 bags of rice, 34 packages of cigars,
 and two parcels.

The French ship *Alexander* is a total wreck at
 Coringa, having gone on shore there with all sails
 set.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. At Madeira, the lady of George Stod-
 dard, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul there,
 of a son.

27. At Edinburgh, the lady of Dr. Burnes, East,
 India Company's Service, of a son.

Dec. 2. At Cheltenham, Lady Darling, of a
 still-born son.

4. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. Mayne, C.B.
 of a son.

— At Paris, the lady of the Right Hon. R. Cut-
 ler Ferguson, of a son and heir.

12. At Inchmarlo, Aberdeenshire, the wife of
 Capt. Thomas Shepherd, of a daughter.

21. At Kilburn, Mrs. John D. Dickinson, of a
 daughter.

27. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major Mitchell,
 of the Madras army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At Winton Hill, Lieut.-Col. John Hay,
 of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Margaret,
 eldest daughter of James Howden, Esq.

22. At the Manse of Scoonie, Mr. John Walker,
 of Canton, China, to Miss Christian Cartho,
 only daughter of the late Mr. David Cartho, of
 Calcutta.

28. At Inverness, Capt. H. Cracklow, Hon. E. I.
 Company's Service, to Susan, second daughter of
 J. Ross, Esq., of that place.

Dec. 1. At Leith, David Webster, Esq., late of
 the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, to Isabella
 Duncan, only daughter of James Duncan, Esq.,
 merchant, Leith.

5. At the British Embassy, Paris, Edmund, H.
 Plunkett, Esq., to Eliza Louisa Money, widow of
 the late James Money, Esq.

6. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Crawford Cross-
 man, Esq., of the Bengal army, to Elizabeth Hen-
 rietta Craggs, only grandchild of the late Col.
 Holland, of the Bengal artillery.

8. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. H. C. Baker,
 late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal artillery,
 to Mary Ann, daughter of the late James Popple-
 well, Esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, W. Young
 Bazett, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-
 law, to Eleonora Margaret, only daughter of the
 late John Doveton, Esq., of the Island of St.
 Helena.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Clarke,
 Esq., major 54th regt., to Charlotte Sophia, third
 daughter of the late Maj.-gen. Sir John Dalrym-
 ple, Bart., of North Berwick.

20. At Scole, Norfolk, J. H. Carige, Esq., only
 surviving son of the late Major John Carige, of
 the Bengal army, to Charlotte, seventh daughter
 of the late George Lee, Esq., of Dickleburgh.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Wilham
 Needham, Esq., of the Varteg, Nonmouthshire,
 to Camilla, second daughter of Samuel Bosanquet,
 Esq., of Upper Harley-street.

Letels. At Haggerstone, Capt. J. Short, East-
 India Service, to Miss Caroline Watts, of Ed-
 monton.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At St. Omer's, France, Capt. Charles
 Christie, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's
 naval service, aged 80.

Nov. 14. At Chatham, Lieut. G. Lowther Ham-
 ilton, of the Ceylon Rifle regt.

22. At Brighton, Philip Staunton, Esq., for-
 merly an officer in the Hon. East India Company's
 Service, on the Bengal establishment.

Dec. 1. At Walmer, Hamnah, relict of Lieut. Col.
 Robert Gordon, late adjutant-general on the Bom-
 bay establishment.

2. At his residence in Hill Street, Berkeley
 Square, Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Greville,
 K.C.B.

4. Richard Westall, Esq., R.A., the celebrated
 painter, aged 71.

5. In Hanover Street, Hanover Square, Henry
 Connor, Esq., captain in H. M. 40th regt., aged 27.

— At Kensington, Mrs. Arratoon, formerly of
 Bombay.

9. Aged 35, Mary, wife of William Hart, Esq.,
 of Burret Grove, Stoke Newington, and daughter
 of Hugh Maltby, Esq., of Olney, Bucks.

25. At 15 Hunter Street, Robert Warden Moore,
 youngest son of John Moore, Esq., of Calcutta,
 aged 2 months and 19 days.

— At his residence, Lodge Place, Regent's
 Park, Alexander Pearson, Esq., late surgeon to
 the Hon. Company's Factory at Canton.

26. After a lengthened illness, in his 72d year,
 George Smith, Esq., of Selodon, Surrey, and of
 No. 3, Upper Harley Street, London, for many
 years a Director of the East India Company.

Letels. At South Shields, Mr. John Winter, aged
 71. He is supposed to be the last survivor of those
 who sailed with Governor Phillips to Botany Bay
 in 1787. He was second officer of the boat, the crew
 of which discovered Port Jackson, and was the first
 European who landed at Sidney Cove.

— At Messina, Dr. R. Nimmo, formerly of the
 Madras establishment.

— At Brookesstown Avenue, Dublin, aged 70,
 Capt. P. Kilhn, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

1837.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

69

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 3 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Coige is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, July 21, 1836.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 10 0 @	15 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 7 @	5 9
Bottles	100 12 0	12 8	— flat	do. 5 8	5 10
— B. md.	0 12 4	0 14	— English, sq.	do. 3 4	3 5
Cals	B. md. 0 12 4	0 14	— flat	do. 3 4	3 5
Copper sheathing, 16-32 . . .	F. md. 36 12	37 4	— Bolt	do. 3 4	3 6
— B. asiers,	do. 37 8	38 0	— Sheet	do. 5 2	5 10
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	— Nails	do. 12 0	16 0
— Old Gross	do. 35 4	35 8	— Hoops	F. md. 5 4	5 6
— Bolt	do. 35 8	36 0	— Kentledge	cwt. 2 0	2 3
— Tile	do. 34 12	35 12	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 7 4	7 6
— Nails, assort.	do. 34 0	35 0	— unstamped	do. 7 0	7 1
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 32 0	33 8	— Millinery	5 D. to 25 D.	—
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	— Shot, patent	bag 2 14	3 12
— Capras	do. 2 0	2 2	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 8	7 10
Cottons, chintz	do. —	—	— Stationery	20 18	35 D.
— Muslin, assort.	do. 1 4	13 0	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 8	8 12
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor. 0 51	0 81	— Swedish	do. 7 4	7 9
Cutlery, fine	10 to 20 A. to P.C.	—	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 8 0	19 0
— Glass	3 A. — 20 A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . .	yd. 5 8	12 0
— Hardware	30 D. — 45 D.	—	— coarse and middling . . .	1 4	4 0
— Hosiery, cotton.	5 A. — 32 A.	—	— Flannel fine	0 14	1 4
— Ditto, silk	15 to 35 D. to P.C.	—			

MADRAS, July 6, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 12 @	14	Iron Hoops	candy 17 @	18
Copper, Sheet	210 —	315	— Nails	do. 110	115
— Bolt	do. 218	225	— Lead, Pig	do. 42	45
— Old	do. 230	240	— Sheet	do. 38	40
— Nails, assort.	do. 350	370	— Millinery	P.C. —	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz,	piece 4 —	5	— Shot, patent	bag 3	3 1
— Ginghams	do. 2 —	3	— Spelter	candy 40	45
— Longcloth, fine	do. 9 —	14	— Stationery	15 A. —	20 A.
— Cutlery, coarse	15 A. —	20 A.	— Steel, English	candy 50	55
— Glass and Earthenware	10 A. —	25 A.	— Swedish	do. 70	75
— Hardware	10 A. —	15 A.	— Tin Plates	box 17	18
— Hosiery	15 A. —	20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . .	10 A. —	15 A.
— Iron, Swedish	candy 40 —	50	— coarse	20 A. —	25 A.
— English bar	do. 24 —	25	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 Ans. pr. yd.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 24 —	25	— Ditto, coarse	6 to 8 Ans. do.	—

BOMBAY, August 20, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 12 @	14	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 53 @	55
Bottles	doz. 1 —	—	— English	do. 34	35
— Cals	ton 10 —	12	— Hoops	cwt. 6 8	—
Copper, sheathing, 16-32 . . .	cwt. 65 —	—	— Nails	do. 15	17
— Thick sheets	do. 66 —	63	— Sheet	do. 7	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 64 —	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 36	—
— Tile	do. 55 —	—	— do. for nails	do. 37	38
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 11 12	—
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do. 11 8	—
— Muslins	—	—	— Millinery	25 D. —	—
— Other goods	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 12	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100	lb. 0 11 1/2 —	1 8	— Spelter	do. 9 8	—
Cutlery, table	P.C. —	—	— Stationery	P. C. —	—
— Glass and Earthenware	15 D. —	35 D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub 10	—
— Hardware	P. C. —	—	— Tin Plates	box 18 8	—
— Hosiery, half hose	P. C. —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . . .	yd. 4 —	7
			— coarse	1 12 —	7
			— Flannel, fine	1 8 —	—

CANTON, July 5, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chin'z, 28 yds.	piece 3 @	5	Smalts	pecul 30 @	60
— Longcloths	do. 3 —	10	— Steel, Swedish	tub 3 75	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1 —	1 30
— Cambrics, 48 yds.	do. 5 —	9	— do. ex super	yd. 2 50	2 75
— Randaemoes	do. 2 —	2 30	— Camlets at Lintin	pec. 28	30
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.	pecul 38 —	—	— Do. Dutch	do. 36	38
— Iron, Bar	do. 1 1/2 —	—	— Long Ells	do. 8 1/2	—
— Rod	do. 2 1/2 —	—	— Tin, Straits	pecul 16	—
— Lead, Pig	do. 5 1/2 —	—	— Tin Plates	box 7	—

SINGAPORE, August 20, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	perul	6	@ 7½	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble..	doz. 2½ (a) 4
Bottles	100	3	—	do. do Pullicat	doz. 13 — 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	perul	33	34	Twist, 30 to 40	perul 50 — 55
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	2	—	2½	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	perul 41 — 5
— Limit. Irish	24	—	2½	Iron, Swedish	perul 41 — 5
— Longcloths 30 to 40	34-36	do. 2	—	English	do. 3½ — 4
— do. do. 40	34-36	do. 4½	—	Nail, rod	do. 4 — 4½
— do. do. 40	36in.	do. 5½	—	Lead, Plg	do. 5 — 5½
— do. do. 40-44	do. 4	—	6½	Sheet	do. 5 — 5½
— do. do. 44-54	do. 5	—	9	Shot, patent	bag — —
— Prints, 7-B. single colours	do. 2	—	2½	Spelter	perul 5 — 5½
— 9 B.	do. 2½	—	2½	Steel, Swedish	do. 4½ — 4
— Cambric, 12yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do. 1½	—	2½	English	do. — —
— Jacomet, 20	40 — 44	do. 2	—	Woolens, Long Ellis	pcs. 9 — 10
— Lappets, 10	40 — 44	do. 1	—	Camblets	do. 25 — 30
— Chintz, fancy colours	do. 3	—	5	Ladies' cloth	yd. 1 — 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Aug. 20, 1836.—The market continues favorable for White Cottons, and extensive sales of Longcloths, Jacquets, and Lappets have been effected. The prices with regard to Mule Twist remain without alteration. Turkey Red Yarn, Orange Twist, and other Dyed Yarns, shew a fall in prices, consequent on the recent importations. No change to report in Woolens. Copper: the transactions have been limited during the week, showing a slight advance on Bolt, Old, and Peru. Iron: the demand continues steady, with a slight decline on English Square, Flat, and Hoop. Steel and Spelter: without report of sale.

Bombay, Aug. 20, 1836.—English Bar Iron improves slowly in price, 34 to 35 Rs. per candy being the present rate, and report says that Rs. 40 has been offered and refused.

Singapore, Aug. 20, 1836.—The demand for Cotton Piece Goods since our last has been moderate, as usual at this season of the year, unimportant, however, is soon anticipated, as the English season is at hand: holders are firm, and an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. on previous rates is now readily obtained. The only sale of Woolens which we have to notice since our last is a bale of Lady's Blue Cloth, at Drs. 1-35 per yard. The demand for Lady's Cloth, Camblets, and Bombazettes is now

shortly expected to improve. Cotton Twist, Grey Mule, the market well supplied, and demand improving; Coloured, no transactions. Metals: Bar Iron, holders firm; Nail Rod, at present scarce, and in moderate demand; Bolt, Square, Hoop, and Sheet, are in almost no enquiry in the market; Steel, well supplied, and slow of sale; Spelter, dull; Copper Sheathing, supplied, no transactions.

Canton, July 2, 1836.—Though we have had a good many arrivals from Europe during the last few days, the demand for Cotton Piece Goods has not been quite so dull as we expected, and we have heard of Longcloths having been sold at 10 Sp. Dis. duty paid, which is about the same as our quotations of short price; other descriptions of Cottons may, however, be as yet considered as in. rel. minimal. We hear that no less than 1,000 piculs of Cotton Yarn have arrived within the week, and for an assortment of Nos. 16 to 20 only 37 Sp. Dis. were offered; higher numbers are without any demand. Of Woolens we cannot report any sales, the demand of all descriptions, being excessively dull, though we hear that the new arrivals have not very considerably increased on already large stocks. Lead has experienced a rise in price in consequence of the advanced rates in England. Tin is in good demand, and a small advance has taken place.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, August 30, 1836.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First or old 5 per cent. Loan,		
1st class,	Prem. 0 5 0 4	
Second 5 per cent. according		
to Nos. 0 12 a 4 0	0 8 a 3 8	
Third 5 per cent.	4 0 3 8	
4 per cent. old	Disc. 0 14 1 0	
Ditto new, Disc. Co's	1 0 1 4	
5 per cent. transfer Loan		
1835-36	Prem. 13 4 12 12	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Ben- (Sa Rs. 10,000 Pm. Sa. Rs. 5,000 a 4,000	
gal. { Co. Rs. 10,000 .. Co. Rs. 5,283 a 5,143	
Union Bank. Co Rs. 2,700 , 1,000 a 950	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 0½d.;	
to sell, 2s. 1½d. per Company's Rupee.	

Madras, July 6, 1836.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.	
Non ditto of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—3	
prem.—2½ disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—3 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, August 20, 1836.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.	
per Rupee	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 107½ Bombay	
Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ to 103 Bombay	
Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan (nominal) — to — Bom. Rs.	
per 100 Sa. Rs.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 107.8 to 107.12 per do.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.8 to 111.8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.8 to 106.12 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, 99.12 to 100 Company's Rs.	

Singapore, August 20, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6½d. per	
dollar.	
On Bengal, gov. bills 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.	

Canton, July 5, 1836.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9½d. to 4s. 9½d. per Sp. D.	
E. I. Co.'s Agents for advances on consignments,	
4s. 8d.	
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 30 days 220 Co.'s Rs. per	
100 Sp. Dols. — Company's Bills, 30 days, 218	
Co.'s Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, ditto, 220 to 222 ditto.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3½ to 4 per cent. prem.	

LIST of SHIPS, Failing to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MARKETS, December 27, 1836.

Sugar.—There is an active demand for Bengal and Mauritius, as well as West-India Sugars; there is little doing in foreign East-India, but the holders refuse to submit to reduction of prices.

Coffee.—The market is quiet, and Ceylon has given way slightly. The West-India Coffee market is in a very languid state.

Cotton.—The market is firm, and there is a good demand for the East-India descriptions.

Spices.—The market for most descriptions is firm, though but little changes hands.

Rice.—East-India is firm, but little is doing.

Indigo.—The East-India market remains dull, but for the small quantity that is being taken, last sale's prices are paid.

Tea.—The East-India Company's quarterly sale commenced on the 5th and closed on the 18th inst. Canton Bohea sold 2d. per lb. under the general expectations; Fokien Bohea (good ordinary Congou) were in better demand; common Congous have not ruled quite so low as the large quantities on hand had induced the buyers to expect: in the medium class fine Congous, a reduction of 1d. per lb. may be quoted, while the finest descriptions of Congou have sold fully as high as at the last sale; Twankays have experienced a reduction of 2½d. per lb. upon the quotations of the September sale, and a decline of 3d. per lb. upon those of the November sales; Hysons of the low yellow leaf kind are lower by 2d. per lb., while the better descriptions have supported the prices of the November

auction. The total quantity offered was 4,000,000 lbs., of which 923,000 lbs. were refused.

The free-trade sales commenced on the 12th and finished on the 20th inst. The prices exhibit but little variation upon those of the East-India Company's sale, excepting a decline in low Congous, and a fall in Hyson skin. Towards the close of the sale rather more spirit was displayed in the biddings.

Since the sales, the only new feature in the market is an enquiry for East-India Company's Boheas at 3d. to 3½d. prem.

The *London Price-Current* says: "The Importers (of free-trade Teas), with some exceptions, being influenced by the pressure of heavy stocks, and alarmed by the low prices of the East India Company's unprotected Tea, at their recent sale, determined upon submitting to such rates as would ensure buyers. Of the quantities brought forward, we estimate the total sold at 27,000 packages, and with the exception of the finest blackish leaf Congous, and Fokien Boheas, of which kinds there were not many, all descriptions have experienced a fall below any prices that have occurred since the commencement of free-trade with China."

In consequence of the tea-market being overstocked with inferior Bohea, which will not realize the equalized duty of 2s. 1d. and the cost of importation, application has been made to the Treasury to allow the return of the duty on exportation to the Continent, which has been consented to.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from November 25 to December 26, 1836.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
16	202½	85½86½	87 87½	94½94½	95½95½	14½ 14½	255	87½87½	3 5p	2 8p
28	203½203½	86½86½	87½87½	91½91½	95½96½	14½ 14½	255 5½	87½87½	3 5p	2 5p
29	209½204	86½87	87½88½	95 95½	96½96½	14½ 14½	—	87½88½	6 8p	4 8p
30	204½204½	86½86½	87½88	95½95½	96½96½	14½ 14½	255	87½88	7 10p	7 11p
Dec.										
1	205	86½86½	87½87½	95½95½	96½96½	14½ 14½	255	87½88	8 10p	8 11p
2	205½206	86½86½	Shut.	95½95½	Shut.	14½ 14½	256 6½	88 88½	7 9p	8 11p
3	205½206	86½86½	—	95½95½	—	14½ 14½	256 6½	88 88½	7 10p	8 10p
5	206½	87 87½	—	95½95½	—	14½ 14½	256 6½	88½88½	8 10p	9 12p
6	206 206½	87½87½	—	95½95½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½88½	—	11 13p
7	208	87½88	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	Shut.	88½89½	9 11p	11 13p
8	207½208	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½89	6 11p	11 13p
9	207½209	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½89	9 10p	11 13p
10	209	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½89	8 10p	11 13p
12	208 209½	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½	—	88½89	8 10p	11 14p
13	209½210½	87 87½	—	96½96½	—	14½	—	88½89½	8 10p	11 14p
14	210	87½88	—	96½96½	—	14½	—	88½89	8 10p	12 14p
15	210	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½88½	8 10p	12 14p
16	209½210	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½	—	88½88½	8 10p	12 14p
17	—	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½88½	8 10p	12 15p
19	209 209½	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½	—	88½88½	8 10p	14 17p
20	208½209	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½88½	8 11p	15 17p
21	—	87½88½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½88½	9 10p	15 17p
22	208 208½	87½88	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½89	9 11p	15 17p
23	208 208½	87½87½	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	88½88½	9 11p	16 19p
24	208½	87½88	—	96½96½	—	14½ 14½	—	89 89½	9 11p	17 20p
26	208½	88 88½	—	96½	—	14½	—	89 89½	9 11p	18 20p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, August 19.

The trial of nine Malays for piracy in the Straits of Malacca commenced yesterday, and terminated this day. The leading features of the case are these: On the 26th of April last, a boat, proceeding from the coast of Cochin-China, was attacked and plundered, and the crew carried into captivity. Subsequently, the boats of his majesty's ship *Wolf*, being then off Palo Tinge, in search of pirates, were joined by three of the crew of the plundered boat, who made their escape from the Malays. About a week afterwards, the *Wolf's* boats brought to a suspicious looking prow, and the crew were sent on board the ship, where nine of them were identified by the three Cochin Chinamen as part of the pirates who had attacked and plundered their boat. The prisoners were taken to Singapore, but the court there having no admiralty jurisdiction, they were taken to Madras, and finally to Calcutta, where, it is possible, the purposes of justice would have been defeated, had not the accidental presence of the Roman Catholic bishop of Cochin-China afforded a facility of interpreting the evidence of the witnesses from that country. For the defence, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne, who acted gratuitously, took several technical objections to the indictment, which were overruled by the court. The learned gentlemen mainly relied on the evidence as to the hostile position of the Cochin-Chinese and the neighbouring Malay chiefs; but failed to prove the existence of a legitimate warfare, which would have rendered the attack on the Cochin-China boat not an act of piracy but an act of spoliation in war. The prisoners were found guilty, and were to receive judgment on the last day of the sessions.

Contempt of Court.—The *Bengal Hurkaru* of August 12, with reference to the case of murder on the *Sumatra*, (last vol. p. 234) coming on for trial, observed: "From what we know of the Manilla character, and the extraordinary number of judicial records and sentences, testifying to their ferocious dispositions and relentless spirit of revenge, we strongly suspect the veracity of the gunner, who is reported to be a Manilla man—*Arcades ambo*."

On the same day, Mr. Clarke called the attention of the Court to this passage, as presuming the guilt of the prisoner. Mr. Justice Grant said:—"It is not, perhaps, against any order of the Court, but *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 22. No. 86.

I have great doubts, if it be not a very great contempt of Court. It leaves on my mind a matter of great doubt what steps I am to take in order to vindicate public justice: I will consult my brethren. With regard to the nature of the paragraph, I can hardly believe, that any Christian, (the Judge was much affected)—that any person of common feeling, would thus poison the source of justice. Writer and publisher, if they reflect on their conduct, their own conscience ought to read them a lesson much more severe than any I could inflict."

On the 16th, there appeared in the *Hurkaru*, a letter signed "BLACKWALL POINT," in which it was stated that "the report at present in circulation is, that the captain of the *Sumatra* was murdered in cold blood, the chief mate thrown overboard and relentlessly shot while begging for mercy from his ruthless murderers; moreover, that the very individual gunner, the ringleader in this tragedy, is the identical 'Manilla Seacurrier,' who murdered captain Taylor of the *Diederichs*, and who was sent by the British authorities at Singapore, after his trial and condemnation there, to Batavia, under the impression that the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the British Court. He was, I believe, condemned to death upon the evidence forwarded with him to Batavia, but bought off by the Catholic priests, the Dutch judges not hesitating to relieve a man who had only killed an Englishman. In the present instance, it is true, a Dutchman has suffered as well as an Englishman; yet do I sincerely hope that the judges of the Supreme Court, if such be their right, will stretch a point in the etiquette of jurisdiction, to bring such a miscreant, as the gunner of the *Sumatra* is represented to be, to his long deserved doom. Why did he take refuge in a British port? Because, no doubt, he had already had a specimen of English delicacy in such matters, and relied on the quirks and quibbles of English law for an escape from even-handed justice. I am impelled to these remarks by the perusal of a highly wrought tale entitled the *Java Clipper*.* And if any thing could prejudice the minds of a jury, it is such a tale, admirably drawn, and representing in glowing colours the murderer to have been urged to the deed by the most barbarous and unrelenting cruelty on the part of his commander, Capt. Taylor. I say Capt. Taylor; for whoever the author of the tale, R. W. Wech, Esq., may be, no person recollecting the melancholy occurrence alluded to, can be at a loss to

* From the *Bengal Annual*.

detect, under the soubriquet of 'Capt. Terror,' the unfortunate Capt. Taylor. That the high-drawn tyranny of Capt. T. is as much exaggerated as the material facts of the wanton murder are correct, there can be no doubt; and it is on this account that I would urge the honourable and independent judges who preside over the Supreme Court, to pause before they commit this midnight assassin a second time to the 'equity and good conscience' of Dutch judges, or rather a Batavia governor. I make these remarks under the supposition that the gnorer of the *Sumatra* was the murderer of Capt. Taylor. If this is not the case, no one will feel more pleasure in hearing it contradicted than myself; for rather would I hear that his narrow escape had worked a change in his ferocious disposition, than that his bigoted priesthood should again have to exert themselves to save the life of a 'meritorious slayer of heretics,' in whose breast even the savage virtue, gratitude, has no existence, as shewn by the attempt on the life of his officer, who had been uniformly kind and indulgent to him. If he again escapes, I recommend Mr. Wech, should he convert it into a 'tale,' to head it 'KILLING NO MURDER.'"

The same day on which this letter appeared, the Advocate-general called the attention of the Court to it, as likely to pervert the ends of justice. "The paragraph not only charged the prisoners with the commission of offences for which they were now about to be tried, but also of other offences of which he, the Advocate-general, employed for the prosecution, had never heard."

Mr. Justice Grant. — "Nothing can be more proper than your conduct in bringing this paragraph to the notice of the Court, and I am sure you and every English barrister will invariably pursue this course on similar occasions, when engaged in the prosecution of unfortunate men. At present it is unnecessary for me to say more than that the paragraph is a high contempt of Court, and that it meets my grave and decided disapprobation. Have you any thing to move?"

Mr. Advocate-general. — "Not at present, my lord, but I will take care that you are provided with evidence on a future occasion."

On the 18th, the Advocate-general applied to the Court on the subject, and Mr. Justice Grant granted the application for a rule calling on the editor of the *Hurkaru* to shew cause against the Advocate-general's motion, on the 22nd.

On that day, Mr. Justice Grant addressed the Advocate-general and said—"In regard to the motion for a contempt of this Court, which ought to come on to-day, I have given it much consideration, and I am desirous that a case of so grave a nature

should not be brought before me sitting alone on this bench. I would, therefore, suggest to you, Mr. Advocate-general, that it would be a preferable course to apply for a criminal information before the full bench, from which the censure will have the due weight which so grave an offence requires. In pointing this out to you, I am not prejudging the case or giving any opinion on it; but I must also say, that I do not entertain the smallest doubt, that in sitting here in Session, I have the fullest power to entertain your motion, and that this Court can punish as a high contempt any act tending to bias or prejudice either the petty or the grand jury—on that point I have no doubt."

The Advocate-general. — "After this intimation from your Lordship, I shall not press my motion, and I shall most seriously consider whether I ought not to apply to the Court in another form, as your Lordship suggests. I have no doubt that, had I proceeded, I could have fully established that the Court has jurisdiction to make the order I apply for."

The order was consequently discharged, the Advocate-general observing that the government had nothing to do with the motion, which he made on his own responsibility.

In a case which occurred in the Supreme Court, on the 23rd July, being a demurrer to a bill of review, to reverse a decree of the Court, after hearing the senior counsel (Mr. Prinsep) in support of the demurrer, the Court allowed the same, but as it was a demurrer *ore tenus*, each party should pay his own costs. Mr. Clarke, on the part of the demurring defendants, pressed repeatedly to be heard on that point, but the Chief Justice said, the Court had given its decision and *would not hear him*. Mr. Cochrane, on the same side, was sure if the Court heard the circumstances it would find ample reason for not inflicting upon his client his costs.

Chief Justice. — "No, Mr. Cochrane, we won't hear you; we will not have the time of this court taken up."

Mr. Cochrane. — "Well, my Lords, this is the first time, in eleven years' practice in this country, in which a Court has made a client pay costs without giving his counsel an opportunity of being heard against it, and I trust it will be the last."

Chief Justice. — "Mr. Cochrane, if you cannot address the Court in a proper manner, you shall cease to practise in it."

Mr. Cochrane. — "Your Lordship may act as you think proper, but I have only done my duty."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—July 30.

In the matter of *James Young and others*. — The order *nisi*, of the 16th July, was made absolute, no cause shewn, that the

assignees be at liberty to pay Messrs. James Alexander, Josias Dupré Alexander, Henry Alexander, and John Fullarton, respectively, the dividend now due, and payable at the rate declared, and dividends which may hereafter become due and payable on the claim appearing admitted in the schedule of the insolvents, viz., James Alexander, dividend on Rs. 9,91,830; J. Dupre Alexander, Rs. 16,14,164; Henry Alexander, Rs. 5,68,879; John Fullarton, Rs. 7,21,864; total Rs. 38,96,738.

In the matter of James Cullen and others.—Mr. Turtton moved the rule absolute, that the charges of Mr. D. Macintyre, late assignee, be defrayed out of the assets of the estate. The rule was opposed by Mr. Thompson (on behalf of Mr. Dickens), and it was ordered that the executors be allowed credit in the estate of the insolvents and by the present assignee, for the fair and reasonable charges and expenses incurred by the late assignee, in the management of the estate during his assigneeship, with liberty to the opposing creditor to attend before the assignee and make such objections as he may think proper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFEAL OF APPEALS.

Memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta and others of all classes of His Majesty's Indian subjects, to the President and Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company,

Respectfully sheweth:—That by the 44th Sec. of 3d and 4th W. IV. c. 85, it is enacted that the Court of Directors, under the control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have the power to disallow any laws or regulations by the Governor-general of India in Council made.

That an act has lately been passed by the Legislative Council of India, and promulgated as law, entitled Act No. XI. of 1836, purporting to repeal sec. 107 of the 53d Geo. III. c. 155.

That the object of this new Indian law is to render all the British-born subjects of the Crown throughout its Indian territories amenable to the jurisdiction of the provincial courts, many of which are presided over by Hindoo and Mahomedan judges (the number of such judges in the presidency of Fort William not being less than ninety-six), and to take away the appeal to His Majesty's supreme court.

That by the charter establishing the latter, an appeal is given from it to the King in his privy council, in all cases in which the amount in dispute exceeds 1,000 pagodas or Sa. Rs. 4,000.

That by this new law, the British sub-

ject is deprived of his right to appeal to the supreme court in all cases whatever; and even in all cases to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, where the amount in dispute is under Rs. 5,000, and although he may appeal to that tribunal when the amount in dispute exceeds Sa. Rs. 5,000, no appeal lies from it to the King in council, unless the amount in dispute exceeds Sa. Rs. 50,000.

That many of the British-born inhabitants of Calcutta, deeming the proposed law to be grievous, ill-timed, and unnecessary, petitioned the legislative council of India against its enactment.

That the government of India, in their answer to the petition of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, declared that the act in question made no change in the substantive law to be administered hereafter to British subjects, but that the effect was simply to substitute one appellate tribunal for another, which the government in its reply endeavoured to shew by argument was a preferable court.

That several of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, conceiving from the tenor of the government regulations, that it was doubtful (at least, as far as the intentions of government were concerned) whether they might not be wholly deprived of all rules of law, and subjected in all civil proceedings whatever to the mere discretion of the local judges, before they entered into any consideration of the asserted superiority of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, as an appellate tribunal for British subjects, thought it necessary to request that the government would distinctly state what law it intended the provincial courts in future should administer, where British subjects were concerned; and accordingly addressed a memorial to government, stating that they were left in doubt whether it was the intention of government by the proposed act to give to the judges of the provincial courts and to British-born subjects, in all civil proceedings whatever (not even excepting marriage and inheritance and succession to property, real and personal), no other law or rule of civil conduct than what the judges of those courts might deem to be the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience; or whether it was the intention of government that the law of England in some or any cases should be administered by these courts.

That to this memorial, after seventeen days, the government returned a reply as follows:—The Company's Courts are directed by the regulations to decide according to equity and good conscience, only in cases in which no other rules exist. The proposed act repeals no existing rules. To whatever extent, therefore, the English law of inheritance, marriage and succession is now in force, with respect to British subjects residing in the Mofussil, to the same

extent will it continue to be in force after the passing of the proposed act.

That the reasons which induced the British inhabitants of India who signed this memorial to request from government an explanation of its intentions in passing Act No. XI. were the extreme uncertainty which must exist under the regulations of government, considered as distinct from the law of England, and until the instructions of the executive government are given to their courts how to act in each case, whether even as between British-born subjects, when both plaintiffs and defendants are such, the laws of England or any laws will be regarded by the provincial courts as binding and imperative on them, even in questions relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real, or succession to personal property, the proof and construction of wills, the rights and duties of executors and administrators, or in fact any questions or cases whatsoever.

That your memorialists conceive the terms of sec. 21 of Reg. III. of 1793, of sec. 31 of Reg. VI. of 1793, and sec. 8 and 9 of Reg. VII. of 1832, prove that there was good ground for their doubts and good reason for requesting an explanation from government for the purpose of solving them.

That they feel assured that a perusal of these sections will make it clear that they acted with becoming caution in requesting this information from government, and they think they had reason to hope for a more explicit answer, seeing that the memorial was couched in terms altogether respectful, that there was evidently great uncertainty relative to one of the most serious of human concerns, *viz.* what law men have hereafter to live under, and inasmuch as the government had shortly before conceded in principle, and acknowledged in practice, that British subjects had a right to seek in a respectful manner for an explanation respecting the objects of a proposed law.

That your memorialists feel that the uncertainty in which they have been deliberately left, as to what law they are to have for their future guidance, is in itself a grievous injury and oppression.

That pending the preparation of a general code of laws applicable to the condition of each class, as far as civil rights are concerned, and which shall preserve to British subjects the civil laws of England, in like manner as Hindoos and Mahomedans retain their own, and which shall also provide equal security to all for political and personal liberty, at present entirely unsecured from the hazard of wrong committed by government, your memorialists, comprising all classes of his Majesty's Indian subjects, are strongly desirous of possessing a liberty of appeal from the local courts to the only court of justice independent of the East-India Com-

pany and local executive government, and that such appeal should be open to every suitor, without distinction of birth or religion.

That those among your memorialists who have the right to be governed by the laws of England, maintain that they cannot lawfully be deprived of the right of appeal to his Majesty's supreme court, and they are especially desirous that, in all cases relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal property, in which both parties are British subjects, and which ought therefore to be decided by the laws of England, the provincial courts of the first instance should be altogether prohibited from intermeddling with or entertaining suits, for the decision of which, neither their constitution nor the previous study and practice of the judges render them at all fitted.

That as the formation of a code of law applicable to all classes throughout India, and the reform of all courts, and particularly the obvious reform in the East-India Company's superior courts, which shall emancipate them from the direct control of the executive government, are labours likely to consume much time, and to encounter many difficulties, it is expedient, in the judgment of your memorialists, that in all cases of debt and contract, or trespass, in which one British subject shall be sued by another, or in which a British subject shall sue or be sued by any other than a British subject, all suitors without distinction, against whom a decision shall be passed by the company's courts, should have the power of appealing to the supreme court or *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, at their option, and that in all cases respecting marriage, divorce, inheritance to real and succession to personal estate, merely regarding rights of British subjects or persons entitled to be considered as such, the decision in which cases ought to be regulated entirely by the law of England, the courts of the East-India Company shall be altogether prohibited from entertaining them, until reformed by the labours of the law commission.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray, that the Act No. XI. of 1836 be disallowed.

In the Petition to Parliament, occur the following paragraphs:—

That, moreover, your petitioners, while they admit the merit and general respectability of the civil service of the East-India Company, are all of opinion that the provincial courts, as at present constituted, do not afford adequate security to any class of men, that justice can be administered in them, and civil liberty duly protected: that these courts are peculiarly unfitted to administer justice, without appeal, to British-born settlers in the interior, for these reasons, solely affecting the especial rights and

interests of that class, *viz.* 1st, because the judges, both English and native, have never studied and are almost ignorant of the laws of England. 2dly, because, though they have assistance from native law officers and assessors in the expounding and administering Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, they have no assistance in expounding English law, which nevertheless, in cases relating to marriage, inheritance and succession to property, and indeed in all others, they may be now called upon to apply. 3rdly, because the whole proceedings of such courts are conducted partly in the vernacular languages of India and partly in the Persian, which latter is in India completely a foreign tongue, and therefore imperfectly understood by the majority of the judges, law officers, and pleaders, and not understood at all by Englishmen or by the great body of the people. 4thly, because there are no pleaders or attorneys in these courts who understand the English law, and few who understand the English language. 5thly, because the judges of these courts are entirely dependent on the executive government, removable at pleasure and promoted at pleasure. 6thly, because the executive government has the power, and has exercised it, of requiring obedience to its own circulars addressed to the judges, which, the government appears to think, ought to have, in all these courts and with all the judges, the force of laws, not only in respect to matters of process, but in matters affecting right also. 7thly, because such courts, so constituted and subject to such dependence, may be easily rendered political engines, by which the residence and settlement of Englishmen in the interior shall become impossible. 8thly, because the East-India Company has, not only in times long past, but up to the present period, been opposed to the free trade and settlement of their countrymen in India, and your petitioners are confident that, if the power they now possess were exercised in conformity with this policy, they could altogether prevent the extension of British settlements, and in the end diminish or destroy those already founded. Indeed, for this end, the Act No. XI. of 1836 would alone be amply sufficient, if administered in conformity to such a policy, and coupled with a construction giving to the British subjects no other law, and to the courts no other rule of decision, than what each judge may think proper to call the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience.

That, in addition to these reasons, more peculiarly affecting British-born subjects, the provincial courts, in the judgment of your petitioners, are not adapted, by their form and constitution, to protect adequately the civil rights of any class what-

ever; First, because the civil service receive their appointments from the directors of the East-India Company, with little or no reference to qualifications. Secondly, because each member of the whole body is thus made a judge, or eligible to be a judge, by virtue of his appointment. Thirdly, because the only test of eligibility for office in India is knowledge of two languages. Fourthly, because they receive no legal or judicial training in practice, having previously received no legal education or instruction in theory. Fifthly, because, when appointed to judicial situations, as the service is now constituted, it constantly occurs that they have never previously decided or considered a civil case, except as connected with the government revenue system, in their whole lives. Sixthly, because the ordinary and permanent establishment is but one judge of the civil service to each zillah; the average population of which, in Bengal and Behar, may be estimated as exceeding one million. Seventhly, because they had to administer, before the Reg. XI. of 1836 was passed, three distinct systems of practice, *viz.* the Hindoo and Mahomedan, each subdivided into several written systems, and also the government civil regulations, besides various minor customary and unwritten laws in each district; and they have now superadded to these the common and statute laws of England, its equity and ecclesiastical systems, with all their sub-divisions. Eighthly, because there is no adequate provision made for the execution of their decrees, when pronounced, there being no officer like a sheriff or any other person specially charged therewith; a very serious evil, and which leads, in many cases, to a total denial and mockery of justice. Ninthly, because they have no honest assistance, the Amlah or native officers of court being notoriously corrupt, a fact not denied by government, or the most able men in its service, and the native officers being, besides, but very moderately versed in the knowledge of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law; and because the suitors are deprived of the aid of an independent bar, the pleaders or vakeels being mostly ignorant, and too dependent on the judges, who frequently exercise an arbitrary power of fining for alleged disrespects and contempts. Tenthly, because the judges are almost irresponsible from their situation, being too much removed from the inspection of government, or an intelligent public. Eleventhly, because the revenue regulations are mixed up with the judicial in such a manner that, in many cases, it is impossible to separate them by any intelligible definition; and the collectors are constantly clothed with judicial and magisterial powers and functions, and decide, as well as judges, most important ques-

tions relating to civil rights, not only between ordinary parties, but between government and its subjects.

By the latest official statement made by the secretary to the committee appointed to forward the petition to parliament against the recent enactment, we are certified that the number of petitioners amounts to 800. It is not improbable that within the few days since this statement was made, more names may have been added. A fair statement has been made of the number of signatures in each district, and the occupation of the petitioners having been distinctly set forth, we cannot but be struck with the almost entire absence of the concurrence of the servants of government in the prayer of the petition. We have heard it said that those who hold official situations under government are withheld by fear from signing the petition. It is possible there are a few such persons; but we are very doubtful on this point. We do not believe there are many who would, even in thought, impute to the Indian government so mean—so dishonourable—so contemptible—so illiberal—so Tory-like a disposition—as that which would be manifest in holding the rod of intimidation over any one of its servants, for the purpose of terrifying him into silence in respect to any one of its measures. Such an idea ought not to be indulged for a single moment; and we have that respect for those in the service of government, as to believe of them, that they would feel perfectly indignant should any one ascribe to them such degrading and disgraceful servility. — *Orient. Obs.* Aug. 20.

The subscriptions in furtherance of the petitions amounted, at the latest date to Rs. 17,000. This is considered very short of the amount required for the salary of the agent and expenses. A resolution of the "Black Act Committee," on the 10th August, was to this effect:—"That a sum of at least Co.'s Rs. 30,000 ought to be raised, and that a sum of not less than £1,000 be appropriated as a yearly salary to Mr. Turton for two years, for his services as agent to the petitioners, and the balance kept as applicable to expenses."

The *Courier* of August 17 states, that "Mr. Turton is expected to embark on Saturday in the *Ernaad* for Bombay, whence he will proceed to England *via* Egypt by the first eligible opportunity, and no doubt there will be one about the end of October, when the monsoon changes, and a sailing-vessel may reckon upon a fair wind to carry her up the Red Sea. It is probable, therefore, that Mr. Turton will reach England by the first of January—quite as soon as if he were to proceed from Calcutta round the Cape, and in very good

time to stir the matter of the petition, which he carries home, before the next session of Parliament."

GENERAL PETITION.

Besides the Appeals Petition, another was agreed upon at the meeting in June, which has three main objects. "1st. To obtain a Legislative Council sitting with open doors. 2nd. A Legislative Council with a more liberal constitution, and which shall contain some members (however appointed), neither Company's servants, nor Crown appointees. 3rd. The admission of Christians of every class to the benefits of English law and the new code on the footing of Englishmen, and to secure to all, as well as Englishmen, the benefits of the *Habeas Corpus* and many of the most valuable rights and privileges of our law." When ready, this will be sent to Mr. Turton, and reach him at Bombay before he leaves India.

BENGAL CLUB.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Bengal Club, held on the 15th August, Dr. J. Savers in the chair, the following resolutions were carried:

That the entrance money shall in future be Rs. 150.

That the yearly subscription for members residing in Calcutta, shall be Rs. 60 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

That members residing at Dum Dum, Barrackpore, and in Fort William, shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 24 per annum in advance.

That non-resident members shall pay Rs. 16 per annum, in advance.

That, in future on any gentleman being proposed as a member, his name shall be put up at the door of the club-house, and in the reading-room; also, that the secretary shall circulate to all the members supposed or known to be in Calcutta, the candidate's name, and the name of the gentlemen by whom he is proposed and seconded, so that members may have a fair opportunity of attending the ballot.

That there shall be no distinction of members, except the patron.

That the 2d clause of 2d rule, for the internal arrangements of the Club-house, be rescinded.

That the committee shall in future consist of seven members, to be elected at the annual meeting, by ballot; and should vacancies reduce their number to less than five, the committee shall immediately call a general meeting for a re-election.

That the committee be requested to make arrangements, so that one room shall be laid out with separate tables for any members who may wish to dine at their convenience by themselves.

That any proposition hereafter made for altering an established rule of the club, is to be submitted to a general meeting, regularly convened; and, if approved of by a majority of the members present, it is then to be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and be left on the table of the reading room, to receive the votes of the members; the book to remain open for five weeks, and at the end of that period, if the alteration is approved by a majority of the members who have voted, it is to form a standing rule. Provided, however, that every such proposition shall, if rejected by a general meeting, be submitted by circulars, at the expense of the club, for the general opinion and votes of the members at large, on the written requisition of any seven members of the club:

That the 1st, 2d, and 3d clauses of rule II. be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof be inserted:—"All commissioned officers, civil, military, or naval, in II. M. or the II. C. service.

REMORSE AND AVARICE.

A subscriber to the *Sumachar Durpun*, a brahmin, after running up a score of Rs.47, by a continued series of evasions, at length suddenly disappeared without balancing his account. Every effort made to discover his retreat having been vain, the sum was at length written off among irrecoverable claims. Last week, a servant came from the long-lost defaulter, with a message, to say that his master had now been absent from this part of the country for seven years, and had been living at Brindabun, where it was his desire to die, that he might the more safely reach heaven; but he found there was no hope of his obtaining final deliverance, unless he discharged all the debts he had contracted in the present state of existence; that there was a debt of long standing due to the *Durpun*, which he was anxious to clear off, and that he hoped the editor would remit him the Rs.7, and give him a clear discharge for Rs.40. So pious a request it was impossible to refuse. The man has now received his *viaticum*, and, as far as the *Durpun* is concerned, may leave the world with a safe conscience; but it is a singular trait of character, that, even on so solemn an occasion, the mind of this devotee should still be running on a bargain, even when the object to be gained was supposed to be his eternal welfare.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 18.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

For the last two or three weeks, rumours have prevailed here of an unfortunate circumstance said to have occurred at Mirzapore. It is said that the death of a native has been occasioned by ill-treatment, inflicted on him by his master, a Euro-

pean gentleman. One rumour has followed another daily; but we, at present, refrain from noticing the circumstance more pointedly, under the hope that the gentleman alluded to will explain away the rumour or till we can get a satisfactory account of the circumstance from which it originated.—*Central F. P.* Aug. 13.

We are glad to have an opportunity of putting an end to all further "rumours," by explaining that we have seen the station doctor's certificate, by which it appears that the man alluded to died of cholera, with which disorder he was seized, in consequence of over-eating, and exposure to the sun; and he died the third day after the attack, having had the benefit of a native doctor's attendance from the first, by the orders of his master, who, it is admitted, had given him a slight beating the day before the man's illness; and this circumstance some malevolent person has taken hold of to make out a case of murder.—*Cal. Cour.* Aug. 23.

We have obtained a circumstantial account of the occurrence at Mirzapore, to which we adverted in our last. It seems that a bearer, who was pulling a punkah, wished to be relieved by another, whose turn it was, and who was lying on the floor. He called to the other several times, but without success, the latter pleading that he was ill, and had a pain in his back. A dispute arose, and the noise they made disturbed their master, who came out and kicked the man who was lying on the floor, to make him get up. He said he was ill, and could not rise, and his master finding, this to be the case, sent him to the doctor, who, however, was unable to do any thing for him, and he died on the following day. A report was immediately spread, that the man had died from ill-usage by his master; and this coming to the knowledge of the judge, he directed a full inquiry to be made amongst those likely to know most about the matter, which being done, it was found that the report was a fabrication. In addition to the testimony so obtained, the surgeon examined the body, and was satisfied that the man had died a natural death.—*Central F. P.* Aug. 20.

In another place will be found a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence at Mirzapore, noticed by us last week. The personal chastisement of servants is of very common occurrence in India, and though instances are known, which shew the danger of inflicting mortal injuries by so doing, yet there is a greater danger which does not seem to be sufficiently attended to. No person in an official situation can avoid creating ill-will amongst a number of individuals with whom he is brought in contact in the discharge of his public duty. If these can get a plausible opportunity of spreading a report injurious to his character, they are too ready to avail themselves

of it; and the circumstance of a man having been beaten by a person so situated, and dying shortly afterwards, affords them an easy method of gratifying their revenge. Native servants are, certainly, a very provoking set, but we should be very cautious, for our own sake, as to how we punish them.—*Central F. P. Aug. 20.*

FLOGGING OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

We beg to call attention to what we believe to be a melancholy fact—that all the military flogging which occurs in England is a mere nothing, compared with what is practised in the European regiments in India. In April last, Mr. Cutlar Fergusson stated, from official returns, that from 1830 to 1835, the total number of corporeal punishments (in Great Britain, we take it) was 1,440: which gives an average of rather more than 5 a week. Now will it be believed, that sometimes for months together, not less than three or four punishments a week occur in a single European corps in India, with from 600 to 800 men? Such, however, we believe to be truth. We do not intend to say that this is the practice in all the European regiments in India. It is in some of them; and in all, we imagine, flogging is carried to an extent which would neither be attempted nor tolerated under the eye of the British public. The reason of this aggravation of the ills to which our poor soldiers are exposed, in their exile in this foreign and pestilential climate, it is not difficult to trace. The canteen system flourishes in India in its worst forms. Some commanding officers understand no better method of acquiring popularity amongst their men, than allowing them occasional license for the wildest debauch; and, in general, winking at all intemperance which does not actually prevent guard-mounting, and appearance on parade. In this way, demoralization spread wide, and exists in a slightly smothered state of continual intemperance, from which there are daily bursting out instances of aggravated crime, which the same perniciously indulgent commanders visit with the utmost severity of the cat-o'-nine-tails. They do not appear to punish merely for the correction of evil, and the upholding of discipline, but as if they were dealing with unnatural acts of ingratitude, in return for the kind indulgences with which they had favoured the culprits. In fact, however, they are dealing with the necessary results of their own indiscretion.—*Friend of India.*

THE RAJAH OF JYNTAH.

The justice of government, in a late proceeding with the rajah of Jyntahpore, has been called in question. It appears that, a short time previous to the departure

of Lord William Bentinck, all the possessions in the plains, belonging to the rajah, were confiscated. Against this act the rajah has addressed a memorial to the present Governor-general, to which his lordship has replied, that he sees no sufficient reason for a reconsideration of the orders already passed on this case. It is but fair to inquire into the reasons of the conduct of government before holding it up as deserving of censure.

In March 1824, a treaty was concluded between the company and rajah Ram Singh, of Jyntahpore, by which the former engages to take the latter, and his territories, under protection, on condition that the rajah shall always attend to the welfare of his subjects—rectify abuses agreeably to the advice of the Governor-general in council—assist the Company, in the event of their being engaged in war on the east of the Burhampootur, with all his forces, and afford every other facility in his power, in furtherance of such military operations, and march a force and attack the Burmese to the east of Gowahatty, for which service the company promise to give him a part of the territory of Assam, in the event of its being conquered. The rajah, however, did not fulfil his stipulations, which delinquency induced our government, in 1833, to demand a modification of the treaty, to the effect that the rajah should substitute the annual tribute or payment of Rs.10,000 for the subsidiary force, and other assistance which he had engaged to furnish when required. It was urged that, during the war with the Burmese, in Assam, no assistance whatever was received from any soldiers of rajah Ram Singh; and thus, instead of aiding the Company with all his forces, agreeably to the treaty, he held back, contenting himself with sending a small part of his Cassay troops, who rendered no adequate service. Such conduct not only placed the sincerity of the rajah in an equivocal light, but afforded sufficient evidence that he could not be relied on in time of emergency; and, consequently, that our government was not likely to receive any advantage in return for the protection and security it afforded to his little kingdom, which, being exposed on every side to encroachments, was liable to be placed in such circumstances as would require our interference and aid. As the rajah failed to acquit himself of his obligations in the first instance, and refused to enter into any further arrangements, the government seems to have had to make the selection, either to leave the rajah to defend himself and maintain his own authority in the best way he could, or to make use of its power in the way it has done. But we admit that the evident delinquency of the rajah in respect to the treaty, was not directly assigned as a reason for the con-

asciation of a part of his territories; neither was it necessary; for although his conduct had furnished just grounds for dissatisfaction, another circumstance soon occurred, which could not be overlooked by the government. Certain individuals, the Company's subjects, were seized and offered up as sacrifices at the shrine of Kali, within the rajah's territories, and some or all of the perpetrators of this most atrocious act were permitted to escape from justice. As long ago as 1824, a similar outrage had been committed. The rajah and heir-apparent (the present rajah) were warned that another instance of the kind would bring down punishment. In 1834 the act was repeated, and three more of the Company's subjects were seized and offered up as sacrifices to the idol. Had these victims been the subjects of the rajah, our own government might have adopted a course of friendly remonstrance; but they were our fellow-subjects, and as the perpetrators of the atrocity were permitted to escape; the word of the government must have either fallen to the ground, or punishment be inflicted. The latter alternative was the most honourable and just. When our government permits its subjects to be seized and offered up as sacrifices to Kali, within the territories of a prince under its protection, it will then forfeit a name and character hitherto deserved by its great exertions in the cause of humanity, justice, and truth. We question whether there are many persons of right feeling, who would have dealt out invectives against the government, had it stripped the rajah of Jyntah of his authority and every rood of territory which he possessed. He has enough left him wherewith to perpetrate such bloody atrocities.—*Orient. Obs.* Aug. 27.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL.

The *Friend of India*, August 25, thus comments upon the figures in Mr. Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of the Presidency," in 1835-36:

"The commerce of this presidency may now be considered as, for the first time, placed on a safe and sound footing. The great commercial monopoly of the government, which gave to the trade of India a fictitious magnitude, by embarking in it a large portion of the territorial revenues, has disappeared. The last factories are about to be brought to the hammer; and the state ceases to enter into a trading competition with its subjects. The minor monopolies of the great agency houses, who, borrowing from all India, risked the savings of every 'Indian service' in commercial speculations which were far too large to be safe, have also vanished from the face of the land. In the short space of five or six years, a mighty organic change has supervened; and the sources
Asiat. Journ. N.S., Vol. 22, No 86.

from which the trade of the country was supplied with capital have been dried up. In these circumstances, it might have been expected, that the trade of the presidency, and of its port, would have continued for many years to feel the effects of this rapid abstraction of resources; but, it is gratifying to learn, that this has not been the case. The interruption has been but transient; it has already ceased to be felt, and is now a mere matter of history. Commercial enterprise has fully recovered its elasticity, and, freed from the aid with which it was formerly encumbered, is bounding onward with unprecedented vigour.

"In the year 1834-35, the increase of imports in merchandize over the preceding year was Rs. 18,48,956, the increase of exports, Rs. 14,22,477; the increase of the commercial transactions, in both kinds, was Rs. 32,71,433; but the year 1835-36 shews an increase on private-trade merchandize of no less a sum than 1,82,53,930 rupees; being nearly six-fold in the year. This increase is composed of Rs. 31,32,896 to the credit of imports, and about a crore and a-half of rupees to that of exports. The entire imports of the port of Calcutta during the past year were, Rs. 3,15,32,801. The entire exports, Rs. 5,73,87,757.

"This augmentation of imports belong, in the following proportions, to the respective countries:—

Great Britain	22,02,319
Bombay	9,36,978
North America	7,49,516
South America	1,46,358
The Gulfs, &c. &c.	1,43,314

"This increase has been counterbalanced by a falling off in imports from the following places:—

Singapore	5,99,599
China	5,52,700
Mauritius	1,14,061
Madras Coast	94,945

"The increase of imports is shown on the following articles, to the extent placed opposite them:—

Salt, from Bombay.	lacs 11
Cotton Twist	7½
Haberdashery	2
Copper	3½
Iron	4½
Speker	2½
Lead	1½
Brandy	1½
Port, Claret, and Champagne	2
Betel-nut	14
Coco-nuts	1
Teak Timber	1
Steel, Beer, Beads, Coffee, Paints, } and Stick Lac	3½

"Against which we have to place a decrease in the following articles:—

Woolens	lacs 5
Cotton Piece Goods	14
Silk Piece Goods	1½
Pepper	2½
Tea	2
Black Tin	1
Vermillion	1
Five other articles	2½

(L)

"It is gratifying to perceive, that the largest item of increase consists of articles from Great Britain, and that the entire exports from our native land to the port of Calcutta, during the past year, amounted to a million and three-quarters sterling."

PURCHASE OF PROMOTION.

The *Meerut Observer* of August 18, has the following defence of the sale and purchase of commissions, or buying out system:

"The purchase proposed is not a sale of commissions, similar to that obtaining in his Majesty's army, whereby it is within the power of the military authorities of the state, to thrust into a regiment, over the heads of old and deserving officers, any young man of fortune, or titled sprig of nobility, whose family may be able, by parliamentary influence, to give a *quid pro quo* in support of the Ministers of the Crown. The present system merely implies the clubbing together of their means by juniors, for the purpose of enabling any of those above them to retire from the service. This opens no door for unjust supersession, nor does it throw undue patronage into the hands of any person; while similar means, if properly conducted, are not beyond the reach of any officer of the service. As to the occasional supersession of individuals, we have too good an opinion of the service, to suppose for a moment, that the good fortune of any brother officer would cause even the slightest pang of uneasiness to the less fortunate individual. This bearing of the question being thrown out of consideration, there only remain the interests and the views of the Court of Directors to be considered; on what grounds they might be inclined either to sanction or oppose the introduction of the system generally throughout the army?

"Every better feeling of nature would and will lead them to rejoice, when they hear of their servants returning to enjoy in their native land the fruits of youthful labour and energy expended in the service; while they are also assured, that by this one single retirement, improved prospects are opened to many. Interest will also dispose the Court to encourage the system, which, by removing the older and infirm members of the army, will ensure a greater number of young and efficient officers to supply their place. If enquiry be made into the number of such retirements, we believe it will be found that they chiefly consist of those, either worn out and old, or of younger men, whose constitution is naturally unequal to exposure in a tropical climate. Such men being unable to support the slightest fatigue, are almost constantly absent from their regiments on sick certificate, year after year. They return, perhaps, for a few months' duty, during the cold season, and are again necessitated to

betake themselves to a better climate, leaving their duty to be performed by their brother officers. Many of these thus cling to the service, and endeavour to wear out their period of time by trips to every portion of the East, between Simlah and the Cape, merely from inability, through want of means and money, to quit the army; although most of them would willingly retire to a more congenial climate on the smallest pittance. Can it for a moment be asserted, that either of the above descriptions of men are of the slightest use to any regiment? Might it not be proved that they are rather a positive evil, as entailing additional duty on others, as well as depriving them of every relaxation for pleasure, even after this performance of the extra duty? For when the number of absences on sick certificate is great, it is almost impossible that more can be permitted to go for amusement. Yet these are the class of officers that are usually bought out, and induced, by subscription from the juniors, to retire from a service to which they are not only not useful, but positively detrimental. We thus think, that both humanity and interest combine to induce the Court to patronize the system as regards the individuals and the ends gained. The means, also, by which it is proposed that this be effected, are also worthy of consideration. In these days, money cannot be borrowed; without the money, retirements cannot be obtained; thence ambition, pride, interest, will join to create an economical regimental polity, by the agency of which money may be saved, to meet the occasional wish for any officer for retirement. The difference between a well-regulated and economical corps, is too well known and appreciated to require comment."

THE BANK OF INDIA.

We do not consider it at all certain that the Bank of India will ever have existence, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the scheme has acquired the support of so many powerful mercantile firms, and wealthy individuals, in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and London; for it appears that a vital condition of the prospectus cannot be fulfilled, namely, the incorporation of the Bank of Bengal in the new establishment. Another vital condition of the prospectus is the obtaining of charters from the Crown and the Company. Until these charters are obtained, there is to be no subscription raised. A general charter of incorporation, like that lately granted to the Bank of Australia, may perhaps be obtained from the Crown, without any pledge from the Company with respect to notes to be issued by the Bank; but that will not satisfy the condition of the prospectus; and without a paper circulation, the profits of such a bank, confining itself

to receiving deposits and keeping cash accounts and discounting bills, will yield a very inadequate return for the capital subscribed, compared with the vast sources of profit which the projectors embrace in their design. But suppose—a thing not unlikely—the projectors do not abandon their scheme because they cannot carry it through in all the extension they desire, and, content with the half loaf of a charter (not exclusive) from the Crown, set up their branches at Calcutta, at Madras, at Bombay, at Colombo, at Singapore, what will be the effect of their banking operations at these several places? A beneficial one to trade, we answer without reserve, provided they are managed with any degree of discretion, and particularly in those places where at present there is no bank: there the facility of obtaining discounts and loans upon security or good credit will be an important aid to mercantile operations. Here that facility already exists, perhaps to the full extent of what may be considered a wholesome stimulus to commerce; and the competition between the two existing Banks is both an excellent check to arbitrary rates and rules, and causes the customer to be invited in upon easy terms, instead of being treated as a dependent suitor, whose necessities it is the fair privilege of a monopolist to make the most of. Already the banking rates are kept down by this competition—if a third Bank step in, with an enormous capital, seeking employment, the natural effect will be to pull down the rates much lower, to a scale nearly corresponding with those current in Europe, and at the same time to lessen the amount of business transacted at the other banks. The present premiums upon Union and Bengal Bank shares must in that case be expected to tumble down very considerably. This has been foreseen in England, and we hear that a large proprietor of the Bank of Bengal shares wrote, by the last overland mail, peremptorily to sell his shares forthwith, and to remit the proceeds for investment in this new concern.—*Cal. Cour.*, Aug. 8.

There is no doubt that the Bank of India, with its three millions of capital, might do a vast deal of good in this country by the mere employment of its capital, with or without the multiplying aid of a note circulation. If the Bank of Bengal continue to confine its operations to Calcutta, the Bank of India might establish branches or agencies in the interior, at Patna, Dacca, Benares, Mirzapore, Delhi, and in every great town of traffic in the three presidencies of India. The business available will not only be such as would be competed for by the shroffs, namely, ordinary discounts and the business of hoondcar or exchange operations, in which, as far as natives only are concerned, the shroffs

would probably have some advantage; but a variety of transactions with Europeans, planters, and others, such as the Agra Bank, though not very favourably situated for the purpose, now embraces. By such means an independent planter might be enabled to complete his outlay without assistance from an agent in Calcutta; a trader settled at Mirzapore, with a small capital of his own, might turn over three or four times the amount of it every month, in purchasing cotton for houses in Calcutta, without drawing a rupee from their resources till the arrival of the goods; and even to a certain limited extent, Capt. Tucker's plan of advance upon grain, (which he wished the Government to undertake), might be carried into effect by establishing convenient and secure depôts at the principal marts. In short, there is abundant opportunity in India for the employment of capital with good security, at moderate rates of interest, in banking and agency operations, quite unconnected with the government of the country; and the effect of bringing forward a very large real capital for such employment will be in a short time to render available, through the credit of the establishment, as much more now unemployed capital of Europeans and natives, in the shape of deposits with or without interest: so that the stimulus to commercial, manufacturing and agricultural industry, created by such a bank, might be twice as great as the mere addition of its own capital to the circulation of the country could produce. That indeed is one of the great advantages of concentrated capital, that in the steam-boiler of active intelligence, it acquires a force of expansion that will set at work the heaviest and most torpid machinery, and multiply its products to an unlimited extent. Entertaining these opinions of the great power to do good which such an association must possess, we heartily hope that the Bank of India will take effect, and that the necessary abandonment of the over-ambitious and impossible parts of the scheme will lead to an extension of its views to other more useful objects.—*Ibid.* Aug. 9.

Let us hear the opinion of Mr. H. Mackenzie as to the necessity for the due execution of the financial operations of Government, that they should have a bank to which they can occasionally resort for accommodation. 'I do not think such necessity exists. It might be beneficial in enabling government to reduce their balances, and apply a certain sum that now lies idle in the treasury to the liquidation of debt. In this way, a wealthy bank, which could make advances equivalent to the demands against which government has now to reserve funds, would be a convenience; but I do not think it is necessary; and it is, on the other hand, rather undesirable that government should rest upon a

bank, from the danger that, if it did so, it will often draw so much from it, as to interfere with its advances to individuals !'

Now, here is a strong and a fatal objection to the scheme of the new bank :—with a doubtful capital of three millions, would they be at all times prepared to make private discounts and grant accommodation to individuals, at the time that government, in all its various departments and exigencies, had the right to draw on them ? At the very time of difficulty and scarcity of money, the government would necessarily come upon the bank ; and that is the very time when the bank should be in a condition to support the merchants. We have said that all the inconvenience felt by individuals of the commercial community here, in consequence of the connexion subsisting between the government and the Bank of Bengal, would be in all probability felt by the same body, should the new institution procure its charters. That it is unnecessary and inexpedient as an assistant to government, we have endeavoured already to shew ; but it is also uncalled for on another ground. Its issue of notes beyond a certain extent being unrequired by the state of affairs in India, the Bank of Bengal, with a capital of seventy-five lacs, has a paper issue of one crore and sixteen lacs. The paper issue never at any time since its establishment exceeded two crores. And Mr. H. Mackenzie states, that there never is a demand for notes nearly to that extent. He says, since the establishment of a paper currency to which entire credit has attached, a considerable facility in commercial intercourse has not become apparent all over India—that facility hardly extends beyond Calcutta ! Beyond its precincts, the notes have not circulated much, but come almost immediately into the Company's treasury ; and although they furnish government and the merchants with a convenient means of remittance, they can scarcely be said to exist in the interior as a paper currency. In general, indeed, payments in the districts, even in the provision of the staple articles of commerce, are made in such small sums, and the population is so poor, that there is scarcely any room for a large circulation of bank paper. The fact of the paper being received in the public treasury, makes it current among the larger dealers in the provinces, to a certain extent, but not great ; the general currency used by them is the coin of the country.—*Englishman*, Aug. 10.

LOSS AND RECOVERY OF A NOSE.

A few days back, a man called a rattaner in the employ of the overseer at Chunar, took occasion to revenge himself of the criminal conduct of his wife, by snipping off a part of her nose—a curious mode of

revenge, but not uncommon in India, though it affords an exemplification of what the Scotch mean by advising a man not to cut off his nose to be revenged of his face. The thannadar was all alive about the dreadful occurrence, and took the parties under his special care, leaving them the free use of a corner of the thannah, where they remained all day—the nose having been snipped in twain early in the morning. The lady, however, like most women, was unwilling to part with any thing ornamental, and so she picked up the fragment of her proboscis, and with all its blushing honours adjusted it in the place assigned to it by nature. She might have set in the thannah till it dropt off again, the thannadar being most intent on getting up his case for the consideration of the huzoor ; but, fortunately for the nose, some gentlemen heard of the occurrence, and had the woman conveyed to the doctor, who,—on finding that the circulation had been restored, and that, unlike poor Twig, who had stuck on his nose up side down, his patient had her's in its proper place—gave it the aid of "his thread and needle," and secured it till such time as she may again provoke its loss.—*Central F. P.* July 23.

ATTACK OF A LEOPARD.

SIMLAN.—Lieut. P——, who has built a very pretty cottage on the North Eastern side of Jackoe, in a retired situation, met with an accident that had nearly proved serious. On going to bed, he had chained a favourite terrier to his bedstead, and in the middle of the night he was awoken by its howling most piteously, and, jumping out of bed, found, as he imagined, a large pariah dog, firmly grasping it, by the middle. He immediately seized him by the throat, but finding the animal more than a match for him, and receiving a severe blow from its fore-foot, he just quitted his hold as a servant entered the apartment with a light, when, to his astonishment, he saw a large leopard bounce out at the door.—*Ibid.*

SIR C. WILKINS.—THE SANSKRIT.—NATIVE TYPOGRAPHY.

The *Friend of India*, with reference to a statement in a biographical memoir of the late Sir Charles Wilkins, that he was the first Englishman who mastered the difficulties of the Sungkrit languages, from which he rendered the *Bhagvat Geeta* into English, observes : "This honour, however, does not belong to him, but to another fellow-countryman, whose name has long since been forgotten. In the year 1677, a gentleman of the name of Marshall, employed in the factory at Cossimbazaar, was, we believe, the first to break the ice of this most difficult tongue. He made a translation of 'the Sanscrit Book

intituled Serebaugabut Pooran' into our language, which was transmitted to England, and was not long ago in the British Museum, numbered as No. 7199 and No. 4266. The philological exertions of Marshall, however, led to no ulterior results." The writer adds: "But in one branch of exertions Wilkins stands alone. He was the father of native typography. When he commenced the study of Eastern languages, the means of printing in any oriental character did not exist. He determined to create them. He could not have been much beyond the age of twenty-five, when he set to work, and with his own hands fabricated the first fount of types in the Bengalee character; and it was, we think, with these types that Hallid's Bengalee Grammar was printed at Hooghly in the year 1773. He at the same time instructed a native blacksmith, of the name of Panchanun, in this difficult art, which is, we believe, even at the present moment, confined to less than twenty individuals in England. Panchanun, on the arrival of the Missionaries at Serampore, in 1799, hearing that they proposed to commence printing in the native languages, came and offered his services, and executed for them the fount of Bengalee, in which the first edition of the Bengalee New Testament was printed, and the Deva Nagree types used in printing Dr. Carey's Samskrit Grammar. There is a very remarkable similarity in the shape of Panchanun's Bengalee type, and that cut by Wilkins, and they both differ very materially from the very exquisite form which the printed Bengalee has now assumed, and which is doubtless destined to be displaced by some new form of beauty, when another half century shall have rolled on, and presses in India are multiplied a hundred fold. Panchanun died about the year 1802, but not before he had fully instructed in this useful art, a native, of the name of Munuhur, by whom most of the improved founts have cut; and who, during the last thirty-four years, has executed more than twenty thousand punches for the Serampore Press, in the various characters prevalent in Asia. The punch-cutters, who now labour in Calcutta, are all Munuhur's disciples; and there is little fear, therefore, that this invaluable art will ever be lost from India. It is fairly domesticated in the country; and the most sanguine expectations of Wilkins are more than realized. To him the rare felicity has been accorded, of having his existence prolonged till he could witness the most magnificent results from the exertions of his youth. He has lived to behold the researches, of which he set the first efficient example, gradually expand till they have aroused the emulation of the literati of Europe. He has been permitted to live sixty years after he had cut the first fount of native types, and to watch the

growth of Indian printing from his own unaided effort, till it has swelled to the magnitude of a national enterprise, embracing the intellectual regeneration of a whole continent. The man who first bestowed on India the inestimable blessing of types in the native character, deserves to be held in lasting remembrance; and there can be no doubt that, in after-ages, his memory will attract the same veneration in this country, with which that of Faustus is cherished in Europe."

LARGE LION.

The superintendent of Middleton Point has reported that the stockade had been attacked and forced, two or three nights in succession, by a monstrous animal, supposed to be a lion, from its shaggy hair about the head, broad face, and reddish colour. The first night it slaughtered four bullocks, the next night six goats and a pig. It has hitherto escaped.

THE ALLIPORE JAIL.

The Governor-General, with the Chief Justice, and one or two other gentlemen, visited the great jail at Allipore on Wednesday evening. His Lordship made very minute enquiries into the state of the prison and the habits of the prisoners. We understand that his Lordship is the first Governor-General who has visited this jail since the time of the Marquess of Hastings.—*Englishman*, Aug. 6.

BURYING ALIVE.

Account of a man who submitted to be buried alive for a month, at Jaisalmer, and was dug out alive, at the expiration of that period.—Communicated by Mr. H. M. Twedell, of Bancoorah, to the *Indian Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, of Calcutta:

"I have just witnessed a singular circumstance, of which I had heard during our stay at this place, but said nothing about it before, the time for its accomplishment not being completed; this morning, however, the full month was over, and a man who had been buried all that time, on the bank of a tank near our camp, was dug out alive, in the presence of Esur Lal, one of the ministers of the Mubharawal of Jaisalmer, on whose account this singular individual was voluntarily interred a month ago. He is a youngish man, about thirty years of age, and his native village is within five kos of Kurnaul; but he generally travels about the country to Ajmeer, Kotah, Endor, &c. and allows himself to be buried for weeks, or months, by any person who will pay him handsomely for the same. In the present instance, the rawul put this singular body in requisition, under the hope of obtaining an heir to his throne, and whether the remedy is

efficacious or not, it certainly deserves to be known.

"The man is said, by long practice, to have acquired the art of holding his breath, and stopping the interior opening of the nostrils with his tongue; he also abstains from solid food for some days previous to his interment, so that he may not be inconvenienced by the contents of his stomach, while put up in his narrow grave; and, moreover, he is sewn up in a bag of cloth, and the cell is lined with masonry, and floored with cloth, that the white ants and other insects may not easily be able to molest him. The place in which he was buried at Jaisulmer, is a small building about twelve feet by eight feet, built of stone; and in the floor was a hole about three feet long, two and a half feet wide, and the same depth, or perhaps a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting posture, sewed up in his shroud, with his feet* turned inwards towards the stomach, and his hands also pointed inwards towards the chest. Two heavy slabs, of stone three or six feet long, several inches thick, and broad enough to cover the mouth of the grave, so that he could not escape, were then placed over him, and I believe a little earth was plastered over the whole, so as to make the surface of the grave smooth and compact. The door of the house was also built up, and people placed outside, that no tricks might be played, nor deception practised. At the expiration of a full month, that is to say, this morning, the walling up of the door was broken, and the buried man dug out of the grave; Trevelyan's moonshee only running there in time to see the ripping open of the bag in which the man had been enclosed. He was taken out in a perfectly senseless state, his eyes closed, his hands cramped and powerless; his stomach shrunk very much; and his teeth jammed so fast together, that they were forced to open his mouth with an iron instrument, to pour a little water down his throat. He gradually recovered his senses, and the use of his limbs, and, when we went to see him, was sitting up, supported by two men, and conversed with us in a low, gentle tone of voice, saying, 'that we might bury him again for a twelve month if we pleased.' He told Major Spiers, at Ajmeer, of his powers, and was laughed at as an impostor; but Cornet Macnaghten put his abstinence to the test at Pokhur, by suspending him for thirteen days, shut up in a wooden chest, which, he says, is better than being buried under ground, because the box, when hung from the ceiling, is open to inspection on all sides, and the white ants, &c. can be easier prevented from getting at his body, while he thus remains in a state of insensibility. His powers of abstinence

must be wonderful to enable him to do without food for so long a time, nor does his hair grow during the time he remains buried.

"I really believe that there is no imposture in the case, and that the whole proceeding is actually conducted in the way mentioned above."

This letter was written by Lieut. A. H. Boileau, of the Engineers, first assistant Great Trigonometrical survey, who at that time was employed in the survey of that part of the country. The gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the letter are Capt. Trevelyan of the Bombay Artillery, and Cornet, now Lieut., Macnaghten, of the 5th Reg. Light Cavalry, assistant to the agent of the Governor-general in Rajpootanah.

Some other information I obtained, in the course of conversation with Lieut. Boileau, and which I noted down. Lieut. Boileau was unacquainted with the man's name or caste; he believed that he had taken up the life of a *funkeer*—he understood that the man had been buried six or seven times, but whether for any period longer than a month, he knew not—he did not hear how the man discovered his powers, or when he commenced to practice them. Lieut. Boileau arrived at Jaisulmer, after the interment, and saw the place, described in his letter, in which the man was buried. There was a guard of four or five *chuprassees*, in the employ of the *maharawal*, as he understood, who were on the watch to prevent any interference or imposition. The process of burying, and of disinterring, was conducted in the presence of *Esur Lal*, one of the ministers of the *maharawal*. The day fixed for the disinterment was known to Lieut. Boileau, but not the exact hour. Capt. Trevelyan's moonshee, who had set forth to give intelligence when operations were to be commenced, arrived only in time to see the people ripping open the cloth, or shroud, in which he had been enclosed. The moonshee immediately started off a man to inform his master and Lieut. Boileau, who were in their tents, at a distance of about three furlongs.

They waited a few seconds to apprise Lieut. Mackeson, of the 14th Regt. N.I., British Agent for the navigation of the Indus, who was disinclined to accompany them, and repaired to the spot as quickly as possible. Perhaps a quarter of an hour had elapsed since the opening of the grave, before they arrived. The people had thrown a clean cloth over the man, two of them supported him; he presented an appearance of extreme emaciation and debility; but, weak as he was, his spirit was good, and his confidence in his powers unabated, as in answer to Lieut. Boileau's and Capt. Trevelyan's enquiries, he said, "that we might bury him again for a

* The word as used in that part of India is *gor*, which means 'foot' or 'leg.'

twelvemonth if we pleased." Lieut. Boileau examined, and measured with his walking-stick, the grave in the floor of the chamber in which the man had been buried, and also the two slabs of stone which had been used to cover the mouth of the grave. For seven or eight days preceding the burial, the man lived entirely upon milk, regulating the quantity so as to sustain life, whilst nothing remained to give employment to the excretory organs. In that state he was buried. He confesses to have great dread of the white ants. Several folds of cloth were spread on the bottom of the grave, to protect him from their attacks. On taking nourishment after his release, he is said to be in a state of anxiety, until he has ascertained that the powers of his stomach and intestines are not impaired. Lieut. Boileau saw nothing more of the man; he understood that he regained his strength, and was for some time in attendance at the durbar of the maharawul, in the hope of receiving his promised reward; and that, tired of waiting until the purse-strings of his patron were loosened, he had stolen a camel, and decamped.

Until further information is obtained, it might be thought precipitate to theorize on the probable means by which this strange being maintains the mastery over the function of life. Yet there is one paragraph in Lieut. Boileau's letters, bearing on this point, on which some remarks are admissible. The paragraph alluded to runs thus:

"The man is said, by long practice, to have acquired the art of holding his breath by shutting the mouth, and stopping the interior opening of the nostrils with his tongue." If this be the case, it is supposed that he exerts this power as soon as he finds himself comfortably settled in his grave, before the small quantity of vital air with which he is surrounded, is deteriorated. To force the tongue into the pharynx, and to retain it there, until respiration is suspended, it is requisite that the jaws should be closely united. In Lieut. Boileau's letter, it is mentioned that his teeth were jammed so fast together, that they were forced to open his mouth with an iron instrument. Of the state of his tongue, nothing was remarked. It is now well known that the slaves in South America exert this power of the tongue to obstruct respiration, and occasion death.

SALE OF ZEMINDAREES.

Last Saturday was a day of much fear and trembling for the zemindars of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs. About thirty of the estates had been advertised for sale on that day by the Collector, and we know that some of them almost despaired of saving their property from the hammer. Only one

estate, however, we are informed, was actually sold, a zemindaree belonging to the family of the late Cossinath Banerjee, assessed at about Rs. 11,000, which is also about the sum bid for it. We consider it very creditable to the acting Collector that he has avoided a peremptory sale of any more of these zemindarees, though we are not acquainted with the particular engagements which the proprietors have entered into in the several cases; for the little insight we have had into these matters, of late, has shewn us that, when the revenue functionaries choose to shut their ears to the public, and, screening themselves behind their books of regulations, look only to the most easy and effectual means of getting in the amount due to Government, private interests and private rights are often cruelly and remorselessly sacrificed—in a way that no liberal Government would tolerate, and which would never be suffered by the Government and people of England, if aware of the working of the system.—*Cal. Cour. Aug. 15.*

TREATMENT OF NATIVE SERVANTS.

(From a Correspondent.)—I send you for publication an information I have just received from a letter received from Moorshedabad.

The Collector of the place, Mr. Torrens, on the 22d Srabun, was seeing the money put into the chest, when he ordered the Podar, Gourisoondur, of Berhampore, to take up one of the *tornas* of rupees. The Podar refused doing so, stating that it was not his business, and that a *duftry* was appointed for the purpose. The Collector gave him a blow for this reply, to which five or six blows were given in return. The Collector was going to give a second, when a sepoy interfered and kept the peace between them. Soon after, the Collector deposed on oath before the Joint Magistrate of the place, Mr. Leicester, to the effect above-stated, when the Podar was sentenced to be confined for a period of three months. It is said that the Collector Sahib is not very much satisfied with this punishment. Be that as it may, the Podar has given an example of resistance to ill-treatment that deserves a record in the newspapers.—*Gyannaneshun, Aug. 17.*

THE "FANCY."

Landour.—The most important news here about the middle of the month was a wrestling match between a sweeper and a baker by the road side. Several of the gentlemen, resident here, graced the ring by their presence. A dispute arose between the Publwams about some poke or thrust given out of the Jockey Club wrestling rule, when the baker appearing likely to bear down his rival in every way, the

friends of the sweeper, for the honour of their cloth (though probably but little was worn on the occasion), rushed into the arena and bore him off with shouts of victory. This so roused the indignation of a gentleman of the civil service, who was looking on, that without pause, he attacked the whole body of the knights of the broom, and continued belabouring them with a hunting-whip, till the whole roared and roared again. The assembly then dispersed in confusion. Such things are done, and yet we wonder that we lose ground in native esteem!—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 30.

THE PSEUDO-RAJA OF BURDWAN.

The claimant of the honours and possessions of the Burdwan raj was brought to trial at Hooghly, on Wednesday and Thursday last, amidst the greatest popular excitement. It is supposed that not less than 10,000 persons were assembled on the first day of the trial; and on the following day the number was still larger. But a small portion of such a crowd could find entrance into the Cutchery; the great mass were seated in rows in front of it; and it required all the exertions of the Magistrate to keep them in any tolerable order. Mr. Tutton, Mr. Judge, and many more gentlemen of the legal profession in Calcutta, were in attendance; some of whom appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and others we supposed were attracted to the scene by curiosity. When the trial came on, the lawyers desired that the question of the prisoner's identity should first be inquired into and decided. But the Commissioner at once overruled the proposition, and stated that he had nothing to do but to try the question whether or not the prisoner had made an attack with arms for the disturbance of the public peace. As this determination made the attendance of the lawyers useless, an attempt was made to nullify it, by seeking a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the prisoner's being unwell. It was hoped, perhaps, that, if time were gained, the Commissioner's resolution might be set aside by reference to higher authority. But medical advice was immediately resorted to, and it was certified that nothing whatever was the matter with the prisoner. He complained of the heat, and was furnished with a punka.

The trial then proceeded; and, as the charge against the prisoner was supported by incontrovertible evidence, he was found guilty and condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to find surety, we have heard, to the amount of Rs. 40,000.—*Sum. Durp. Aug. 6.*

The sentence of punishment seems to us to be severe in the extreme, and that, whether the claim of the party be valid or fraudulent—the more especially that he

has already undergone a confinement of many months. The offence of which the Magistrate took cognizance was, that of occasioning large assemblages of people; but without, as far as we can learn, either causing or creating, or endeavouring to create, riot and disturbance. We hear that the sentence will be appealed against to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut. We have understood that a belief in the identity of the present claimant with the son of the old rajah, lately deceased, and who had been long considered dead, is not only very prevalent among the natives, but is entertained by many European gentlemen of information. On this point, however, we can give no opinion; all we can say is, that whether he be the rightful heir or no, the offence of which he has been accused is severely punished by six months' imprisonment, superadded to a long previous confinement.—*Hurk. Aug. 8.*

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

The Hooghly College was opened on the 1st of August, and the number of students who enrolled their names in the first four days was 1,500.—*Sum. Durp. Aug. 6.*

JEWELS.

Some valuable jewels, belonging to the estate of a native gentleman, are advertised for sale at Calcutta, including a diamond weighing 40½ ruttees, the largest and most valuable in India.

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF TEA FORESTS IN ASSAM.

We learn from one of our correspondents in Assam, that Mr. Bruce of Sudiya has lately made another most successful excursion into the Singpho country to the south of Sudiya, in search of tea forests. He has discovered no less than ten new localities, in which the plant is growing in abundance and vigour. When he formerly went into the same country, four or five months ago, the jealousy and discontent of our Singpho tributaries were so great, that he was under the necessity of taking with him an escort of forty muskets; but a wonderful change has been wrought in their disposition; and in his late excursion he was attended by a single servant, and two men to be left at different places to look after the clearing of the tea grounds.

It turns out that the Singphos within our territories are not only aware of the existence of tea upon their lands, but cultivate the plant systematically, and are extremely fond of the beverage they prepare from the leaf. They were reluctant, however, to afford Mr. Bruce the information he wanted on the subject, until he had won their hearts by trifling presents

of opium, and some kind language. After that, they readily guided him in his researches. All the ten localities now discovered are in one vicinity, which, on looking at any tolerable map of the eastern portion of Assam, our readers may easily recognize by the help of the following description. Sudiya, it will be seen, lies on the north bank of the Brumhapootta, at the junction of a small river called the Koondil Panee. The country to the south is watered by two rivers, the Dibooroo and the Booree Dihing, which both run from eastward to westward, and join the Brumhapootta at different points below Sudiya. If a line be carried nearly south, with a slight inclination towards the east, from Sudiya, until it cuts the Booree Dihing, it will fall upon the village of Ningrew, on the north bank of that river; and all the new localities of the tea plants are scattered in almost every direction around this village, at various distances, from half a day's to a whole day's journey. Seven of the localities lie between the Booree Dihing and the Dibooroo; and the remaining three are to the south of the former river, and to the south-east of Ningrew, upon small tributary streams of the Booree Dihing. Immediately to the west of Ningrew, and on the north side of the river, is a low range of hills, from 100 to 150 feet high, on the tops of which an interior tea is said to grow wild; but, because of its inferiority, the Singphos pay no attention to it. The plants of this sort do not grow above ten or twelve feet high; the largest leaves are not more than an inch and a half in length, and they are much more indented than those of the other sorts. Another kind of tea also grows about in the jungles in the neighbourhood, and on the Naga hills, about a day's journey from Ningrew, to the south of the Booree Dihing, which is equally disregarded by the Singphos, and is known as the *bitter* tea. It is distinguished by the brown colour of the central thick fibre, and also of the edges of the leaves. This sort, it is said, will not grow in the same neighbourhood with the finer kinds: at least, they are never seen together.

Thus, it appears, we have three varieties of the tea plant. That which the Singphos make use of is not at all bitter, and differs from the sort produced in the Hookoom country, in the Burman territories. Indeed, from a trial of some of this tea, prepared in a particular manner, Mr. Bruce is firmly persuaded that it will prove to be *Green*. To raise plants of this tea, the Singphos sometimes sow its seed; but they prefer one mode or another of planting shoots. Some cut off twigs about a foot and half long, just as the young leaves begin to show themselves, and lay them in the earth, in an

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22 No. 86.

angle of about 45°, with the top of the twig appearing at the surface. Others take a branch as thick as a man's arm; and, having cut deep notches in it, about one-third through it, and three feet apart, lay it in the ground, and cover it all over, except where the notches are: at the notches the new shoots spring up.

As Mr. Bruce proceeded in his investigations, he left men and means at every place where he found the good tea, to clear the ground of all weeds and wild bushes; and we believe that by this time they are nearly reduced to cleanliness and order. He has made another discovery, which may possibly prove to be of scarcely less importance than the existence of the tea plant. Directly west of Ningrew, perhaps five and twenty miles distant, a small river called the Powerpance, descends from the low range of hills before mentioned, and after a short course, not exceeding twelve miles, joins the Booree Dihing on its north bank. In its bed the people wash for gold; and so rich are its sands, that it was confessed to Mr. Bruce, that each man got a rupee's weight of gold every day. Now the vein or mine from which these sands are enriched must be so close at hand, that we may reasonably conclude a little research would soon discover them: and certainly they must be well worth looking for.—*Friend of India, Aug. 11.*

THE ROHILLAS.

A letter from Bolaram, written by an officer of the Nizam's cavalry, gives us an account of a gallant little affair with some Rohillas: "A few days ago, two flank companies, and a troop of the *risalah*, were ordered to turn out a body of some 300, who were occupying an old mosque at the village of Barrasappett. This party was under Capt. Peyton, the only European present, and it had barely cleared a little *bund*, which was at some distance from the mosque, when a detachment of Rohillas suddenly threw themselves upon it, shot the *sabedar*, and nine *sipahs*, three of the troopers, and six horses. The work then commenced, and the troop being ordered to charge, cut up the Rohillas in grand style, and drove them into the mosque. It was at this stage of the business that Capt. Byam and Lieut. Charles Trower arrived with the remainder of the wing of the cavalry. More infantry had also come out, and the rest of the officers of the cantonment. The Rohillas apparently did not admire the specimen they had had of our mode of punishment, and with little difficulty, therefore, were driven out of the mosque, and captured by the infantry, who marched them to the parade ground and surrounded them; the killed and wounded being left in the building. Trower and Byam were now

(M)

despatched in pursuit of those who had fled to a village four miles off, at the commencement of the action; and soon made prisoners of them without any resistance to speak of, on the part of the runaways. On Sunday night, the cavalry returned to cantonments, leaving the prisoners, as before stated, in charge of the infantry, to await further orders. Monday came—no orders. Several small parties of the Rohillas, who had claims on the Nizam yet unsettled, and who had not been actually concerned in the *mêlée* of the previous day, were allowed to depart. On the following day, some more selections from the prisoners were made, and yesterday (Wednesday) we of the cavalry were ordered to fall in with our respective corps, to assist at the most appropriate closing of the drama; the remaining Rohillas, who had been told that they might depart in peace if they laid down their arms, having refused to do so! The sight which now presented itself was, to a young soldier, unused to such scenes, rather *frappant*. On one side might be seen the troopers unstringing their carbines, and loosening their swords;—on the other the Rohillas tightening their commerbunds, saying their prayers, and swearing to fight to the last moment. Two hours' grace were allowed the Rohillas, to think better of their determination, and in the mean time, by way of hastening the desiderated change in opinion, two guns loaded with canisters of grape, supported on each side by a regiment of infantry, and flanked by a troop of cavalry, were placed opposite the refractory, with an object too palpable to be misunderstood. This *spectacle*, after a lapse of half an hour, produced the desired effect, and all the Rohillas, but one jemader, laid down their arms and were marched away. The jemader begged hard to be allowed to retain his arms, but his request being refused, he immediately fulfilled a threat he had made, and discharged a pistol in his belly, which killed him instantly—and here ended (for the present at least) the campaign of Barrasapett. We lost four killed, and had six wounded—three horses killed and three wounded. The enemy lost considerably more than thirty of their number.—*Englishman*, August 11.

MARRIAGES FOR PROSTITUTION.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, August 10, writing from Beaulia, mentions the following revolting practice:—"Yesterday, my attention was drawn to a group of individuals assembled within ten yards of my factory. I inquired of my servants the cause of the assemblage, and they informed me it was the marriage ceremony of a girl doomed to prostitution. I had often heard of this ceremony, and

felt curious to witness it, and no objection was made to my being a spectator. I observed a plantain tree about four feet in length stuck in the ground, with a cloth round it to represent a man, and a sword slung by its side. A pretty little girl about ten years of age stood near, attended by two old women; they rubbed the child over with oil and turmeric, dressed it in new clothes, two tom-toms sent forth their discordant sounds, and a song and a feast to the few assembled, consigned the infant to a life of infamy. Slavery in India in a respectable native family, is well known to be of the mildest description; they are treated with as much kindness as any other part of the family; but for the few who are fortunate enough to fall into such hands, is the law to be a dead letter, when it is well known thousands of children are purchased yearly and consigned to the plantain tree—disease and infamy. Bazarms are never established unless these sinks make their appearance, and seven out of ten, I am sure, is too small an average to give of the victims purchased and forced to prostitution. It is an evil which calls for the attention of Government and the interference of the humane: the subject is well worth inquiry; but I much fear till the native females are educated little can be done."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The sixth half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, was held on the 16th Aug.; Col. Beatson in the chair. The report recapitulated the proceedings in respect to steam communication between India and Europe, which had taken place since the last meeting; the arrangement made for the presentation of the petitions, and the state of the accounts, which exhibited a balance on hand of Company's Rs. 60,367, exclusive of 15,291 remitted home to meet charges. It was resolved—"That this meeting has observed with great satisfaction, the proofs which have been afforded by recent facts of the rapid intercourse between India and England that may be expected to take place when a regular and permanent Steam Communication shall be established. Letters from England have reached Bombay in forty-four days, and Calcutta in fifty-seven days; and the communication from Calcutta to England and back again has taken place in four months and twenty six days,—between the 5th of March and the 30th of July."

AGRA.

The Steamer *Jumna*, with the *Bhaguruti* in tow, left Allahabad with Sir Charles Metcalfe the Lieut. Governor

and suite, on the 8th, and arrived at Agra about 9 A. M. on Wednesday the 20th. The party consisted of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Macsween, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Captain and Mrs. Higginson, Dr. Logan, and Mrs. Capt. Latouche. Sir Charles appeared, we are happy to learn, in very good health, and bore with much good nature the annoyances incident to landing on a wet day at an Agra ghât. The rain poured in torrents during the greater part of Tuesday, so that though the steamer anchored above the city, the effect of the novel scene was a good deal damped in the eyes of the native public. We wish that a fine summer's day could have been ordered for the occasion, and that the city and cantonment had been enabled to pour forth their contents to do honour to the occasion of the arrival of the governor of the Western Provinces in the capital of Ukhbar. Sir Charles is at present residing in the house formerly built by Mr. Fraser.—*Agra Ukhbar, July 23.*

The station gives a Fancy Dress Ball to Sir C. Metcalfe and party on the 15th instant! This is the most wonderful effect of his honour's presence that has yet been heard of, and beats even the improvement of the roads. The Agra community is mending its ways in every respect. It is evidently preparing to be lively now, that there is a chance of being so, otherwise than at its own cost and charges. The sparkling wit and champagne of government house is already beginning to tell: to which is to be added the fact, that the wonted urbanity of the lieutenant-governor has led him to become already personally well acquainted with the society of the station, which is likely to be his head quarters for some years to come. This probability is, of course, voted a *hope* on all hands, especially since his presence has been felt substantially as well as flatteringly. The Station Room Fund is a *thousand rupees* richer within the last two days; indeed the development of the other great characteristic, which with urbanity forms the outline of his private character, has extended, it is said, even to the privates of the European regiment, in the form of a handsome donation to their *amateurs* on the last dramatic effort,—the first since the governor's arrival. Such amusements, it must be owned, properly conducted, cannot be too much encouraged in European corps, where nine-tenths of the vices that prevail spring from idleness and inanity.—*Ibid., August 6.*

The arrival of the *Jumna* steamer (Capt. Scott) at Agra, on the 20th July, has led to a proposition to celebrate the event by some public commemoration. It is justly regarded as the commencement of a new

mode of communication, which will have an important influence upon the interests of British India. A subscription has been entered into.

PURCHASED RETIREMENTS FROM THE ARMY.

Resolutions of twenty-one officers of artillery, engineers, and infantry, at Allahabad:—"An officer of the Bombay establishment having lately addressed a memorial to the Court of Directors, complaining of the existing practice of purchasing out the senior officers of the army; we, the undersigned officers of the Bengal army, stationed at Allahabad, with a view to prevent any erroneous impression being made on the minds of the hon. Court as to the actual sentiments of their army on this important point, are induced to record our unqualified concurrence in the nine resolutions passed at an authorised meeting of the officers at Belgaum; and in accordance with the last thereof, to request that our respectful petition be transmitted through the proper channel to the hon. Court, for their permission to be allowed to procure retirements with such means as are within our power, and in such way as may appear most eligible to corps respectively. We further venture to add our earnest hope that, in addition to the above indulgence, the hon. Court will be pleased to take into their benevolent consideration the long service of many old officers of their army, together with the unfavourable prospects of a large proportion of the juniors, and extend the existing operation of brevet rank, by granting to officers of twenty-five years' service, that of major, and to officers of thirty-three years' service, that of lieutenant-colonel. This additional boon would not only remove many painful feelings from the minds of old and unfortunate officers, and equally painful anticipations from those of the juniors, but benefit the army at large, by enabling married officers, who are anxious but unable to retire, thus to secure higher pensions for their widows from the military fund, and thereby obviate the necessity of protracted residence in India, for the purpose of securing an adequate family provision."

In reference to the subject of buying and selling commissions in the Indian army, which now so properly attracts the attention of that body, a correspondent writes thus:—"The example shown by the Belgaum force will I hope be followed by every body of officers of the Company's army throughout India; for the subject concerns all of us. I feel assured of the matter being properly handled by the Bengal army and the Bengal press." We have no doubt the whole army will follow

the example shown by the Belgaum officers; they owe it to themselves and to their best interests to do so; and the present is of all others the best time. Let us hear, then, that meeting on meeting is got up, and memorial on memorial resolved on, and forwarded to the Court. Let there be a public expression of the sense of the army on the subject, and we have little doubt the result will be favourable. As the Court is now constituted, the army may reckon on a full sympathy with their sentiments.

Our correspondent goes on to say, "I do not see why the mystery, which has hitherto existed as to names, should be carried on any longer. Col. Powell, adjutant-general of the Bombay army, a captain in the 26th regt. N. I., tries to get the officers of his regiment to join with him and sign a memorial to the Court of Directors against buying out; and although his corps is a most unlucky one as to promotion, the officers refused to sign the memorial." From this it would appear, Col. Powell is the officer who got up the memorial against the buying out system. Well, it is very immaterial in one point of view to the army, who the officer is who has complained of that system; it is to the memorial they have to look, and to its object. That object must be defeated, and the course we have recommended to be pursued, will doubtless lead to that result. But in another point of view, it is very material to keep in view who the party complaining is, and the whole circumstances which may have led to the step he has taken. As adjutant-general of this army, it may be supposed that he represents the feelings of at least a considerable body of the army, and it therefore becomes imperatively necessary promptly to remove any such impression, should the fact be as we are led to believe it is,—that the whole army decidedly disapprove of the prayer contained in that memorial. In this view, the necessity of "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," becomes still more apparent, and we trust to finding the army view the matter in that light. Of course, neither the army nor we have a right to find fault with Col. Powell for petitioning the Court on any subject in which his own interests are involved, and in such manner as he may deem best calculated to promote those interests; but the army owe it to themselves to disclaim (if they do disclaim, as we have no doubt they do), promptly and peremptorily, any participation in the views and feelings which may have so influenced Col. Powell, lest, from the general terms said to had been used in the memorial, there may appear grounds for supposing that Col. Powell was but one of the many who entertained

the same views, and whose feelings he is but representing.—*Bombay Gaz.* July 23.

The *Hurkaru*, August 9, says "It has transpired that it has pleased Sir J. Keane at Bombay, to sanction his adjutant-general's kindling up a flame to serve the particular interests of Captain Powell, which must spread mischievously over the whole of India."

MILITARY ITEMS.

On dit that Col. Lumley is to get the Benares command; Col. Penny, the Saugor; Brigadier Hampton, the Barrackpore; and Col. W. C. Faithfull the Mhow ones. Col. Dunlop to be adjutant-general; and Col. Barton, Qr. Master Gen. of the Army.—*Delhi Gaz.* July 27.

We have been informed, that several old captains intend to avail themselves of the "boon," especially in the 51st, 70th, and 44th Regiments; but we have not yet heard of any majors or lieutenant-colonels wishing to retire. It is said that no less than six officers in the 44th regt. alone will immediately take advantage of the "boon"—and, doubtless, many other old captains will follow the example.—*Ibid.*

In connection with this question, we consider that, the united armies of the three Presidencies ought to memorialize the Court of Directors, to the following effect:

1st. That they feel grateful for the proof of the Court's kindness and consideration, in abbreviating the periods of service, and granting pensions without reference to rank, and that they solicit an explanation on the points which have been so differently construed.

2d. That the order prohibiting private purchase in corps, may be rescinded, and regimental purchase positively and specifically sanctioned by the Court.

3d. That some arrangement may be adopted to place all general officers, who have served their time on the staff, and colonels, who have no intention of returning to India, on an "unattached list."—*Ibid.*, Aug. 10.

We believe that two memorials from an individual officer are in circulation, for the concurrence of officers in general, to obtain from the Court of Directors two additions to the terms of the late boon. The brevet rank of major, after the period of twelve years service as captain. Alterations in terms and subscriptions to the military fund, so that widows may be entitled to the same rate of provision, agreeably to the servitude which will now entitle her husband to pension. Of mere nominal brevet rank, when unaccompanied by other emoluments and advantages, we are no

admirers, considering it a useless and intricate under-plot, on the scheme of regimental gradation, and, that a further introduction of it would be fraught with much confusion, in the various services and departments composing the Indian army. The latter proposition is but a natural and fair corollary to the boon, and one, if granted, which will render the whole system of pension similar and homogeneous in all its parts.—*Meerut Obs.* July 21.

The following we learn to be the charges on which Capt. Ford will be tried before a court-martial, of which Col. Pollock, C. B., is President.—Colonels Dick, Perce, Presgrave, and Major Carnegie, the field officers composing a part of the court—1st. For having embezzled the sum of Company's Rs. 39,869. 10. 5, more or less, the property of Government.—2d. For conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in having embezzled various sums deposited with him by officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and women of the same regiment, and others, amounting to Company's Rs. 6,858. 2. 11, more or less.—*Ibid.*

Nussecrabad.—The cavalry and artillery returned, on the 18th instant, from Jutpore, but the 52d still remain to prevent any disturbance; the regiment join camp about six miles from the Residency. Several field officers, including the brigadier, find out now, that urgent private affairs will require their presence in England. Some attribute this to the prevalence of the Fane fever.—*Ibid.*

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, August 6, writing from Poonah, says:—"A recent dispute between the general officer in command of this division, and the brigadier commanding the Poonah brigade, is likely to give rise to questions of considerable importance, but I give the version of the affair in circulation among those not admitted behind the scenes, and you may judge for yourself. The brigadier declines compliance with certain instructions of the general officer; a certain time is allowed to him to consider the matter, and he, failing to comply, is placed in arrest. Matters assume a serious enough appearance, and a still higher authority intercedes. The general officer expresses himself willing to drop the matter, if the brigadier, who has repeatedly shown a spirit of captiousness and insubordination, and seems determined to pursue a system of opposition to his authority incompatible with the proper discharge of their respective duties, is removed to Bombay, and the officer commanding them sent to Poonah. This is not

granted, and the general officer will not yield further. Under these circumstances, it is resolved to release the brigadier from arrest, and to constitute Poonah a separate command to be held by him wholly independent of the general officer commanding the Poonah division pending a reference to the Supreme Government."

The *Bombay Gazette* of August 3d, mentions a similar rumour, and the name of the officer, Brig. Willshire.

NATIVE STATES.

Lahore.—A letter had been received at Lahore from Now Nihal Sing, informing the maha-raja, that he had seized upon Dera Ismail Khan, and imprisoned mawaub Shah Newauz Khan, the chief of the country; and that, he achieved this great victory by stratagem and not by the force of arms: not a drop of blood was spilt on either side. The maha-raja was greatly rejoiced at this pleasing intelligence and sent orders to Now Nihal Sing, to make arrangements for sending the mawaub to Lahore, where he would be cared for; to provide his sons with jagheers upon the spot, or else send them to Lahore, to be provided for; and to raze to the ground all the small and petty forts, in Dera Ismail Khan, Tonk, and Doorrooboonoo. The acquisition of Dera Ismail Khan carries Runjeet still closer to Cabool.

Runjeet Sing has bestowed a jagheer, yielding 100 rupees per annum, upon the family of the late Jeendh Raja.

Mirzo Kureem Buksh, one of the Salateens of the Delhi palace, has had an audience of Runjeet, who received him with great honour and questioned him closely regarding Delhi, his Majesty, and every thing connected with this once great city.

The trade of the Punjab has completely stagnated, owing to the disturbed state of the country: the Loodianah and Amritsir traders have contrived to penetrate as far as Cabool, but beyond that they dare not venture: Herat and Candahar being in a complete state of anarchy.—*Loodianah Ukhbar.*

M. Ventura mentioned the receipt of letters from General Allard, who hoped to reach Lahore by the Dussuruh. The rajah expressed his pleasure, and said, the General should be reinstated in his old command. The Akalies are inclined to mutiny, for want of pay, and threaten to cross the river. Intercepted letters were produced to the Durbar, purporting to be offers of assistance, from Nuwab Shah Nuvaz Khan, to Shah Shujah. The vakcel of the former denied their authenticity. M. Ventura promised a clear rent of fifteen lacs for Cashmere, if Maha Sing were recalled. The Durbar remarked, such a proceeding would be unjust, as

Maha Sing had greatly improved the resources of the country, and increased its population. Mention was made that the troops of Dost Mahommud Khan were also in a state of mutiny, for want of pay.—*Meerut Obs.* July 21.

Delhi.—A jemadar, a retainer of Timour Shah, one of the princes of the Paface, having occasion the other day to censure a sepoy for negligence of duty, brought the man so severely to task, that he drew his sword and wounded the jemadar! the parties were immediately brought in from the Kootub, where his Majesty and suite are residing, and the sepoy committed to prison.—*Delhi Gaz.* Aug. 3.

The Shekawattees.—Our recent accounts from Shekawattee are highly satisfactory; Major Forster has, it seems, put an entire stop to all plundering; and the Kuzzaks have been fairly driven beyond the limits of his command. So highly sensible are the Bickancer Government of the able management of Major Forster, in Shekawattee, that, we hear, they have applied to our Government to obtain the services of that officer, for the express purpose of suppressing plundering within the limits of the Bickancer State.—*Ibid.*

Lucknow.—Moolve Khulleel Oodeen Khan, who has on several occasions acted as the representative of the enlightened Court of Oude, and was the vakeel employed to settle the claim of the English Government for the aggression committed in our territory a couple of years ago, has just now got into an awkward scrape. It seems that a certain Lucknow beauty, who had for a length of time attached herself to him, was discovered to have favoured another paramour, also one of the mighty of the land. The happy pair were surprised at night, at the fair one's residence, by a band of ruffians, by whom they were severely wounded with swords. They, however, got away, and the assassins escaped without recognition. Khulleel Oodeen immediately wrote a letter of condolence to the lady, expressing his horror at the attack on her life, and, to remove any suspicion that he was concerned in it, sent her several thousand rupees, and other handsome presents, and promised to come and pay her his dutiful respects on an early occasion. He has, however, moved off to Cawnpore, as a place affording greater security.

The barber, Deruaett, has retired from the service of the King, taking with him his Majesty's deep regret, and several lacs of rupees. The rest of the reptile tribe—the jeweller, the coachman, &c.,

&c., will migrate when they have nothing left to consume. His Excellency Roshun Ood Doulah, too, is preparing for the evil day, by remitting enormous sums—some say to the extent of a million and a half—out of the country, and by attempting to conciliate the Feringees by feasting the society of Cawnpore, who receive his attentions with great warmth and friendly feeling. Other favourites are following the example of the Light of the State, and though not robbing to an equal extent, display at least equal energy and address. Nor is his Majesty behind the spirit of the day. His private disbursement, including presents to his favourites, male and female, amounted to upwards of a million and a quarter for the past year, and to such a low ebb is the treasury reduced, that his Majesty was forced to melt the other day thirty lacs of Company's stock. Such a liberal expenditure promotes considerably the practice of every "pleasant vice" in this pleasant place. And all this under a British Government and a British resident, the latter of whom is, however, obliged by his orders to look on, an unconcerned spectator.

His Majesty has for the present made a short armistice with dissipation, and amuses himself by carrying about with him a *doll*, which he conceives to be an incarnation of the Prophet or the promised twelfth Apostle himself. On this divine messenger's terrestrial ministers, he has already expended twenty lacs of rupees, and ere he can satisfy the holy ardour of the latter, will probably expend twenty more. He is equally ingenious in many of the other ways in which he spends his royal income. Among the ornaments of the palace is a group of carved figures sitting round a table, intended to represent one of his Majesty's European tiffin parties. The ladies of the party are, as far as the waist, in the costume of Eve before the fall, and by a happy hit of the artist at the custom of Feringee females drinking wine, several are seated in the careless attitude of drunkenness. The lower portion of the dress is in keeping with the upper, and does great credit to the fancy of the artist and the taste of the King. The gentlemen are not distinguished by any thing peculiar.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 6.

COURT MARTIAL ON COL. KENNEDY.

The *Bombay Courier* has furnished us with the result of this court-martial at Poonah on Colonel Vans Kennedy. The charges against him were systematic absences from parade and disobedience of orders, which appear to have been proved as to the facts, but the Court, putting a mild construction upon the circumstances of his conduct, merely adjudged him to

be reprimanded. This construction and the consequently light sentence of the Court, it will be observed, have called forth severe, but apparently very proper, remarks from Sir John Keane, who justly observes, that no officer can refuse to obey an order from a superior pending a reference to still higher authority, without being guilty of disobedience; for, were it otherwise, there would be an end to all discipline, and every soldier might choose to wait till the order given him by a subaltern should have received confirmation in the last stage of appeal.

If we are surprised to see an error in discipline committed by an officer of the high standing and great technical knowledge of the late Judge Advocate of the Bombay army, we are not less grieved that a man like Colonel Vans Kennedy, whose literary reputation raises him far above accidental rank in the estimation of the world, should be subject to so much personal annoyance as he seems to have endured of late, whether it be owing to a persecuting dislike in any quarter, or to an unfortunate irritability of temperament, the too common self-tormentor of highly talented minds.—*Cour. Aug. 9.*

With respect to the whole transaction, we are greatly apprehensive that it originates in feelings calculated to do more prejudice when yielded to, to the service at large, than the absence of Col. Vans Kennedy from parade for the rest of his days, or even than any direct and flagrant act of disobedience or insubordination. In proportion as it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of discipline, that implicit and most prompt obedience be paid to the orders of a commanding officer, in the very same degree is it necessary that the commander watch over his own feelings and impulses, and guard himself against the danger of making use of that high trust which he holds, and only holds for the good of the service, in subserviency to personal views, or as the means of gratifying his private feelings, whether good or bad. Now the question resolves itself into this—was the attendance of Col. Vans Kennedy at parade necessary or conducive in any degree to the good of the service? Fully and deeply impressed as we are with the paramount necessity of maintaining discipline, we are as yet fully convinced that a direct breach of discipline is not so injurious to the service as a breach of that high trust, under which authority is given, to be never exercised wantonly, for the very reason that it must be obeyed, whether exercised wantonly or not. We fear that this very important consideration is not sufficiently heeded.

Hurkaru, Aug. 11.—We think that there was no charge of disobedience of

orders before the Court, beyond the circumstance of sending two letters intimating an intention to decline obedience. The utmost that the Court could have found Col. Vans Kennedy guilty of, under the first charge, would have been of an intention to disobey, which, no doubt, where commands are legal, is a high disrespect; but that is a very different offence from actual disobedience. On the whole, therefore, we regard the result of this court-martial, from its origin to its last confirmation, in all its stages, as of the most unsatisfactory character, and of very injurious tendency. It has settled nothing; it is calculated to unsettle much. It is a very melancholy representation of "all in the wrong."

The charge is wrong, it is not certain or direct; the finding is wrong, it pronounces guilt where no guilt is charged; the remarks of the commander-in-chief are founded on a wrong assumption, of disobedience having been charged and proved; in a word, it is a most untoward event, and establishes a precedent not to be followed, but most carefully to be avoided. If, with the rest, Col. Vans Kennedy be in the wrong, it is yet to be considered that, after twenty-eight years of honourable service in the highly responsible situation of Judge Advocate, the line of conduct that has been adopted towards him is certainly sufficient to kindle the indignation of the most forbearing, and might give rise to, if not excuse, a much more flagrant breach of discipline than is contained in an intimation of an intention to decline complying with an order, under an opinion of its illegality.—*Ibid.*

In a letter from Col. Vans Kennedy, published in the *Englishman*, that gentleman says:

"As the remarks of the commander-in-chief of the Bombay army on this court-martial may convey an erroneous opinion of the real merits of the case, I may be allowed to observe, that this trial originated in the general officer commanding the Poonah division of this army, calling upon, on the 17th of May last, the brigadier commanding in Candesh, to whose brigade the regiment under my command belonged, to furnish a return of the parades held in that regiment from the 12th of March last, specifying the names of the officers who commanded on such parades. This return was accordingly furnished by me; but the brigadier, instead of waiting to receive instructions on the subject from the major-general, thought proper to take upon himself to issue an order respecting a matter which had been taken notice of by higher authority. As this proceeding, however, appeared to me to be contrary to the established usage of

the service, I, of course, declined complying with that order until the decision of the major-general, with respect to its propriety, was received. This I distinctly explained in the following passage of a letter, dated the 26th of May, 1836, which I addressed to the assistant adjutant-general of the division, and which is recorded on the proceedings of the trial. 'That question it was requisite that I should propose, in order to ascertain whether Brig. Kinnersley insisted upon his instructions being complied with before the major-general's decision was received; for, had such not been his intention, the writing of my letter of the 25th inst. would, of course, have been unnecessary. It is possible that I may be mistaken, in the view which I have taken in that letter, of the authority vested in a brigadier; but, as it was the general officer commanding the division, who had called for a return of the parades held in the 26th regiment since the 12th of March last, I could not but consider myself at liberty to decline complying with Brigadier Kinnersley's instructions of the 23d instant, until that return had been received by the major-general, and such notice taken of it as he deemed most expedient.'

"But even had I, in declining to comply with the order given by Brig. Kinnersley till a reference was made to higher authority, deviated from the line of strict obedience, it was perfectly evident, from the papers transmitted to the head quarters of the army, that I had acted under an erroneous impression; and there was, consequently, no necessity for bringing an officer of my rank, length of service, and long employment on the staff, to a general court-martial, on a complaint which might have been equally well disposed of without having recourse to such a measure. The preceding extract, also, will shew, that the grievances stated in my defence, were real, and not imaginary; and to those grievances I have now to add, that, on my trial being concluded, I applied for four months' leave of absence, on the ground that, during an actual service in this country of thirty-six years, I had never been absent from my duty on leave, for a longer period than thirteen months; but this application was refused, and no reasons assigned for such refusal. I refrain, however, from making any remarks on the circumstances which I have now mentioned; but I am desirous that they should obtain publicity in order that, as far as possible, the officers of the army of India may form a correct opinion with respect to the real merits of this case; nor do I enter into any discussion of the second charge preferred against me, as its mere perusal will sufficiently shew, that the allegation contained in it involves no culpability on my part, it not being al-

leged nor attempted to be proved on the trial, that the remarks contained in the passage therein set forth were unfounded, or that I knew them to be unfounded, or that they were made on no sufficient ground, or that they were expressed in disrespectful terms. How, therefore, it could be considered to be a military offence, and how the court could find me guilty of it, are, I must acknowledge, circumstances which are beyond my comprehension."

STIPENDS TO THE MUDRUSSA.

The Musulmans of Bengal have presented a petition to the Governor-General in Council, against the withdrawal of the monthly stipends to the students at the Mudrussa. They enumerate a variety of grounds on which they contend they should be continued. We select the 8th and 10th.

"The fact is one of two things,—either the Company or the Committee desire to retain and preserve the Mudrussa, or to abolish and destroy it—God forbid the latter: but if such be their wish, they are the Lords and Masters, no one has the right to say a word or question their power to do so; but in the letter of 9th March, 1835, written in reply to the petition of the Musulman inhabitants, it is perfectly clear that there never was the least desire to abolish the Mudrussa. Since therefore it is the will and pleasure of the Government to support the institution, it must surely be its desire to keep it up in an efficient and respectable state: whereas, if the stipends be discontinued, it cannot continue so, as those who wish to study are poor and distressed, and without stipends; the greater part of their time must be consumed in providing for their necessary expenses, and from hence much confusion and detriment to their studies must arise. Therefore, several who have gone through the preliminary course of Persian reading, and evince their fitness for admission to the Mudrussa, are about twenty years of age, and much of their time being previously passed in difficulties and distress, they attain a knowledge of no more than two or three branches of science; but on obtaining a stipend, they master in a short time many different subjects with ease, and in the space of seven years they are finished scholars;—and it was on this account that Lord Warren Hastings, with reference to the ascertained state of things, on founding the Mudrussa, appointed a stipend for each student, and according to this, every Governor successively for the last fifty years has pursued the same course. Now we do not know whether it be from our ill fortune, or that some crime has been committed by us Musulmans, that the ruler of the day, in oppo-

sition to all who preceded him, issues such an order.

His Honour Warren Hastings was acquainted with the excellences of Oriental literature and well informed of the state and condition of the people of this country; he was also kind and considerate to the natives. Wherefore, he founded the the Mahomedan College and appointed an allowance for the students, that the needy and distressed might acquire learning and complete their education with ease and comfort of mind and body; the fame of which noble and liberal act reached to every city and country, that students from Badakhshan, Cabul, and Hindostan, and other distant parts, flocked to this College to acquire knowledge. And after his time, succeeding Governors, who were well acquainted with the literature of the country and the wants of the people, pursued the same course,—nay, went beyond him in advancing learning, so far as the Mudrussa was concerned; and on this account, when they saw that the former house was not sufficient for the accommodation of the people of the College, they expended nearly two lacs of rupees in erecting a new building for them. But now alas! a thousand times alas! from the revolutions of fortune and our own evil destiny, the gentlemen who possessed acquaintance with the languages current in this country, and who were well informed and had experience in regard to every thing connected with scholars of the Mudrussa, and the people at large of the country, have retired from the General Committee of Public Instruction, apprehensive perhaps, lest, if associated with the gentlemen who now compose that committee, (many of whom are entirely ignorant of the languages spoken and written in this country, and some have but lately arrived in this city, and from non-intercourse with the natives, can have no practical knowledge, nor indeed any knowledge at all of the people of this country, except what they have derived from books; while some, perhaps, from a partiality to their own religion, entertain a dislike and disgust for the learning and creed of others,) some injury or wrong should be perpetrated against us, in which they might be considered abettors, and a portion of disgrace accruing therefrom might attach to them. On their resignation, the newly-appointed gentlemen of the committee have passed new orders in opposition to the rules established by all former Governors, and are for lowering and destroying the Musulman institutions. We are quite convinced that these gentlemen, when well aware of the advantage of a Mudrussa, will be disposed to continue and strengthen it; but at present our only hope is in the favour and justice of the Governor General in Council."

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22. No. 86.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 1st September, states that the Jeypoor Trials terminated on the 16th July, when the following verdict was returned:

"That the whole of the charges preferred against the prisoners, Dewan Umur Chund Sravugee, Sivu Lal Sahoo Sravugee, and Manik Chund Bhaosa Sravugee, as set forth against each of them, individually, in the several indictments, are fully proved: and the Court do accordingly pronounce the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to suffer death as the penalty of their crimes."

The Court adjourned to Monday the 18th, when the members affixed their signatures to the verdict engrossed in the Hindee character and language, as follows:—Madhoo Singh, Prithce Singh, Muhta Hindoo Mul, Bukhtawur Singh, and Poorohit Sirdar Mul. Countersigned, C. Thoresby, P. A., and Alexander Spiers, P. A.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WAR IN GOOMSUR.

(From an eye-witness).—We marched on the 23d of January towards Goomsur. The rajah had not surrendered, as reported. He came some distance to meet our collector, but the rajah took fright at some communication of the collector, and escaping from those that were with him, mounted a swift horse, and returned to his stronghold. There he consulted with his chiefs, who counselled war. In consequence, he refused all terms from the collector, and a brigade of our troops was sent into his country. Mr. Collector had power to direct the commanding officer; and he ordered him to march up to Durgapersaud and back again. The rajah had retreated with all his valuables and people to Wodagherry, on the summit of a range of hills, in the country of his friends, the Khonds. Col. Hodgson marched with his brigade towards Durgapersaud. From Aska, a post of ours, to Durgapersaud, the distance is fifty-five miles; but then the greater part of the road, at that time, was a mere path through jungle, which could be barricaded in a moment. Thirty-two miles they marched without impediment—that part of the country being open, or but thinly wooded. This brought them to Coladah, the principal residence of the rajah; he had here a stone fort, on a hill, with some guns. From this place, the troops pushed on; they were then fired upon by the enemy. Martial law was then proclaimed, and the fire returned. Proclamation was made that the rajah was deposed, and now considered as a

(N)

rebel; and that all who adhered to him would be treated as rebels. The Goomsooreans skirmished with the troops the whole way to Durgapersaud, and, in several places, made it quite hot enough for the advanced guard. In the valley of Durgapersaud, they were particularly insolent; the troops, after arriving there in the morning, formed columns of attack, to advance into the pass where the village was. There was so much jungle, and the path was so narrow, that these columns soon diminished into one, and that into single files. Less than half a mile up the pass, they met with the barrier, which protected the village; flank companies advanced against it, and took it with ease. This place might have been defended by resolute men for a long time. The path up to it is on the side of a hill—very steep, and covered with trees, and thick underwood, and rocks. This is on the left; on the right, the ground, just leaving room enough for a narrow path, falls abruptly into a mountain stream. The barrier was built on the edge of a level piece of ground, across the pathway, and reaching from a higher part of the hill down to the stream. This place, being taken, was plundered, and then burnt by the collector's orders. It was a favourite resort of the rajah's; he had a large house in it. Here the force pulled up, not having authority to go any farther; however, there being a den of the enemy's about a mile further on, a party was sent there; it was called the "dark cavern" from its peculiar situation. This pass is near three miles long; it is about the centre of it, where two hills are close together, having the rocky nullah or stream between them, and surrounded by woods. Several large rocks are perceived at the foot of the hill, behind which is the entrance to the cavern, so well protected by the rocks that an artillery officer said he could not throw a shell there with any effect. However the enemy did not attempt to defend this place. The troops returned, and were fired on all day, while in the valley: next morning, they marched back, followed by these cowardly rascals, who continued to fire on them all the way to Goomsoor, the capital (it may be called) of the country, where our force encamped until further orders. Aska is in our own territory; Goomsoor is twenty miles north of it. Every village and all grain had been burnt, this enraged the people more against us; other measures might perhaps have induced them to lay down their arms. The troops being brought back to nearly their former position, gave confidence to the enemy, who—poor ignorant creatures—only thought that we had retreated because they were too much for us. As we certainly could not have occupied all the country up to

Durgapersaud, why was the advance made? This business was the cause of trouble enough to us in the end.

The general of the division came up shortly—more troops were ordered up—a member of the council, Mr. Russell, was sent up as commissioner, who was experienced in these matters. They then went to work in proper style; it was made a kind of partisan warfare; single companies were sent on what are called *dours*, in literal English, runs; but the meaning attached to it is a secret forced march, to surprise the enemy. This broke the spirit of the rebels. Mr. Russell generally obtained good information and guides; in the middle of the night, or towards day-break, in the afternoon when they were cooking their food—they were attacked at all these times, made prisoners, or cut down if they made resistance. When brought to camp, they were imprisoned, and the leaders tried by a court-martial of European officers; if found guilty, which was, of course, almost always the case, they were hanged in conspicuous places, or transported. The force was now divided into eighty-two brigades; one was sent forward to Gullery, only twelve miles, on our side of Durgapersaud.

To return to our wing; after making three marches, we received orders to get on as fast as we could. Accordingly, we set off that evening (25th January), marched morning and evening, and arrived at Aska at two on the morning of the 31st. Our last march was forty-three miles in the twenty-four hours—that is, eighteen miles in the morning, and twenty-five miles at night. The men were in heavy marching order; and considering the slight-built frame of a sepoy, with muskets and accoutrements weighty as those of a European, it must be allowed our troops march well; this too was after five days' marching at the rate of near twenty-four miles a day. We expected orders at Aska; but not receiving any, entered Goomsoor territory on the morning of the 1st of February. We were detached that same day; one company left at Aska, under a very young ensign (Gibbon), was ordered up by the general to his head quarters, and then pushed on to Durgapersaud, one of our advanced stations. This terminated fatally, alas! for poor Gibbon. He was a very fine young man, one who would in time have been a good officer; but he was yet very young, had been two years in the service, knew not a word of the language, knew nothing of his men, having joined the regiment four months before, but the company with which he was, only one month; the men therefore had no confidence in him, which is a great point with sepoys. He was moreover careless and despised his enemy. Gibbon, hearing that a small detached

party of his men had been cut up, marched with a jemidar (or native officer) and twenty-nine men towards Wodagerry, going through the pass which I have before described. Arrived at Wodagerry, he found his small party there, and when about to return next day, seven women belonging to the late rajah, who had been taken, were given into his charge to convey to Durgapersaud, and thence to Goomsoor. An artillery officer also joined him, (one who had been his school-fellow and friend at Addiscombe, and they were called "the bosom-friends" there) and the party arrived at the other entrance to the pass, about three miles from Durgapersaud. On entering the pass, some of the enemy (Khonds) were seen; they shot several arrows at the detachment, and one of them is said to have cried out, "you will find plenty to do further on." They descended the pass about half way, when the enemy renewed the fight with stones, which they rolled down the hill, and arrows; and as our men were at first forbidden to return the fire, they took heart and came nearer. The men received orders to fire after one of them was killed, but the Khonds now closed in with battle-axes, and from the scattered state of the detachment, one man could not assist another. The jemidar commanded the rear guard, and he, the coward, ran forward, communicating a panic to the men. Gibbon and Bromley stood fast, and several sepoy's about them; but those in front did not know of the imminent danger in which their officers were, and pursued their course down the pass; the drummer, who might have sounded the roll, was in front; of the men in the rear, two or three followed the jemidar's example; the others defended themselves, and were cut down almost singly. Bromley was defending himself with a musket, when he stumbled over a stone, and was cut down almost immediately; his last, his only words were, "hallo! Gibbon!" Gibbon was overpowered, and his head nearly severed from his body: about five men fell with them. At the foot of the pass, a havildar and fifteen men from Durgapersaud put a stop to pursuit; being posted in good order, they fired and drove back the Khonds. We lost one nalgue and twelve men killed, and one nalgue and seven men severely wounded,—this was out of a party of thirty.

The great fault in this affair was, that the men were allowed to be so much scattered; as the nature of the path precludes more than one man going at one time, and that very slowly, Gibbon should have halted every three or four minutes, to see that his men were well together. I suppose that there was a distance of five or six yards between each man. In

the centre of the detachment, the women were carried in doolies, and their slow progress must have divided the party very considerably, as the path was so difficult as to oblige a person in parts to crawl up and down, and these doolies were carried on men's shoulders. The enemy entered Durgapersaud valley, which is only half a mile broad, the same evening, and remained on the hills all night. Luckily, there was a serjeant of artillery and a six-pounder at the post; this kept the rebels off, or the other native officer of the company, and the few men left, would probably have been attacked, and knocked on the head. A messenger, one of our sepoy's, had been sent to Gullery, the station of a brigade, and next morning several companies arrived thence; they immediately proceeded to the pass, but that was clear of every thing, except dead bodies. Those of Gibbon and Bromley were found and taken to Gullery: not a musket or any other of our lost accoutrements to be seen, being all carried off by the Khonds. The jemidar of Gibbon's party, and some five of the men, who had lost their arms, were immediately made prisoners. The jemidar's bad conduct was evidently the proximate cause of the disaster. There is one thing to be observed, and that is, the number of the enemy exceeded 1,000 men: accounts vary between that and 1,500.

A correspondent of the *Madras Herald*, August 24, contradicts a statement in that paper, of favourable accounts from Goomsoor of the health of the troops, and declares that "So far from the health of the troops improving, the sickness is still dreadful." He says:—"The 50th regt. has suffered the least of any in the field. That regiment has 144 sick. Those who are out of hospital are healthy. The 8th have suffered much; they are at far the most healthy station, most judiciously chosen; they have ninety-three sick—those who are doing their duty are in such a debilitated state, that they are totally unfit for any thing like service—their loss amounts to near eighty men. The 44th are suffering dreadfully—they have 209 sick—they have lost eighty-seven men—they are now dying four a day! and if they get off with from twenty-five to thirty more deaths, it will be better than can be expected. Out of three companies that it was necessary to relieve the other day at Moojagudda, fifteen men marched to the head-quarters of the regiment with their arms, having their knapsacks carried for them. The sepoy's friend, the brigadier, has had all the sick of that detachment sent to the field hospital at Vist-noochutlrum, the most healthy place they could go to; but even there many of them will never recover. One lieu-

tenant and two medical officers have come in from Moojagudda within this month sick. The two other officers have had severe attacks of fever. The 44th have lost also, within this month, their quartermaster serjeant and a second dresser. The men who are doing their duty ought to be, most of them, in hospital, almost every man in the regiment having had fever or been in the feverish countries."

We learn from Goomsur, that three companies of the 44th reg., at Muzzeguddah, were relieved on the 6th August by one company of the same regiment—the only one fit for duty—and 150 matchlock men; 214 were then sick—twenty-five have since died—the rest are generally improving. Out of the fresh company which was sent to Muzzeguddah, fifty-five fell sick. The company has consequently been withdrawn, and the post left in charge of the matchlock-men. The rest of the troops in the Zemindary of Goomsur are tolerably healthy. The 44th N. I. have lost upwards of 100 by death since last March. A troop of the 3d light cavalry are to proceed to Goomsur from Bellary. The 17th N. I. will most probably proceed to the northern division by sea.—*Herald*, Sept. 7.

Accounts from Goomsur respecting the health of the troops continue far from satisfactory—a requisition for further medical aid is reported to have been received, and several assistant surgeons at the Presidency have, in consequence, been directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed thither on the shortest notice.

The destination of the 44th N. I. will, it is supposed, be changed—in its present inefficient state, from sickness, it is altogether unequal to the performance of the original orders of government.—*Cour.* Sept. 15.

MILITARY FUND.

We understand that the whole of the Military Fund Directors have resigned, in consequence, it is believed, of the rejection by the army of all the propositions lately submitted to them by the directors, who, however, are, according to official phraseology, to continue to conduct the current business of the board, until their successors are appointed.—*Conservative*, Aug. 5.

SOOBARROYAH.

It appears that there was to be an investigation into the cause of Soobaroyah's death. The suspicious circumstances said to exist are these, that during his late trial, he made over all his property to his brother, to be taken possession of, in case he had been committed; and the

instruments by which the property was assigned, have not been cancelled. Suspicion thus rests on the brother. Soobaroyah has left a family.—*Ibid.*

We heard, last evening, of the death of Soobaroyah, whose name has been so much before the public during the last twelve months, in various courts-martial at Bangalore. The *Conservative* says, he died suddenly, on Sunday night, after having partaken of a hearty supper; and adds, "It is also said, that some people appear to think there is some mystery about his death, for no coroner's inquest was summoned; and his body was burnt on Monday morning, instead of what is stated to be the usual time, Monday evening."—*Herald*, Aug. 6.

We understand, by letters from Madras, that the prosecution of the commisariat servants, at Bangalore, has completely failed, and that the trial of the second writer, on charges similar to those preferred against Soobaroy, has, in like manner, terminated in a verdict of acquittal. We also hear that Capt. Osborne, who has borne a conspicuous part in the prosecution of the above servants, is at length to be brought to trial on the charge preferred against him by Capt. Whistler, a year since, but which charges have thus long remained in abeyance, in order that that officer might conduct the prosecution of Soobaroy and his fellow-servant. We have heard rumours of the charges against Capt. Osborne, but abstain from mentioning them as we are not yet possessed of all the details.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Aug. 12.

ADVENTURE WITH A COBRA DE CAPELLO.

A correspondent of the *Madras Herald* gives the following account of an adventure with a Cobra de Capello, whilst reposing under a tamarind tree alone, after a day of shooting:—

"I was aroused by the furious baying of my dogs: on turning round, I beheld a snake of the Cobra de Capello species, directing its course to a point that would approximate very close upon my position; in an instant I was on my feet. The instant the reptile became aware of my presence, in nautical phraseology, it boldly brought to, with expanded hood, eyes sparkling, neck beautifully arched; the head raised nearly two feet from the ground, and oscillating from side to side, in a manner plainly indicative of a resentful foe. I seized the 'nearest weapon of my wrath,' a short bamboo, left by one of the beaters, and hurled it at my opponent's head. I was fortunate enough to hit it beneath the eye. The reptile immediately fell from its imposing attitude, and lay apparently lifeless. Without a

moment's reflection, I seized it a little below the head, hauled it beneath the shelter of the tree, and very coolly sat down to examine the mouth for the poisoned fangs of which naturalists speak so much. While in the act of forcing the mouth open with a stalk, I felt the head sliding through my hand, and to my utter astonishment became aware that I now had to contend against the most deadly of reptiles, in its full strength and vigour. Indeed I was in a moment convinced of it, for as I tightened my hold of the throat, its body became wreathed round my neck and arm. I had raised myself from a sitting posture to one knee, my right arm (to enable me to exert my strength) was extended; I must, in such an attitude, have appeared horrified enough to represent a deity in the Hindoo mythology, such as we so often see rudely emblazoned on the portals of their native temples. It now became a matter of self-defence: to retain my hold it required my utmost strength to prevent the head from escaping, as my neck became a purchase, for the animal to pull upon. If the reader is aware of the universal dread in which the Cobra de Capello is held throughout India, and the almost instant death, which invariably follows its bite, he will, in some degree, be able to imagine what my feelings were at the moment:—a shudder, a faint kind of disgusting sickness, pervaded my whole frame, as I felt the cold, clammy fold of the reptile's body tightening round my neck. To attempt any delineation of my sensations would be absurd and futile: let it suffice they were most horrible. I had now almost resolved to resign my hold. Had I done so, this tale would never have been written; as no doubt the head would have been brought to the extreme circumvolution to inflict its deadly wound. Even in the agony of such a moment I could picture to myself the fierce glowing of the eyes, and the intimidating expansion of the hood 'ere it fastened its venomous and fatal hold upon my face or neck. To hold it much longer would be impossible. Immediately beneath my grasp, there was an inward working and creeping of the skin, which seemed to be assisted by the very firmness with which I held it—my hand was gloved. Finding, in defiance of all my efforts, that my hand was each instant forced closer to my face, I was anxiously considering how to act in this horrible dilemma, when an idea struck me that, was it in my power to transfix the mouth, with some sharp instrument, it would prevent the reptile from using its fangs, should it escape my hold of it. My gun lay at my feet, the ramrod appeared the very thing required, which with some difficulty I succeeded in drawing out, having only one hand disengaged. My right arm was

now trembling from over-exertion, my hold becoming less firm when I happily succeeded in passing the rod through the lower jaw up to its centre. It was not without considerable hesitation that I suddenly let go my hold of the throat, and seized the rod in both hands; at the same time bringing them over my head with a sudden jerk, disengaged the fold from my neck, which had latterly become almost tight enough to produce strangulation. There was then little difficulty, in freeing my right arm, and ultimately to throw the reptile from me to the earth, where it continued to twist and writhe itself into a thousand contortions of rage and agony. To run to a neighbouring stream to lave my neck, hands, and face, in its cooling waters, was my first act, after despatching my formidable enemy."

EXECUTION OF A HAVILDAR.

Gootun Sing, the havildar who shot the native adjutant of the 6th Reg. N.I., was hanged yesterday morning at Palaveram, according to the sentence of a European general Court-martial. We are led to believe that he did not at any period express contrition for the crime for which he has paid the forfeit of his life; on the contrary, he appears to have remained in an extreme hardened state of mind to the very last. The troops were paraded, and formed three sides of a square, and the murderer, *adorned with a garland and bunch of flowers*, was marched along the front—the band playing the dead march—he kept saluting to all as he passed along the line, and on ascending the scaffold, put his head into the noose, and requested that his legs might not be cut, alluding to the practice of dividing the tendon Achilles, sometimes observed by the native states. His last words appear to have been the expression of a diabolical wish, that a certain officer might not be permitted to remain in the regiment.—*Standard, July 8.*

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, with reference to the circumstance marked in italics, is of opinion, justly we think, "that such an exhibition was highly indecent, tending to make the havildar appear more like a sacrifice to tyrannical power, than a convicted murderer suffering the just punishment of his crime."

BAPTISM OF A PANDARUM.

The members of the congregation of Wesleyan Christians, and others from curiosity, assembled at the Wesleyan chapel, in Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town, to witness the administration of the rite of Baptism to Wesley Abraham, lately a Pandarum, or religious mendicant, held in much esteem by all the Hindoos of this part of India. He

was until lately, known by the name of Arumuga the Tambiran, overseer of Tarmapuram, near Tanjore. The Rev. R. Carver entered the chapel, followed by Wesley Abraham, arrayed in a crimson velvet cap, and a handsome gown of crimson satin. He took his seat in the centre, immediately opposite the baptismal vase and the clergyman; before him were placed his basket of superstitious vanities, and his orange-coloured cloths, as Tambiran; these, immediately before the celebration of Baptism, Wesley Abraham, with his own hands, took up and presented to the minister, in token of his utter renunciation of the habits and practice of his former life. His beard had been shaven close, and also the hair of his head;—the form of which, so far as we could compare it with those called good heads by craniologists, was good—it was also handsome. His countenance and manner bespoke determination and composure. For some time past, he has renounced Hindooism, and become a Wesleyan convert of Mr. Carter's. As Pandarum and devoted to God, like holy men of old, no razor was allowed to approach him. On the day appointed for the shaving of his head and beard, a large concourse of wealthy natives assembled at the Mission house, and would by force prevent him; again and again was he assailed by the intreaties of his former flock, to adhere to the religion of his fathers, and preserve his hair from the defilement of the razor, but to no effect; at length, however, the natives, we understood, resorted to force, and the subject became a matter of police cognizance,—a warning from the bench of magistrates enabled the new convert to return in peace to the Mission house, and undergo the loss of his hair, which he remained resolutely determined to lose. Having since satisfied Mr. Carver of the integrity of his conversion, he has been admitted to Baptism.—*Conservative*, Aug. 5.

A correspondent of the *Standard* makes the following statement:—"The conversion of Tambarim has not only awakened considerable interest among European Christians of all denominations, but has occasioned no small stir among the natives themselves, especially among his own disciples and followers in number exceeding 1500. The latter not content with venting the ebullitions of their chagrin and disappointment, in erroneously charging him with corrupt motives, and employing a variety of stratagems to seduce him from his purpose, have actually made several attempts to carry him off by main force. On one occasion, they succeeded in dragging him to the gate of the Wesleyan Mission premises, and were about placing him in a carriage, which

they had brought for the purpose, when the Rev. Mr. Carver, hearing the uproar, went to his assistance, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing him from their power. Had they removed him, it is apprehended that the violence of their rage would scarcely have been appeased with his destruction."

CAPTAIN FITZGIBBON.

Another court of enquiry has commenced at Trichinopoly, respecting Capt. Fitzgibbon's affair. The court is not to record its opinion. Major Wallace read a most forcible statement on the 3rd August to the court, in which he denied many of the assertions contained in Capt. F.'s defence. The opinion prevalent at Trichinopoly is, that sufficient matter will now be collected to justify the assembly of another court-martial, and it is likely to be held at Bangalore.—*Conservative*, Aug. 9.

A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* writes:—"As the recent trial of Capt. Fitzgibbon, of the Madras army, has excited much interest in military circles throughout India, I beg to put a query, which I request you will publish, in the hope that it may attract the notice of your Madras contemporaries, and elicit a certain enquiry in the proper quarter. If the statement I have heard be true, it will tend very far to explain certain proceedings connected with the late trial, which now wear a very singular appearance. The question, Sir, I would ask, is, whether Gunner Leach, the man who spread the injurious reports against Capt. Fitzgibbon, and who was tried and acquitted of the same, was not once an officer in the King's or Company's service in India; and whether he was not obliged to surrender his commission, and 'cut and run' on account of certain charges being preferred against him, which he either dared not or did not choose to meet?"

We have seen no reply to this inquiry.

THE GOVERNOR.

In addition to the report which has been current for some days, that Sir F. Adam intends remaining in the hills until December, instead of coming down in October as was originally expected, it is now stated that his Excellency purposes embarking from the western coast.—*Herald*, Sept. 7.

TINNEVELLY MISSION.

The following letter appears in the *Madras Herald*, signed by Messrs. Rhenius, Schraffer, Muller, and Lechler, and dated "Palamcottah, August 26:—" "The Rev. Mr. Tucker has, at length,

issued his Review of the Tinnevely mission, under the authority of the Church Mission Society's Committee; a copy of which came accidentally into our hands a few days ago. We forbear to say anything about this Review. We are heartily tired of this unhappy controversy, and do not wish to spend any more time, strength, and money, in refuting the charges brought against us and the mission; charges of which we feel ourselves, at least in the main, free. The Lord himself will defend us and his own cause. Should there, however, be Christian friends, who are still in doubt on any particulars, we hereby declare that we are most willing, either to give every needful explanation by letters, if applied for, or to submit the whole case to a personal investigation, if it were possible for any one to come hither on the spot for the purpose."

QUICK OVERLAND DESPATCH.

The overland despatch, which came to hand yesterday morning, arrived at Madras on Monday evening, being exactly fifty-four days from the date of its departure from London!—And, making allowance for the difference of longitude, which we must now begin to take into account, a further deduction must be made of nearly six hours! This unheard of rapidity has naturally enough, excited the astonishment of everybody—more especially as the passage from Suez to Bombay was made by a sailing vessel.—*Mad. Herald*, July 27.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 13.

The King v. Macdonald.—This was an information against the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr. John Malone Macdonald, for a libel upon Sir John Keane, Commander-in-Chief. The information set forth, that by the judgment of a Native General Court Martial held at Deesa, on the 2d of December, 1835, one Jhora, a Native camp follower, belonging to the Bombay army, was found guilty of having murdered one Piermut, and was sentenced to be hanged, and that the defendant, knowing the premises and unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to traduce, vilify, and defame the said John Keane, in his situation and conduct as such Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, and to expose him to great and public hatred, disgrace, discredit and contempt, and to insinuate and cause to be believed that the said John Keane wilfully, knowingly and in contempt of the law, had intended, wished and devised, that the said camp follower should illegally be hanged, on the 9th of April,

1836, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously did print and publish in the *Bombay Gazette*, a certain false, wicked, scandalous and malicious libel, in the form of a letter, signed *Miles*, addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman*, and containing therein divers false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory matters of and concerning the said John Keane, as such Commander-in-chief, to wit: "To law in particular Sir John Keane has a decided aversion," and in another part: "as to rules and regulations also and the established usage of the King's and Company's services, these are restraints which Sir John Keane utterly contemns;" and in another part: "On just looking again at the general orders above referred to, I observe, that in a General Order dated the 18th February, 1836, a Native camp-follower, (meaning the said Jhora) tried and convicted by a native General Court Martial, (meaning the said court martial held at Deesa aforesaid) of murder, is directed to be executed without the sentence of death having been concurred in by the Governor and Council (meaning the Governor of Bombay and his Council), according to the provision contained in the regulation, or any which gives such courts jurisdiction in criminal cases. But it is not yet known whether the Brigadier-general commanding the division will proceed to carry this sentence into effect. Such an omission as this, it will be evident, cannot be ascribed to either the Judge Advocate-general, as this officer must have been perfectly aware that the concurrence of Government (meaning the Government of Bombay) is indispensable, for giving effect in such a case to a sentence of death. But as Sir John Keane has introduced into the Native army the novel punishment of imprisonment on his own authority, he may think himself at perfect liberty to direct a native camp-follower to be hanged without any reference to the Government on the subject:" to the great scandal, infamy and disgrace of the said John Keane, in manifest perversion and violation of the laws of this realm, and to the evil and pernicious example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Messrs. Hew Stewart, John Montague Farnworth, Bazenjee Framjee Cranee, and Cowasjee Hormasjee, were peremptorily challenged by the Advocate-general, who appeared for the prosecution.

The defendant having pleaded *not guilty*, the *Advocate-general* (Mr. Roper) opened the case, and in a speech which lasted nearly two hours, informed the Jury that the present action was brought by Sir John Keane in consequence of a letter signed "*Miles*" which had been repub-

lished by the Editor of the *Gazette*, from the *Englishman*, a Calcutta newspaper (in which it had originally appeared), with comments tending to accuse Sir John Keane of having unlawfully confirmed the proceeding of a Court Martial sentencing a camp-follower to death. The learned Counsel contended, that if Sir John Keane had acted as was insinuated by MILLS and the Editor of the *Gazette*, he would have been guilty of murder, and would have been dismissed with ignominy from the honourable situation which he held—would have been scouted from society and his name held up to reprobation; consequently, the greater was the magnitude of the individual's offence who attempted slanderously to impute such conduct to him as Mr. Macdonald had done. The letter of MILLS would show with what *animus* it had been penned, and as it was the effusion of selfishness and disappointed vanity, no reliance should have been placed upon any thing coming from that quarter concerning Sir John Keane, as its veracity would be very questionable. An eulogium in this letter was pronounced upon Colonel Kennedy, and an attempt was made to depreciate the talent of his successor, Major Miller, by stating that it was notorious that, previous to his appointment as Judge Advocate-general, he had never turned his attention to the study of military law. In his (Mr. Roper's) opinion, however, if Major Miller was not distinguished as a lawyer, he possessed other qualities equally necessary to constitute a good Judge Advocate; he was never a partizan in any way in cases that came under his cognizance, but acted impartially, and evidently used every exertion to discharge his duty in a conscientious and upright manner. The want of temper, which Colonel Kennedy frequently displayed, was so well known to officers of the army who had seen him officiating at Courts Martial, as to require nothing more to be said on the subject. (The Court here interrupted Mr. Roper, and stated that his opinion of Col. Kennedy's qualification did not bear upon the matter at issue.) The impression which the writer of this libel seemed desirous of conveying was, that Sir John Keane, from an arbitrary disposition and impatience of legal restraint, wished to set up his mere pleasure as law, and that for checking him in this course, by quoting legal authority in his official capacity, chapter and verse, Col. Kennedy had been removed from the office of Judge Advocate, under the pretence of having been guilty of great perversion of legal ingenuity and learning. An allusion was also made to the case of Captain Muller, from which, and the whole tenor of the communication, it was visible that this

writer, MILLS, from feelings of personal animosity, was unable to give a true and impartial view of Sir John Keane's conduct. In fact, he charged him with having superseded a General Order emanating from a higher authority, the Commander-in-chief in India; but as Sir John was amenable to the same high authority, it was surprising that no notice had been taken of it, if he had so transgressed. The case of private Wilson was also brought forward; an inference from it and the others attempted to be drawn, that Courts Martial under the Bombay Presidency, were subservient to Sir John Keane's purposes, who directed them as he thought proper, and always found compliance with his wishes. By the greatest accident in the world, Mr. Macdonald had been discovered to be the Editor of the *Gazette*, as, by some legislative blunder of the Council of India, only the printers and publishers of a newspaper were obliged to register themselves as such, and in this manner the Editor of the *Examiner* (in which the slander had also appeared) remained concealed. Mr. Macdonald had somewhat incautiously admitted his liability, but had at the same time set up in his letter to Mr. Morgan, the plaintiff's solicitor, a most untrue defence, couched in a style of shallow cunning, which could be detected by a very small share of penetration. The Counsel then commented in a tone of great irony upon Mr. Macdonald's assertion of his ignorance of having libelled the Commander-in-chief, and his having done so unwittingly, if any thing that he had stated could be so construed. It had been ruled, with respect to verbal slander, that an individual repeating what he heard from another of any person, and giving up his authority, should be held guiltless of an intent to asperse or slander the character of him concerning whom the slander had originated.

The Court here wished to know if Mr. Roper could adduce any late decisions which would bear him out in his assertion; as, although such an opinion had once been held, it had been very much questioned of late. After some time, Sir John Awdry stated that the contrary had been ruled by Mr. Justice Holroyd, a sound judge and a high authority upon all matters of law.

Mr. Roper conceded the question, and admitted that it was of no use to his argument, and he would proceed. Mr. Macdonald might deny that he had any intention to libel Sir John Keane; but every man's intentions were to be construed from his acts and their consequences. Starkie, in his work upon Evidence, had shown that if expressions were used tending to vilify and injure, from the recklessness of the libeller, or his disregard to the

consequences, malice was to be inferred, and the expressions to be accordingly considered libellous.

Major Keith having been sworn stated, that he was a Major and Dep. Adj. General of the army. Sir John Keane was Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army in December last—and still continues to be so. The general orders produced were issued by Sir John Keane, and are printed, and the manuscripts kept as records in the Adjutant General's office. (In answer to the Court) Witness knows of his own official knowledge that the proceedings of Jhora Court-martial were recorded in the Judge Advocate's office, from which he procured them this morning. The signatures attached to the Court-martial are those of Sir John Keane and Major Miller. He knew from his own knowledge, as Dep. Adj. General, that there were official records kept in the Judge Advocate's office of all the Courts-martial which took place during a year, at the expiration of which time they were bound in a volume similar to that shown in Court and kept in the office.

Munock Ragonath, a purvoo, in the office of Mr. Morgan, the solicitor, knows the paper shown him to be the *Bombay Gazette*. He procured it from the *Gazette* office.

Ragonath Hurjee, a purvoo in Mr. Morgan's office, proved the letter to have been written by Mr. Morgan to Mr. Macdonald at Sir John Keane's instance and copied by himself. The original he delivered to a purvoo at the *Gazette* office.

Madarow Govindjee, a clerk in Mr. Phillips's office, was called upon to prove Mr. Macdonald's hand writing, in his letter to Mr. Morgan, but Mr. Macdonald having admitted that point, his evidence was not required. The general orders and other documents which had formed the subject of the indictment having been read,

Mr. Macdonald addressed the Jury. He began by soliciting the especial indulgence of the Jury, as from the anomalous condition of the Bombay Bar, there was no barrister available to him. He observed that he was brought before them for a republication merely of a letter which had appeared in a Calcutta paper which circulated all over India; that in republishing it, he was actuated solely by a sense of public duty, being prompted by no ill-will or bad feeling toward Sir John Keane, but by a desire to lay before the army some sound and able comments on military law in general, and as applicable to certain Courts-martial at this Presidency in particular. The defendant then read the whole of the article in the *Bombay Gazette*.

"We take from the *Englishman* of the *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 22, No. 86.

24th ult. a letter signed *MILES*. It has reference to the administration of military law in the Bombay army; and we also give place to some remarks on the subject of that letter contained in the *Examiner* of yesterday. The principal points in *MILES*' letter seem to be—the alleged illegality of the general order issued by Sir John Keane, in reference to the inspection of soldiers while in a state of drunkenness; the illegality of trial by Court-martial of Capt. Muller of H. M.'s 6th Reg., for disobeying the order so made by Sir John Keane; and the alleged illegality of the proceedings in the late Court-martial held on Gunner Wilson. On the subject of the order, we expressed our views at the time the Court-martial was sitting, nor have we seen a reason to change the opinion we then gave. Sir John Keane's order is, while that by the Commander-in-chief of India exists, worth so much waste paper. Such is our opinion, and we are glad to find *MILES* (of whose identity we have no doubt) support that view. He is an authority to whose judgment every respect is due. On the subject of Captain Muller's trial, *MILES* expresses himself thus:

"That, however, I may not be suspected of giving a prejudiced or untrue view of his [Sir John Keane's] view in this respect, it will be sufficient that I merely refer to the case of brevet Capt. Muller of H. M.'s 6th Reg.; for it appeared on that trial that Sir John Keane had superseded an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India by a directly contrary one of his own; and that Capt. Muller was brought before a General Court Martial for having, in consequence of the tempestuousness of the night, lightly infringed this last order, and after he had been reprimanded for this neglect of duty by both the officer commanding his regiment and the officer commanding the station. This circumstance the court most correctly considered prevented it from awarding any further punishment.

"To the extent of considering the order to try Capt. Muller by Court-martial illegal, we agree with *MILES*, and we so expressed ourselves at the time. The first reprimand by competent authority, which Capt. Muller received, was *all* the punishment he was bound by law to submit to; the conduct of the officer who gave the second reprimand was as illegal as was the ordering of a Court-martial by Sir John Keane, and every step taken beyond the first reprimand was so much distance gone from the legal course. *MILES* says that the circumstance of Capt. M.'s having received a reprimand was correctly considered by the Court-martial as preventing it from awarding any further punishment. We don't agree with him in this opinion. He ought to have gone further, or not so far. He ought to have told us that a man's receiving a reprimand is not only a bar to further punishment, but a bar to further trial for the same offence; he ought to have told us that the infliction of that punishment, but termed 'reprimand,' carries with it that the officer who reprimanded
(O)

had the power to do so, and that he did so advisedly;—that is, after satisfying himself, by such means as he deemed sufficient, that the offender had incurred that penalty. The Court-martial, therefore, instead of going on with the trial of a case which they knew had already been disposed of, ought to have recorded their judgment, in the first instance, that the prisoner, having already been tried and punished for the offence then brought before them, they did not deem themselves authorized by law to proceed with the trial. An objection on that ground must have been taken by Capt. Muller; and if so, we are utterly at a loss to divine on what grounds the court could have rejected it and proceeded in the trial, while, when it comes to pass sentence in terms of their own finding, they acknowledge the legality of the previous trial and punishment, by setting off that punishment against the offence which they had taken so much trouble to inquire into and prove. We again maintain, notwithstanding the assertion of MILES to the contrary, that as that Court-martial rejected the preliminary defence on the part of Capt. Muller, of the trial and punishment already had and received, they were not entitled to embrace that punishment in their award. They ought to have assigned such punishment as the law attaches to the offence, and the whole particulars and circumstances ought therefore to have been laid before superior authority, who, no doubt, would have detected the error Sir John Keane fell into, in ordering a Court-martial, under the circumstances, and the error that Court-martial fell into, in proceeding with a trial while they had evidence before them that the offender had already been tried and punished. Again, MILES says, 'Sir John Keane, in the remarks which he made on its decision, affirmed that, as this Court has found the offence alleged to be proved, it was his duty to have awarded punishment accordingly. It is, however, unquestionably established by the long and unvarying custom of the army, and by numerous precedents of such decisions having been given by General Courts-martial which received the King's confirmation, that a reprimand, by whatever authority given, is a punishment.' So it is, and would be so in the civil law; but why did the Court-martial overlook this? Sir John Keane overlooked it, and did wrong in doing so; but the Court was not bound to be led by what Sir John Keane chose to say or do. And the Court-martial ought also to have known that as a man cannot be punished twice for the same offence, he ought not to be tried twice, and that if they could not punish him on the second trial, there was no use in going on with the solemn farce of an investigation. The following remark by MILES confirms the view we took of the

matter at the time the trial was pending, and as we so then expressed ourselves. He says, 'the officer reprimanding may certainly in so doing exceed the power vested in him, but the party reprimanded is undoubtedly entitled to have such reprimand considered as the only punishment which was deemed requisite for the offence committed.'

"With regard to Wilson's Court-martial, we have not now time to say much. But the objections made to the course of proceeding appear worthy the best attention of all officers who may have access to sit on Courts-martial. The blunder which, MILES says, Sir John Keane committed, is, to use Sir John Keane's own language, a 'grave' one, (we hope the poor criminal has not found it so,) and one which he had no excuse for committing. To him we may apply the language used by himself in a general order which was intended to convey to Major Robertson and to the army at large his Excellency's ideas of the duty of all officers in high command. 'The Commander-in-chief'—says the order, 'desires it may be understood, that when an officer placed in command of a regiment exceeds his authority, the act cannot, under the most palliating circumstances, be overlooked without a public expression, &c.' This order conveys to us the idea that any officer who 'exceeds his authority' is guilty of an offence which cannot under any description of circumstances be overlooked. Very good. If this doctrine is held to apply to an officer in command of one regiment, *a fortiori* it must apply to him who commands thirty regiments and upwards. The Commander-in-chief controls the whole military force, and thus his order (we have quoted his own words) ought in all justice to be applied to himself as well as to those who may have the subordinate commands. Now, to learn whether Sir John Keane has exceeded his authority in ordering the camp-follower to be hanged without consulting the pleasure of the Government on the subject, we have just to look at the book wherein is found the Regulations on those matters. Those Regulations are the 'authority' by which he, Sir John Keane, is bound to be governed. The clause which refers to the case we are now speaking of is No. 2, of Sec. 10, Reg. XXII., of 1827, and is in the following terms:

"And further, if the offence have been committed within the Company's territories, no sentence of death or transportation passed by a Court-martial by virtue of Sec. IX. of this regulation shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the General, or other officers commanding at the Presidency, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council: and if a sentence of death be commuted, according to the preceding clause of the present Section, to transportation, the confirmation by the Governor in Council shall be required for execution of the punishment adjudged in commutation."

"By this it will be seen that the 'con-

concurrence of the Governor in council,' as well as the confirmation of the commander-in-chief, was necessary to the carrying into execution the sentence of death awarded by the Court Martial in the case to which we refer; but Sir John Keane, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, directs the execution to take place. His sentence runs as follows:—'I approve of the finding of the Court on the prisoners Jhora and Poonjah, and the sentence on Jhora is confirmed. The sentence of death passed on Jhora, camp-follower, will be carried into execution at Deesa, under instructions which will be communicated to the general officer commanding the northern division of the army.'

"There is nothing here of the 'concurrence' of the Governor in Council to be seen; it is the mere *fiat* of the Commander-in-chief. The above is the 'confirmation' by him, which the regulation contemplates, but without the adjunct of 'concurrence,' which is essential to the validity of the sentence.

"There may be doubts raised as to the precise meaning of that portion of the clause which declares the concurrence of the Governor in council necessary,—that it may be doubted whether the purpose of the regulations would not be answered by the Commander-in-chief writing after his name the words 'with the concurrence of the Governor in council,' or whether it is necessary that the Governor in council should give evidence of their concurrence, by signing the sentence along with and at the same time as the Commander-in-chief. In Bengal, the latter practice, we believe, prevails, the authorities there considering that the best way of signifying their concurrence is, by signing the confirmation of the sentence. But in the present case it is not necessary for us to enter into any speculations on that point. The present confirmation has neither the words 'with concurrence of the Governor in council,' nor the names attached; and thus it appears to us that if this camp-follower were hanged under the sentence and confirmation above referred to, his execution was illegal. From this it will appear (if our judgment be correct), that Sir John Keane has, to use his own words, 'exceeded his authority,' and if so—again applying the words used in the general order about Major Robertson, to which we have already referred, we must say the 'act ought not to be overlooked, as no anxiety for the maintenance of discipline or desire to uphold the reputation of the service, forms a justification for furthering such objects by any other means than those which law and the usages of the service warrant.' We do not know whether the camp-follower has yet suffered his punishment, but we hope not.

"We have been led to dwell on this subject longer than we intended, but our remarks may be of some service. We hold it a good rule to remind men in power of their errors; it may make them more careful.

"One word on the complaint by MILES about the Bombay Press. All we can say is, that he never applied to us to insert the letter, and therefore his implied censure, so far as we are concerned, falls to the ground. What is more, we shall always be most happy to receive such communications from him, as we require the aid of such a man as MILES to enlighten us now and then on military subjects."

The defendant resumed:—"I was not conscious at the time I republished MILES' letter, nor am I now, that any reflection was thereby cast on the Commander-in-chief, that could warrant any prosecution, but the Commander-in-chief, however, had thought otherwise, inasmuch as his solicitor addressed a letter to the proprietors of the *Gazette*, complaining that matter grossly libellous had appeared in that day's paper. You will keep in view that *malicious intention* on my part is the ground-work of this prosecution. Under the new Press law, an editor legally incurs no responsibility; his name is unknown to the law as editor. Well, it will naturally occur to you that, if I had been a malicious and wilful slanderer, I should have availed myself of the cloak which the law had thrown around me; I should have allowed Sir John Keane to make the best of the law as it stood, and left him to his remedy against the printer and publisher and proprietors, who were the only parties legally responsible. But what course did I adopt on receipt of that letter from Sir John Keane's solicitor? I did that which an honourable man, conscious of the total absence of malicious feeling, ought to have done. I immediately replied in my own name to that communication, disclaiming any such intention or feeling.

Bombay, 12th April, 1836.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday on behalf of the Commander-in-chief, on the subject of some matter which appeared in last *Gazette*, and in which you say that such matter was 'grossly libellous,' I am at a loss to know to what portion of the paper you allude, unless it be the letter signed MILES, which was taken from the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 24th ult., and the editorial remarks made on some portions of that in the *Gazette*, both having reference to the administration of military law in this Presidency. I regret that either the letter or remarks should be considered by the Commander-in-chief as libellous. They did not appear to me to be so when inserted, nor do they now; if they had they should not have appeared. They had reference to points of military law in which the army of this Presidency was much interested, and for that reason, and that alone, did they appear in the *Gazette*. I therefore utterly disclaim all intention of libelling Sir John Keane by allowing either to appear, or of attributing any motive of action to him other than a wish

to conduct the duties of his office faithfully according to the best of his ability. The editorial remarks clearly show the spirit which guides them. A portion justifies the Commander-in-chief's proceedings, while another portion condemns. The facts of the Commander-in-chief's official conduct speak for themselves, and the letter and editorial remarks appear to go not beyond that fair criticism which the public have a right to exercise over the acts of public men. Where those acts appeared not warranted by law or custom, or by the circumstances of the case, they are attributed to ignorance or error of judgment, not design. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss to discover in which way the *Gazette* has libelled his Excellency, and I again repeat that if it has done so, (which I by no means think) it has done it unwittingly. But if his Excellency should still consider that an injustice has been done him by the insertion of the letter and remarks, I shall most gladly take the first opportunity of acknowledging through the columns of the same paper, that in giving insertion to either, I meant not to attribute to him any improper motive in regard to the cases referred to. Such an assurance does, however, appear to me to be as unnecessary on the Commander-in-chief's account as on that of the *Gazette*, as I am sure no one who has read the letter or remarks would think that in the cases referred to, his Excellency was charged with any thing else than a want of correct knowledge of military law, while the *Gazette* and *Miles* were doing their best to point out his (according to their view) errors, and correct them if possible; it was for the public then to judge between them.

Perhaps you will do me the favour to submit this explanation to his Excellency; and, as I am desirous, in justice to all parties, to explain in tomorrow's paper the motives which led to the publication of the letter and remarks, I shall feel obliged by receiving an answer from you in sufficient time to enable me to accomplish that object. Should I not hear from you in time, I shall publish this letter.

"No reply was vouchsafed to this communication; and with the same feelings which prompted that letter, and in accordance with the sentiments therein contained, I caused it to be inserted in the next issue of the paper on the 13th of April, with the view to remove any misconception that could by possibility be entertained in reference to *Miles*' letter."

The defendant urged that this letter showed the sincerity and purity of his motives, and that the charges against him in the information were mere romance. In no part of his conduct could such malice or profligate motives be seen. Though *Miles*' letter might be displeasing to Sir John Keane, it was not, therefore, libellous. It related to topics of public interest, connected with the administration of military law in India. "In the first place, it refers to the merits of the then Judge Advocate General of the Bombay army, Col. Kennedy's successor, stating, what was the fact, that that officer, previous to his appointment in March 1835, had never officiated on any occasion as Judge Advocate; it goes on to state, that if the manner in which he appeared to perform the duties of that office should be liable to objection, the blame ought not to be ascribed to him, but to Sir John Keane for selecting him, and passing over the senior deputy, who had belonged to the department for upwards of twelve years, and who was in every respect well qualified to become

the head of it. The letter proceeds: 'But it is not in this instance only that Sir John Keane, since assuming the command of the Bombay army, has obviously shewn that in his opinion no peculiar qualifications are requisite for the situation of Judge Advocate, and that its duties can be performed by any officer.' There is clearly nothing objectionable in this, nor does Sir John Keane venture, in this prosecution, to complain of it, for the information is confined to other matters. But what he does *profess* to quarrel with, immediately follows—'To law, in particular, Sir John Keane has a decided aversion.' Who would ever treat that as a subject of reproach, for is it not an antipathy cherished by nine-tenths of the community? The next passage in the letter is as follows—'and I have understood that one of the defects ascribed to Colonel Kennedy, on recommending his removal from office, was, *perversion of legal learning and ingenuity*;' and these last words are in italics;—'that is,' as the letter proceeds, 'I conclude that Col. Kennedy was in the habit of quoting chapter and verse, and that his excellency was by no means pleased at finding his wishes opposed by troublesome authorities.' In reference to the above and other passages of this letter, I am warranted in stating that this prosecution is instituted, not for what is contained within the four corners of the information, but in reference to what it does not relate to, viz. the strictures contained in the letter, of which Sir John Keane does not profess to complain,—I allude to every part of *Miles*' letter that is not embraced by the information. The real offence which *Miles* has committed against his excellency virtually consists, not in what is alleged in the information, but in his having taken the liberty of cavassing Sir John Keane's public acts with an unpalatable freedom; and the latent spring which directs the present prosecution, and which those who conduct it ingeniously conceal altogether from your view, is, to punish *Miles* for this ungracious license, and that too in my person."

The defendant then proceeded to comment, at considerable length, upon the letter of *Miles*, justifying it as a legal discussion of the acts of a public man. With respect to the case of the camp-follower Jhora, *Miles* had in terms admitted that he had been tried and convicted of murder, consequently no misapprehension could exist as to his guilt; but it was said that the man had been directed to be hanged without the sentence having been concurred in by the Governor in council, which was correct: for it appeared that General Keane submitted the sentence for the concurrence of the Governor in council,—that they actually concurred in it, but *afterwards withdrew*

their concurrence, under the impression that it was unnecessary; of this MILLS was ignorant. But all he imputed to Sir John Keane was, error in judgment. The defendant again urged that the letter contained comments upon Sir John Keane as a public man, not reflections upon his private character, and observed that in England, the conduct of public men was daily criticised, without any thought of retaliating by prosecution; and this, he said, was the first instance on record, of an Indian functionary exhibiting himself in a court of justice, in the invidious character of a prosecutor of the press. Both Lord Wm. Bentinck and Sir C. Metcalfe, through whose auspices a free press had been established in India, had been assailed for their public acts, to a much greater extent, and with greater vehemence, than Sir John Keane by MILLS, and they had submitted to it in dignified silence. After advertg to the arbitrary nature of the proceeding, by information, which dispensed with the intervention of the grand jury, the defendant called upon the jury to preserve inviolate the inalienable right of free discussion, in respect to the public acts and conduct of their rulers.

Sir John Awdry, in summing up, thought it necessary to inform the jury, with respect to the remark that this mode of proceeding by information had been adopted on account of the advantages which it possessed, that, as the information had been granted solely upon the affidavits which the prosecutor had made, denying the truth of all imputations, no unfair advantage had been taken; and had it been brought before the grand jury, they would have received instructions from the court upon points of law, that would have guided them in finding or throwing out the bill. He observed: "To constitute a libel, malicious intention (which is here denied) is necessary, but a man must be taken to mean what he does. To take a case free from politics—in a civil action, a commercial man, whose reputation had been injured by a report spread by another of his insolvency, proved that he had done so of malice, which was decided by Mr. Justice Bayley, of the King's Bench, to be an intentional doing of wrong. In a common sense, malice means ill-will: but in law it is an intentional doing of a wrongful act, without a reasonable excuse, equally the same in murder or libel, whether you intended to produce an injury or not, provided that such might have been expected from the result. It is the first principle of law that a man intends the obvious meaning of his acts, as has been frequently laid down, I doubt not, in the hearing of many of you, in cases of deciding the difference between murder and manslaughter. If,

taking the whole matter of the paper, the passages placed in evidence with the context, you find the words of the information proved, it will be your duty to find the defendant guilty; if, viewing it as ordinary men, you are of a contrary opinion, you will of course acquit him. It has been advanced in the defence, that the press has been freed in India, and that in England greater licentiousness is indulged in; but what is mischievous in one case, is mischievous in another, and even there we are aware that prosecutions very frequently take place. The publication has not been made unwittingly, as may be gathered from the comments upon MILLS' letter, particularly that part which refers to his complaints about the Bombay press." Sir John Awdry here read the remarks in the *Gazette* of the 9th April, in which it is stated that MILLS had never applied to the *Gazette* to publish the letter which afterwards appeared in the *Englishman*. The fact of its having been published elsewhere, and the probability that the reason for that letter being refused publication at Bombay arose from an apprehension of its being libellous, coupled with the expression of readiness to hear from the same writer at any time, took away any excuse for its having been published unwittingly. He left the case, however, entirely in the hands of the jury.

The jury retired, and returned in a few moments with a verdict of *not guilty*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POONA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

We have very often adverted to the state in which the Poona Sanskrit College is now placed; and although nearly a year and a half has elapsed since the subject has been under the consideration of Government, we believe neither the principal, nor any other person connected with that institution, knows any thing as yet regarding its future fate. About half the fixed number of students have, in the mean time, quitted their places on the completion of their studies; and the posts of one or two professors, which became vacant by demise and other causes, have remained unoccupied for a considerable period. What are the intentions of Government regarding this—the only public establishment in the Marathée country for the encouragement of native literature—we do not know; but as no orders have been issued as yet to admit new pupils, or to fill up the places of deceased tutors, the natives of Poona have begun to entertain serious apprehensions and anxiety regarding the ultimate determination of Government.

The whole expense of the college of Poona does not, we believe, exceed

Rs. 14,000 or 15,000 a year; and it may, under a proper management, be considerably reduced, without diminishing its efficiency. This sum bestowed upon the preservation and encouragement of the ancient literature of a country from which the Government derives an annual revenue of upwards of a crore of rupees, is but an act of justice, and despicable would that economy be, which would dictate the withdrawal of such a trifle from a truly laudable purpose, planned by the genius of the high-minded Mr. Elphinstone, who publicly declared in a durbar, as many of the natives of Poona well remember, that the institution should exist as long as the British Government held sway over Hindostan. Indeed, we can hardly believe that a sum, which is not quite equal to the salary of two chaplains or a single assistant collector, can be considered by our present Governor to be of sufficient weight to be withheld from the cause of education, which he has shewn a disposition, both in word and deed, to support and patronize. Nor can we persuade ourselves that he has suffered himself to be infested with the Calcutta mania, of entirely eradicating native languages, literature, and alphabets from India, though we are fully impressed with a sense of the importance which a mind like his must naturally be prone to attach to the study of English. From the unhesitating manner, however, in which the new plan of the village school system received his sanction, we have a positive testimony that here, at least, it is not intended to exclude the education in native languages; it will moreover be observed that they are constituted the media of business; and, if this be the case, there cannot be the least shadow of reason why the authorities should withdraw their countenance from the cultivation, on a limited scale, of the Sunscrit, the parent, nay, the very life of those languages; for it is clear that, in the absence of its powerful aid, they must convert themselves into barbarous jargons, even inadequate for the communication of vulgar ideas, and the expression of trivial sentiments.—*Durpun*, Aug. 12.

NATIVE INTESTATES.

A Maratha letter, signed "A Bramin," appears in the *Durpun*, containing the following statement with reference to native intestates:—

"There was an old Bramin at this place (Poona), who, with matted hair, spent many years in devotion and religious mortification, on the banks of the tank near the Purbuttee hill. He having died lately without heir, his property, consisting of books, &c., was taken possession of by the Sircar. This is always the case when a person dies intestate here, and this proceeding is proper for govern-

ment, for it is the heir of those who do not leave any. From this an inference can be drawn, that as government lays claim to the property left by a subject without heir, so such of its subjects as have no one to support them, or are, on account of superannuation or other cause, unable to maintain themselves, have a claim for subsistence on government. Whenever a person departs this life, leaving no heir behind him, all his effects are taken to the Sircar, and no portion is given to be appropriated to the funeral ceremonies of the deceased. If, however, government order a part to be appropriated (out of such property) for this purpose, according to the caste of the individual, every one, from the great to the poor, will lie under an obligation to government. What more need be written?"

Ceylon.

It is currently reported here that Sir Robert Wilmot Horton is about to return to England before very long. It is said that his Exc. has tendered his resignation as governor of this colony, to take place in November, 1837; and that Lady and Miss Horton leave Ceylon at the beginning of next year.—*Columbo Obs.* Aug. 19.

The *Ceylon Gov. Gazette* contains an account, verified on oath, by Serj.-major Conlan, 14th Caffre Company, of an attack by bees. He states that he was employed under Lieut. Thomas, in superintendence of the company, on the road, between Balacadaua and Matele, when, in cutting down a tree to improve the road, the men were attacked by *ten*s of thousands of bees, issuing suddenly from the tree: the most extraordinary thing was, that he (the Serj.-major) was the only person whom the bees spared. The bees remained in such numbers in the road, for three-quarters of an hour, that no person could pass. Many of the coolies, as well as the bullocks, are severely injured. There were twenty-two separate hives or excrescences in the tree.

Penang.

From official statements of the Penang trade for the years 1834-35 and 1835-36, it appears that the value of the imports for 1834-35, was Sa. Rs. 4,112,791; and that for 1835-36, Sa. Rs. 4,117,694, exhibiting an excess in favour of the latter year of Sa. Rs. 4,903; that the exports for 1834-35 were Sa. Rs. 4,161,464, and those of 1835-36 Sa. Rs. 4,206,758; an excess in favour of the latter year of Sa. Rs. 45,294. The imports under foreign flags for the official years 1835-36 are thus particularized. Under the Portuguese flag,

Sa. Rs. 200,133; French, Sa. Rs. 21,062; American, Sa. Rs. 3,920; Danish, Sa. Rs. 7,658; making a total of Sa. Rs. 232,773. The exports during the same period under the Portuguese flag were Sa. Rs. 383,991; and under that of the French, Sc. Rs. 6,000; making an aggregate amount of Sa. Rs. 389,991. The quantity of specie imported between the 1st of May 1835 and the 30th April 1836, is valued at Sa. Rs. 964,500, and the quantity exported in the same time at Sa. Rs. 825,295.

Singapore.

PIRACY.

Captain Chads is either more fortunate, or more vigilant—or probably both together—than any other naval officer whom we have yet seen employed in quelling the pirates of these seas and coasts; and his last encounter with these marauders is not the least signal among his successes in that department. This took place near Tanjong Jatti, a point of land on a small island off the south-east coast of Sumatra, where, early in the morning of the 1st inst., the *Andromache's* boats, four in number, accompanied by two Government gunboats, fell in with a force of six piratical prahus, formidably manned and armed, and led on by Panglima Awang, a person of more than common predatory celebrity in this neighbourhood. The morning twilight at first prevented the pirates from ascertaining the true quality of their antagonists, whom it is supposed they mistook for trading prahus, until they came within a distance that rendered their better knowledge useless, and disclosed plainly enough with whom they had to contend. The boats were then at such close quarters with the pirates, that the latter commenced operations by a discharge of spears as well as fire-arms. This was met by a quick and effectual reply, which was continued with such vigour that the piratical force was, in a very short time, almost totally destroyed, above an hundred men being killed, and all their boats taken and burnt, as usual. This is the only occasion of the kind in which the casualties on our side have been of any moment—one life having been lost, and several men wounded, by the blowing up of one of the pirate vessels. This was occasioned by the desperate act of Panglima Awang, who being severely wounded, and seeing all hope of escape lost, set fire to the powder on board his vessel, with intent to blow all up. This man was not, as seems to be supposed, the Inchy Awang who, some time ago, cut off, under circumstances of particular atrocity, a native vessel in the neighbourhood. Inchy Awang is a Malay, while the Panglima Awang who has been destroyed, is by

birth a Chino-Malayan, and was born at Bintang, his father being a native of China, who became a Mahomedan, and his mother a Malay. His history is well known to several Chinese merchants of this place.—*Free Press*, Aug. 11.

Siam.

Our intelligence from this country, by the *Sarah*, extends up to the 30th ult. The war with Cochin China languished, and no active hostilities were then going forward. The two chief generals of the Siamese—one of whom led an army to the frontiers of Cochin China by the northern or Cambodia side, and the other by Kankao—had both returned to the capital without earning many laurels, but having gathered the more welcome and substantial harvest of booty: the share of one of them having amounted to about 80 piculs of ivory, 25 canties of gold, and about 35 piculs of cardanums, which our correspondent says “he found in Cambodia;” the other had less to boast of in that department. It had pleased his Siamese Majesty to get lately very angry with two of his first-rate Mandarins—one of them the most opulent man in Siam, formerly in high favour at court, and much liked by all classes of the inhabitants; the other the second minister for foreign affairs, but in no great esteem among the people.—They were both dragged out of the royal presence by the hair of the head, loaded with irons of triple the usual weight, chained round the waist, and their legs cased in a pair of enormous stocks, which, by the contrivance of a peg driven in between the limb and its case, is turned into an instrument of torture; an ordeal which the minister for foreign affairs was repeatedly made to undergo. Their crime is having this year *allowed*—though in compliance with his Majesty's own orders—too great an export of rice to China; but the alleged cause of their punishment is very wisely not revealed to them, so that, in all probability, a review of their past conduct supplies to their mind some juster motive for the royal wrath than that which is the cause of their suffering!—an excellent device of despotism, to make the sovereign never wrong, though sometimes, it may be, too severe, in the infliction of punishments! Fort-building was proceeding at a great rate in the interior and in various other directions. The king had sent 40,000 ticals to construct a fort at Sangora. The general Kalahom was to proceed to Chantaboon after the rainy season was over, but whether to make war or to make ships was not ascertained. The new barque, which has been named the *Royal Adelaide* (a compliment which the Queen of England ought at least to acknowledge), built by the Prince Chou

Heh, had put out to sea with his Highness on board, on an experimental trip. She is said to look pretty well, but built with too scant a hold, and it is thought her guns will make her top-heavy. This is the first attempt at ship-building, after European models, witnessed at Siam.—*Singapore F. P. Aug. 25.*

China.

Decree—To forbid Christianity with rigour, to seize foreign books, and to correct the human heart, and maintain good order.

The Treasurer Gon, and the Superior Judge Vam, of the province of Canton :

By Imperial Commission, we make known to the public, that, at different times, Europeans having penetrated into the interior of the empire, to preach Christianity, secretly to print books, to call together meetings, and to deceive a number of persons, several Chinese then became Christians, and afterwards preached. But, the fact once known, those who were the principals were immediately executed, and their adherents received afterwards their sentence in prison, and those who would not retract, were sent into banishment to the city of the Mahometans, and condemned to serve as slaves. Thus, in the fiftieth year of K'een Lung, the three Europeans Lo-Matam, Gai-K'ien-San, Po-Bin-Luon, secretly penetrated into the interior of the kingdom to preach; and in the twentieth year of Kea-king the two Europeans, Lam-you-van, and Nicolam, also secretly entered into the empire for the same purpose. But they were all taken at different periods, and condemned to death or driven away. Thus, then, as the Christians have always been prosecuted and condemned, the religion has since these executions been happily abolished. But in the spring of the last year, some English ships in disguise have passed along the coast of China and have distributed some European books, and as these books exhort to believe and to venerate the chief of that religion, named Jesus, it appears that this religion is the same as the Christian religion, which has been persecuted at different times, and banished with all rigour.

The Europeans for the most part dwell at Macao: already a deputy has gone thither, and has seized a certain person named Kine-a-Hi, who was employed to engrave books. The deputy has also seized eight European books, which he has laid before this tribunal. Already we have made a report to the Emperor, and we have warned all the government officers of the second order, that if there is any one who has any Christian books, if he does not wish to be seized, he ought in the

space of six months to deliver them up to the officers of the respective district; but if he continues to retain them, he will be severely punished.

To spread the Christian religion of Europe, is to deceive the people; that religion is in fact the ruin of morals and of the human heart, and it is on that account that at all times it has been prohibited, and, according to the instructions that our ancestors have transmitted to us, the past is the rule of the future.

The ignorant people are easy to allow themselves to be deceived, and difficult to instruct: it is necessary to contend against the superstition with force. If any one departs from his duty to embrace the superstition, whether by interest or credulity, and enters into this sect, prints books and distributes them, at the moment in which he will not expect it, he will be discovered, and will not be able to escape punishment. To sin by ignorance is a fault worthy of compassion; we have not any intention to punish without firstly enquiring; it is on that account that we exhort every one to amend. Not contented with having instructed the officers, we publish this edict, in order that all the officers of justice may be informed by it. Every one of you has talents—every one has his family. You ought to read useful books, you ought to employ yourself in proper business. Why will you believe fables void of foundation, which only destroy the human heart? Why do you seek vile gain, and thus procure your destruction?

We appoint the term of six months, to commence from the present, to give up the books and thus to avoid punishment. You have not yet advanced far in the road of error. He who shall of his own accord present himself, will be well received. Instantly, then, recollect yourselves, repent and amend, for fear lest the hour may come in which there will not be any remedy. If, on the contrary, after the time is expired, you continue to preach and to profess that religion, you will be prosecuted and judged with rigour. Should we allow error to spend itself in these times of felicity?

You who enjoy peace, you ought to publish truth and destroy error—to avoid sects, and to follow the religion of the kings our ancestors, so that peace and virtue shall flourish; and that you may be good subjects in these happy times, is what we much wish.

Taou-Kwang, 16th Year, 29th Day, 4th Moon.—*Canton Press, June 18.*

Persia.

The roads from the capital to the southern provinces, which, during the last two or three years of civil war, have been

subject to the depredations of a bandit, called Wully Khan, and were, consequently, closed for commercial purposes, have been placed in security by the capture of his stronghold, and the destruction of himself and his followers. The following extract of a letter from Col. Shee, Col. Passmore's successor in the command of the British force in Persia, contains a short account of the circumstances connected with the transaction:—

"We have just succeeded in capturing the fort of Gul and Gulaup, with the Shirauz force, under the command of Ferooz Mirza. On the 5th inst. we encamped within eight miles of the fort, and I was sent to reconnoitre. I found the place completely invested by Ismail Khan Sirteep, under whom there were about 1000 Tophanchees of the Mohomed Sennee tribe, together with 1200 Arabs and Bossaiee Tophanchees of Fars. The fort is almost inaccessible, being composed of three rocky hills, rising perpendicularly from 300 to 600 feet above the plain. On the morning of the 9th, after guards were placed, and a strong party of Sirbauz and Tophanchees had entrenched themselves on the opposite side of the river, which commanded the hill, Ismail Khan determined to hazard an escalade, which was completely successful, and at noon, the fortress was in our possession. Little or no resistance was made, owing to the heavy fire that was kept up from the party on the opposite side of the river. This affair

had the good effect of alarming the inhabitants of Gulaub, whose Riese showed a wish to treat; but Bauker Khan still held resolutely out. On the 10th I left camp with 300 Sirbauz. On my arrival, I strengthened the guards round the forts, and at day-break Khoja Hoossain sent a message to say that if I would insure his life and property he would come down and treat. I immediately wrote a promise of protection, and he arrived. It was then arranged that he should admit 200 Tophanchees into Gulaub, which was effected with the greatest difficulty before midnight. The next day, the guards were strengthened and every preparation was made to escalate the fort of Gul at day-break; when at 2 p.m. the heavy firing of the guards announced the attempt of the rebels to escape, and shortly after I received the report of Bauker Khan's capture. The scene that ensued can only be imagined. The fort was immediately ascended by the whole of the Sirbauz and Zoors, and the women precipitated themselves from the rock, rather than fall into the hands of the troops, and surprising to say, most of them escaped without serious injury. Of nearly 200 women and children, only twenty-one were killed by the fall; all the rest have been collected and taken great care of. The fort of Gul was provisioned for two years. The fort of Gulaub was respected, and neither the property nor the families have suffered the slightest injury or insult."—*Bomb. Cour. Aug. 30.*

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Canton Press*, of July 9th, contains a very important document,—a memorial from the Vice-President of the Sacrificial Court, at Peking, to the Emperor, proposing to legalize the importation of opium, and to impose a duty thereon. The minister observes, that the more severe the interdiction, the more extensive has been the consumption of the drug; that the habit of using it having become inveterate, will be indulged in at all hazards; that even if the foreign trade were interdicted altogether, which would be a serious loss to China, the evil would not be extinguished, for "the Barbarian ships on the high seas can make to any island or port they please, where the native craft can meet them;" and that the attempt to check the introduction of opium has led to systematic bribery and wholesale murder. He proposes, therefore, that opium should be allowed to be introduced, to pay duty as medicine, and after it has passed the Custom-house, only to be bartered for other cargo, and not to be sold for money: "and when the Barbarians find that the duties on it are less than what is expended in bribes, they must be delighted at it."

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22. No. 86.

The *Singapore Free Press* of September the 8th, contains a still more important document, namely, the Emperor's reply:—

"On the 29th day of the 4th moon of the year Taoukwang (12th June 1836.)

"In the Memorial of Hlew, Minister of the Imperial Privy Council, it is set forth, that opium, the more it has been prohibited, the more has the poison propagated. In these last few years, indeed, nobody has been bold enough to purchase it openly from the foreigners in exchange for goods, but privately it has been bought in large quantities with silver, occasioning an annual loss to the empire of more than ten millions of taels. The Memorialist therefore prays that the article may be taken in exchange for all goods like other merchandize, &c. We, therefore, order that the Viceroy of Canton do assemble his council to deliberate upon this subject, and to report to us the result."

The proposed measure, it is said, has occasioned a good deal of excitement among the foreign merchants of Canton.

(P)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

LOCAL ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, July 25, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the local allowances of an officer in His Majesty's service, removed from one regiment to another serving at a different presidency, shall, up to the date of publication at the station where he may be serving, of the general order so removing him, continue to be discharged by the government which has had the benefit of his services; provided that the local allowances so sanctioned be confined to those of the rank in which, and the station where, he was performing military duty, leaving any claim for difference of allowances to be adjusted by the government of the presidency to which he shall have been transferred, under the rules there obtaining.

From the date when an officer shall be struck off the strength of a regiment under such order of removal, his local allowances will be claimable from his new presidency, even should his Exc. the Commander-in-chief be pleased to order him to do duty for a further period at the one from which he is transferred, or to grant him leave of absence to remain there on private affairs; in the latter case, the period, during which those allowances are to be passed, being determined by the general regulations on the subject.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT.-COL. DENNIE, H. M. 13TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 15, 1836.
—In compliance with instructions received from the Right Hon. the General Commanding in Chief, His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from the proceedings of a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore on the 5th Dec. 1834, for the trial of Lieut. Col. Dennie, H. M. 13th Light Infantry:

[Here follow twenty-eight charges preferred by Lieut. Brownrigg, adj. of the corps, against Col. Dennie, accusing him of clandestine absence from duty, leaving the corps for days without a commander; signing returns of the regiment in blank papers; making false reports of departure; stating he had obtained leave of absence, when the leave had not arrived; wearing, and permitting his officers to wear, an undress uniform not sanctioned by regulations; sending a bazaar chuprasie to Meerut, and returning him as present; transmitting a garbled account of the

canteen fund, and alleging a wrong ground for its delay; absence from the hospital barracks, regimental school, and parade, &c. Finding 'not guilty' to each of the charges and each count of charges.]

"The Court having found the defendant Lieut. Col. W. H. Dennie, C. B., of H. M. 13th Light Infantry Reg., not guilty of each and every charge, does fully, and most honourably acquit him of the whole and every part thereof; and further the Court considers that these charges are throughout frivolous and vexatious."

Remarks by the Court.—"The Court having thus fully and most honourably acquitted Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., of all the several charges of which he has been arraigned, and having declared them frivolous and vexatious, and considering them brought forward from motives of personal malice, and consequently in no way for the benefit of the service, feels itself called upon to express an opinion, which, in its regard for that feeling of subordination and discipline, on which the honour and credit of His Majesty's Service must always depend, it is bound to record: the court having given their patient attention to the investigation of these twenty-eight charges, some of them of several counts, preferred by the adjutant of the regiment against his commanding officer, avowedly to revenge himself for the consequences of public condemnation for gross misconduct, which that commanding officer was compelled by a sense of duty, and proper regard for the discipline of his regiment, to notice.

"The delay in the promulgation of the sentence on Lieut. Brownrigg for a period of nine months has added to the anomalous position of the court, as in the midst of proceedings the prosecutor, who had been cashiered, became the informant.

"The court regrets that some previous inquiry had not been entered into as to the validity of those charges and the means of establishing them; had such taken place, the discipline of the service would have been spared the shock, which, in the opinion of the court, it is likely to sustain from the unprecedented circumstances of twenty-eight charges being submitted to a general court-martial, without sufficient evidence to establish any one of them. It is not within the province of this court to question the motives which induced this trial, but the lamentable results which it has already witnessed and its fears of the further bad consequences of such a system of reprehensible litigation, render it an imperative duty to record its opinion, that the result is injurious to the discipline and reputation of the army.

"The long period during which Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., has been kept in most painful suspense and mental distress, could not but weigh with the Court, had any necessity arisen for their lenity, and in promulgating their sentence of full and most honourable acquittal, they consider it but justice to express their deep regret that so distinguished an officer as Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., should have been subjected to so harassing and painful an ordeal in vindication of an honourable and untarnished reputation."

Thursday, 19th March, 1835.—"The Court, pursuant to instructions to that effect, met this day in the Assembly Rooms of Cawnpore, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of revising its finding upon fifteen of the charges preferred against Lieut. Col. Dennie, C. B., of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, as enumerated by command of His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief. The names having been called over by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, and the President and Members, with the exception of the second on the list, Col. Robert Arnold, H. M. 16th Lancers, absent on leave from the station, being assembled, the Judge Advocate General produced and read the above-mentioned instructions, as conveyed to the Court, in a letter from Lieut. R. J. II. Birch, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, in charge of the Judge Advocate General's office, No. 100, and dated Head Quarters, 5th of March, 1835, and which letter is set forth in the appendix to the proceedings.

The Court, having fully weighed and re-considered its former finding upon the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 18th charges, together with the observations thereupon submitted to it in the Deputy Judge Advocate General's letter of the 5th instant, does hereby confirm the same, and sees no reason to cancel its remarks, and adheres to them.

"Which finding of the Court is confirmed by Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B., &c. &c."

By his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—"In making known to the army the foregoing finding and sentence of this court-martial, His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India has to communicate the sentiments of the General Commanding in Chief His Majesty's army, as expressed in the following paragraph of a letter, dated Horse Guards, 29th Feb. 1836:

"I have observed with deep regret that the Court, in the remarks which it has annexed to its finding of acquittal, has so far departed from the proper line of its duty as to arraign, in terms not to be mistaken, the conduct of the highest military authority in India, in directing the pro-

ceedings in question to be instituted against Lieut. Col. Dennie, which proceeding, his Lordship adds, has a tendency to impair the discipline and good order of the service, and of which course of conduct his Lordship makes known his entire disapprobation."

CAPT. FORD, H. M. 16TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 8, 1836.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 15th July, 1836, Capt. M. W. Ford, Paymaster, H. M.'s 16th Foot, was arraigned on charges as follows.

Charge.—"1st. For having embezzled the sum of Company's Rs. 39,869. 10. 5, more or less, the property of Government.

"2d. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having embezzled various sums deposited with him, by officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and women of the same regiment, and others, amounting to Company's Rs. 6,858. 2. 11, more or less."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court, having considered the evidence before them, and the prisoner's own admission of his guilt, are of opinion, that he, Capt. M. W. Ford, Paymaster of H. M.'s 16th Foot, is

Guilty of the 1st count of the charges.

Guilty of the 2d count of the charges.

Sentence.—"The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as exhibited above, do sentence him, Capt. M. W. Ford, Paymaster of H. M.'s 16th Foot, to be cashiered."

The Court further ascertain, that the exact sum embezzled by Capt. Ford, the property of Government, is:

Company's Rs. 39,907. 5. 7., and that the exact amount of sums deposited with Capt. Ford, and embezzled by him, is Company's Rs. 6,868. 3. 2."

Approved (Signed) H. FANE,

Genl. Com. in Chief, East Indies.

The name of Paymaster Ford to be erased from the rolls of the regiment, from the date of the promulgation of sentence at Cawnpore, which the officer commanding the 16th regiment will communicate to the military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and the adjutant-general of His Majesty's forces in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

July 26 Mr. T. Taylor to be magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Mr. Robert Neave to officiate as second additional judge of Allah Burdwan.

Aug. 2. Mr. W. H. Martin to officiate as magistrate and collector of Nuddeah, in room of Mr. R. C. Halkett.

Mr. R. B. Garrett to officiate as joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Furreedpore, in room of Mr. Martin.

9. Mr. E. H. Repton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Baisore, during Mr. T. C. Scott's illness, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Forbes to officiate as joint-magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack, during Mr. Repton's absence.

12. Mr. R. Trotter to officiate as magistrate and collector of zillah Behar.

16. Mr. R. Torrens to officiate as additional judge of zillah Chittagong.

The Hon. R. Forbes to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad, in room of Mr. Torrens.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to officiate as joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Mr. F. Cardew to be joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Bogra, v. Mr. T. Taylor prom.

Mr. Arthur Grote to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

General Department.

July 27. Mr. T. Taylor to be deputy opium agent at Shahabad, v. Mr. G. Gough removed.

Aug. 17. Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate as salt agent of Baisore.

Mr. William Blunt, of the civil service, reported his return to the presidency on the 7th August.

Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., senior member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, resumed charge of his duties on the 15th August.

Mr. D. H. Crawford having satisfied the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council that the climate of Bengal is not suited to his constitution, is, at his own request, assigned to the North Western Provinces.

Messrs. C. T. Sealy, G. H. Clarke, G. D. Raikes, T. C. Trotter, and F. B. Gubbins have reported their arrival as writers on this establishment.

Mr. G. D. Raikes has been permitted to proceed to Ghazepore, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages under the orders of the commissioner for that division.

Mr. T. C. Trotter has been permitted to proceed to Patna, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages under the orders of the opium agent at that station.

Assist. Surg. H. Chapman, of the Governor-general's Body Guard, is placed under the orders of Lieut. Col. Lloyd, employed on special duty on the north-east frontier.

Leave of Absence.—July 26. Mr. N. J. Halhed, to sea, for six weeks, for health.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

June 15. Mr. J. Lean to be a deputy collector for purpose of preparing, investigating and determining in first instance, cases under Provisions of Reg. II. of 1819, IX. of 1825, and III. of 1828, in districts comprised within 2d or Agra division.

July 25. Mr. W. B. Jackson to officiate as additional judge at Benares.

Mr. N. H. E. Prowett ditto as joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Futtelpore.

Mr. J. H. Batten to exercise powers of joint-magistrate and deputy collector at Saharunpore in Mr. Prowett's room.

30. Mr. F. Williams to officiate as deputy collector and joint-magistrate of Bareilly during Mr. Louis' absence of three months.

Mr. S. Bowring to be deputy collector of customs in Bundelkhund.

Mr. E. Wilmet ditto, Horul; and Mr. W. E. Money ditto, Saharunpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, June 27, 1836.—32d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Alfred Lewis to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. L. R. Keane to be lieut., from 3d April 1835, in suc. to Capt. H. V. Glegg retired.

—The prom. of Lieut. A. Lewis, to rank of capt. by brevet, from 5th June 1835, cancelled.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Bartleman, 44th N.I., to officiate as second in command of Mhairwarra local bat., during absence of Capt. P. C. Anderson, on sick leave.

Lieut. Wm. MacGeorge, 71st N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 23d June 1836.

Head-Quarters, June 23, 1836.—The following removals and postings of Ensigns made:—G. H. Whistler, from 8th to 72d N.I.; S. W. H. Tulloch, 23d to 22d do.; T. G. Leith, 37th to 64th do.; R. Thompson, 68th to 34th do., next above Ens. C. F. M. Mundy; G. A. F. Hervey, 34th to 3d do.; J. Turner, 2d to 51st do., next above Ens. C. V. Hepburne; R. Renny, 47th do.; G. A. Brett, 41st do.; M. W. Tytler, 23d do.; H. Strachey, 66th do.; C. R. Larkins, 20th do.; E. W. Hirt, 73d do. (since removed to 67th); J. C. Brooke, 63d do.; H. C. James, 32d do.; J. Inglis, 15th do.; W. H. Larkins, 2d do.; R. M. Franklin, 40th do.; C. Gordon, 74th do.; W. C. Forrest, 71st do.; H. Stein, 68th do.; G. S. Mackenzie, 22d do.; F. Shuttleworth, right wing Europ. regt.; A. Campbell, 58th N.I.; W. B. Hillerson, 53d do.; A. D. Caulfield, 2d do.; G. Baillie, 5th do.; S. Beaufort, 43d do.; J. Plunkett, 6th do.; H. F. Dunford, 59th do.; J. D. Lander, 37th do.; C. A. Jackson, 31st do.; W. J. H. Charteris, 45th do.; H. J. Houstoun, 8th do.; T. Pownall, 36th do.; C. Reid, 27th (since removed to 10th do.); G. G. Bowring, 47th do.; E. T. Dalton, 33d do. (since removed to 9th); A. W. Onslow, 41st do.; A. H. Kennedy, 1st do.; G. U. Law, 28th do. (since removed to 50th); T. B. Hamilton, 23d do.

Fort-William, July 25.—62d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. W. Ramsay to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng to be lieut., from 4th Jan. 1836, in suc. to Capt. Francis Crossley retired.—The prom. of Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, to rank of capt. by brevet, from 21st March 1836, cancelled.

Supernum. Cornet R. Boulton brought on effective strength of cavalry, in room of Cornet M. Lushington, 7th L.C., dismissed.

Cadets of Infantry H. N. Raikes and James Metcalfe admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Thomas Sibbald admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. J. D. Douglas, 53d N.I., and Capt. L. N. Hull, 16th do., deputy assist. adj. generals of division, promoted to grade of assistant adj. generals of division, to complete number authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett to take charge of medical duties of Governor-general's Body Guard, during absence of Assist. Surg. H. Chapman.

The services of Assist. Surg. W. Bogle, M.D., placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for employment as civil assistant surgeon at Shahabad.

Aug. 1.—19th N.I. Ens. P. D. Warren to be lieut., from 23d July 1836, in room of Lieut. R. C. Nuthall dec.

40th N.I. Ens. C. E. Burton to be lieut., from 5th July 1836, in room of Lieut. G. F. Rizzo dec.

Lieut. Robert Martin, of engineers, to be executive engineer in Arracan, v. Lieut. R. S. Master dec.

Lieut. S. Pott, of engineers, at present acting assistant in 3d division of public works, to be assistant to Capt. G. Thompson, superintendent of new road to Benares, v. Lieut. Martin.

Cadet of Engineers Robert Pigou admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Cadets of Infantry P. G. Robertson, F. F. C. Hayes, and J. J. Mackay admitted on do., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. James A. Mouat, corps of engineers, removed from 12th, and appointed an assistant to executive engineer of 8th division department of public works.

Head-Quarters, July 26.—Lieut. J. Erskine, 40th N.I., to act as executive officer of public works in Arracan, v. Lieut. R. S. Master dec., as a temporary arrangement.

5th L.C. Cornet J. A. D. Fergusson to be adj. Assist. Surg. Thomas Sibbald to accompany and to afford medical aid to public establishments, at

tached to army head-quarters, under orders to proceed by water to Allahabad.

Cornet Richard Boulton posted to 7th L.C., v. Lushington dismissed.

July 27.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, 53d N.I., assist. adj. gen. of division, doing duty in Benares division of army, posted to that division.

July 28.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns H. N. Raikes, with 4th N.I.; J. Metcalfe, 43d do.; P. G. Robertson, 70th do.

Aug. 2.—Ens. A. J. W. Haig to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. G. E. Van Heythuysen; date 18th July.

Ens. J. J. Mackay (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 24th N.I.

Aug. 3.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, 3d L.C., to take medical charge of 27th N.I.; date 16th July.

Aug. 5.—Capt. P. Grant, 59th N.I., to proceed forthwith to Hansi, there to await further orders.

Ens. T. E. Colebrooke, 13th N.I., to be adj. to Hurrianah light infantry, and to proceed without unnecessary delay to Hansi.

Ens. F. F. C. Hayes to do duty with 65th N.I., and directed to join.

Aug. 6.—Lieut. Col. H. T. Smith, of inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presidency.

Fort-William, Aug. 8.—17th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. J. H. Birch to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Sandeman to be lieut., from 20th March 1836, in suc. to Capt. D. P. Wood dec.

59th N.I. Ens. H. M. Barwell to be lieut. from 23d July 1836, in room of Lieut. T. S. Fast resign'd.

Capt. Patrick Grant, 59th N.I., to be commanding of Hurrianah light infantry battalion.

Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassey, app. to medical duties of settlement of Malacca, v. Assist. Surg. William Stevenson proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock, of engineers, to officiate during absence of Capt. Warlow, as executive engineer of Delhi division department of public works.

Aug. 15.—13th N.I. Ens. T. E. Colebrooke to be lieut., from 2d Aug. 1836, v. Lieut. F. G. Beck dec.

Capt. R. J. H. Birch, deputy judge adv. gen. to receive charge of office of judge adv. gen. at presidency, on departure of Major Young for Upper Provinces.

Cadet of Artillery Thomas Brougham admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Cadets of Infantry J. E. Gastrell, W. O. Harris, W. L. Mackeson, James Gordon, S. Richards, C. T. W. Boswell, C. D'Alton, Atkinson, A. W. Bailie, H. C. Roberts, and H. B. Hopper, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. John Wood admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. L. Hill, corps of engineers, confirmed in situation of assist. superintendent of Col. division of Dehly and Allahabad road; from date on which app. of Lieut. J. Anderson, of engineers, as assistant to superintendent of Doab canal, had effect.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. T. Shubrick to be colonel, from 19th April 1836, v. Col. A. Cumming dec.—Major W. S. Beaton to be lieut.-col., from 19th April 1836, v. Shubrick prom.

10th L.C. Capt. A. Pope to be major, Lieut. J. Free to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. Atkinson to be lieut., from 19th April 1836, in suc. to Major W. S. Beaton prom.

Supernum. Cornet W. C. Alexander brought on effective strength of cavalry.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 9.—The following removals ordered:—1st Lieuts. A. Humfrays, from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 1st tr. 2d brigade horse artillery; J. D. Shakespeare (on staff employ) from 2d tr. 2d brigade horse artillery to 4th comp. 6th bat.

Aug. 10.—Ens. F. B. Wardroper remanded to his former corps, 6th N.I., as third ensign, next below Ens. B. Cary.

Ensign W. F. Hammersley, 41st N.I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort-William to be qualified for the duties of in-

terpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—July 25. Lieut. Chas. Boulton, 47th N.I.—Aug. 1. 1st-Lieut. Alex. Humfrays, of artillery.—15. Cornet W. B. Mosley, 10th L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 8. Lieut. J. C. C. Gray, 18th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. Jeffreys, 70th N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, on ditto.—15. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. H. Kemm, 31st N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. F. Macpherson, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. S. J. Nicolson, 50th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Wm. Cumberland, 11th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. L. Hone, 57th N.I., on ditto.

To visit Presidency (and apply to retire from service)—July 27. Capt. J. T. Kennedy, 11th N.I.—Aug. 2. Capt. N. Stewart, 73d N.I.—9. Superint. Surg. W. A. Vennor, Agra circle.

To Singapore.—Aug. 1. Capt. G. W. J. Hickman, 70th N.I., for twelve months, for health (also to China).

To China.—Aug. 1. Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., for four months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 12. *Kelke Castle*, Pattulo, for China; *Nerbuddah*, Patrick, for Mauritius; *David Scott*, Reeves, for China; *Sovereign*, Campbell, for Mauritius; *Hero*, Hughes, for China; *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, for Liverpool; *St. George*, Crawford, for Mauritius; *Thetis*, Clarke, for Singapore and China.—14. *Esmond*, Burslein, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 14. At Noakolly, the wife of Mr. W. Jackson, Boolwah salt agency, of a son.

June 24. At Lucknow, the lady of Major W. R. Pogson, commanding 47th N.I., of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Stewart, Esq., of a son.

— At Howrah, Mrs. J. W. W. Linton, of a son.

July 3. At Mussoorie, the lady of S. M. Boul- derson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., of a son.

9. At Patna, Mrs. M. Hinton, of a daughter.

13. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. L. Turnbull, a son.

— At Simla, the lady of Charles Scott, Esq., 27th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

19. At Benares, the lady of Capt. C. J. Lewis, D.A.C.G., of a son.

22. At Sultanpore Oude, the lady of Major J. B. Smith, 63d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Patehghur, the lady of Lieut. G. A. Tytler, 11th M. 13th regt., of a daughter.

25. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Arm- strong, 47th regt., of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Capt. D. Birrell, Euro- pean regiment, of a daughter.

— At Mussoorie, the lady of W. J. Conolly, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— Mrs. George Hill, of a daughter.

27. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. G. D. Roe- buck, 71st N.I., of a son.

29. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Lieut. G. New- bolt, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Richard Walker, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

30. At Moisingunge, Mrs. T. Savi, of a son.

— Mrs. W. Dickson, of a daughter.

31. Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a daughter.

Aug. 3. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. W. Birch, superintendent of police, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of H. T. Prinsep, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. George Galloway, of a son.

— Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, (of Howrah), of a son.

— Mrs. R. J. Cardozo, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DETACHED MILITARY DUTIES.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 23, 1836.—The following order is published for the guidance of the army:

"Commanding officers of corps or stations are to be selected for detached duties, only in cases of emergency, to be explained at the time, to the satisfaction of Government."

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS AT NATIVE FESTIVALS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 26, 1836.—The Commander-in-chief directs it to be strictly observed, as a standing regulation of the service, that whenever the attendance of troops, either European or Native, may be necessary at any native festival, or similar occasion, the troops so employed are invariably to be kept in a collected body, as a military guard, for the maintenance of order, and are not, on any account, to be permitted to join or take part in the procession of ceremony, nor to act as escorts either to persons or property.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 1, 1836.—The following movements are ordered:

The F. Company of Golundauze Artillery to march from St. Thomas's Mount to Cannanore, to be there stationed.

The A. Company of Golundauze Artillery, now stationed at Cannanore, to march from thence to St. Thomas's Mount when relieved, and to embark for the Straits, to be there stationed.

The D. Company of Golundauze Artillery, when relieved in the Straits, to return to St. Thomas's Mount, to be there stationed.

The C. Company of Golundauze Artillery to march from St. Thomas's Mount to Hyderabad, to be there stationed.

The B. Company of Golundauze Artillery, when relieved, to march from Hyderabad to Goomsoor, to be there stationed.

The E. Company of Golundauze Artillery to march, when relieved, from Goomsoor to St. Thomas's Mount, to be there stationed.

Fort St. George, Aug. 30, and Sept. 6, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following movements:—

2d L. C., from Arcot to Trichinopoly.
6th do., Trichinopoly to Bangalore.
8th do., Bangalore to Hyderabad.
4th do., Hyderabad to Arcot.
10th N. I., Vizagapatam to Kemptee.
22d do., Kemptee to Hyderabad.

- Mrs. D. Thomson, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. John Paul, of a son.
- Mrs. M. Gomes, of a son.
- 7. Mrs. J. P. Dowling, of a daughter.
- 10. At Kyook Phoo, the lady of Lieut. John Erskine, 40th regt. N. I. of a son, (since dead.)
- 14. Mrs. R. Maddocks, of a son.
- 15. At Agra, the lady of J. Bontein, Esq. 51st regt. of a daughter.
- 17. Mrs. J. C. Pyle, of a daughter.
- 18. Mrs. James Bell, of a still-born son.

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At Mussoorie, Alfred Huish, Esq., horse-artillery, to Julia Maria, third daughter of the Rev. G. Hagar.

16. At Sheebpoor, zillah Backergunge, J. B. Lewis, Esq., to Flora Frances, eldest daughter of the late Mathew De Silva, Esq.

21. At Mozufferpore, Robert A. B. Taylor, Esq., youngest son of the late J. Taylor, M. P., to Martha Anne Frances, second daughter of C. R. Richardson, Esq., Tirhoot.

27. At Sulkea, Pubna, Lieut. James Wemyss, 44th regt. N. I., to Miss Bella Driver.

25. At Chandernagore, Mr. E. P. de Beaufort, to Miss Anne A. Chevalier.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward C. Chinnery, to Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Master Pilot J. Murray, of the H. C. marine.

— At Chinsurah, Mr. G. B. Hoff, to Miss Ann Eliza Ross.

30. At Calcutta, W. Scott, Esq., to Miss Conyers.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Robert John Dring, Esq., to Miss Margaret Marlean Todd.

2. At Calcutta, Archibald Edward Dobbs, Esq., to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of the late George Chapman, Esq., of Kildare, Ireland.

Laterly. Mr. Jules Pinaro to Miss Marie Saubolle, daughter of Dr. J. J. Saubolle, of Chandernagore.

DEATHS.

May 12 Drowned at sea, Mr. R. Smith, 1st officer of the schooner *Charles Stuart*.

June 26. Mrs. Nancy Taylor, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Burdon.

27. On board the ship *Edmonstone*, Mr. Raynard William Beynt, 2d officer.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Crahley, a pensioner on the H.C.'s establishment, aged 58.

July 7. At Kyook Phoo, Arracan, Lieut. Robert Samuel Master, of the engineers.

— At Nudzufghur, Louise, wife of W. Vincent, Esq., aged 31.

11. At Almorah, Lieut. Col. F. A. Weston, of the invalid establishment.

18. At Lucknow, Ens. Henry Blunt, of the 48th regiment N. I.

20. At Burrisaul, T. K. Spencer, Esq., civil assistant surgeon attached to that station.

23. At Pooree, when in command of a detachment of his regiment stationed at that post, Lieut. R. C. Nuthall, 19th regt. N. I.

25. At Park street, Chowringhee, at the residence of his Excy the Commander-in-Chief, Major Turner Macan, aged 44.

— In the South Barracks, Fort-William, of cholera, Ens. Boddam, Hon. Company's service.

— At Agra, Mrs. Claxton, relict of the late Mr. W. Claxton, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance.

28. At Berhampore, Graham Thomas Mercer, Esq., aged 38, formerly an indigo planter.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Noah Davies, tide-waiter of the custom house, aged 36.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. George Reed, after a protracted illness of 20 years.

31. Mr. John Bell, assistant in the Military Board Office, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Miss Margaret McEntie, daughter of the late Peter McEntie, Esq., aged 30.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. D. Macaskill.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Christian Mackay, lady of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, aged 36.

5. At Calcutta, Rose Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Paul Martinelly, aged 13.

9. The father of the Raja of Gwalior.

Laterly. At Allahabad, the celebrated Shah Abdoool Maalee, a Peer Zadeh, and the chief Masfeedar in the zillah.

16th N. I., Hyderabad to Berhampore.
 25th do., Vellore to Hyderabad.
 17th do., Madras to Berhampore.
 35th do., Trichinopoly to Madras.
 37th do., Hyderabad to Vellore.
 44th do., Northern Division to Penang.
 15th do., Penang to Trichinopoly.
 32d do., Cannanore to Bangalore.
 4th do., Bangalore to Cannanore.

PETTY CONTRACT FUND.

Fort St. George, Aug. 9, 1836.—The Governor in Council, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, is pleased to direct that quarter-masters of mounted corps be allowed from the 1st inst. one share of the Petty Contract Fund, upon the terms laid down for officers commanding troops in para. 12, G. O. G. No. 285, dated 12th Nov., 1833.

ALLOWANCES IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

Fort St. George, Aug. 9, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in all cases in which an officer of the Commissariat may be obliged by illness to quit his station, or may be ordered away on duty, when no other officer of the department may be on the spot, or can arrive to relieve him, he shall, with the concurrence of the officer commanding the troops, fix on some officer to take charge of his office until his return, or until the Commissary General can arrange for detaching an officer of the department to replace him. The officer so nominated to act, will be authorised to draw an allowance of Company's Rs. 175 per mensem, during the time that he may be employed, provided the cause of the absence of the regular officer of the Commissariat, the necessity for the employment of an officer during his absence, and the period of such employment, shall be certified to the satisfaction of Government, by the Commissary General of the army.

The above G. O. cancels G. O. G. of the 23d Feb. 1820.

VAKEELS TO CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 9, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that vakeels to all corps under this presidency be discontinued from the 31st inst., except in regiments employed to the Eastward, from whence they will be forwarded, by the earliest opportunities, to the coast, for discharge on arrival.

Vakeels discharged under this order, whose characters are favourably certified by commanding officers, and who have served thirty years and upwards, will be granted pension equivalent to half garrison pay: under thirty and above twenty years, one-third; under twenty years, the undermentioned gratuity will be authorized; one month's pay for each year

of service, to the extent of six years; for every additional year, commencing with the seventh and terminating with the nineteenth, half a month's pay for each year of service.

Applications for pension to be submitted as enjoined in the revised rules for the grant of pensions, published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, 3d February last, pages 73, 74, accompanied by the register prescribed in rule eleventh.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 16, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in conformity to the practice in Bengal, when a medical officer of a mounted corps is temporarily withdrawn for other duty in the military department, he be permitted to draw cavalry pay and allowances for three months (from the date of his quitting the regiment or troop on duty), and for no longer period; and that in absence, with leave, on private affairs, or on sick certificate, he be restricted to infantry pay and allowances for the entire period.

The foregoing rule is declared applicable to medical officers attached to the foot artillery, or sappers and miners.

COORG PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 19, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish, in general orders, the following extracts from despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors, together with His Majesty's warrant for the distribution of the Coorg Booty.

Letter dated 30th March, 1836.

Para. 1. "In compliance with our application, in the usual form, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, a warrant has been issued by his Majesty (of which a copy is enclosed), granting the booty as specified therein,* taken during the hostilities against the Rajah of Coorg, to the East-India Company, upon trust; to retain one moiety for their own use, and to distribute the other moiety amongst the captors, according to the usage of the army in India.

2. "We have now the satisfaction to convey to you our resolution to grant to the captors the moiety of the booty which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to place at our disposal.

* The following is a statement of the booty:

From the fort and town of Maddakaree and its neighbourhood, and by the sale of various properties and effects taken therein	Rupees 12,49,834
Amount of concealed treasure dug up at Ramasawmy Kenaway, estimated at	2,19,402
Amount of two bags of gold coins, dug up at the same place	17,984
Amount of two bags of gold coin given up by Chin Burwayah	9,515
	Rupees. 14,96,735

3. "You will take the necessary measures for distributing the booty immediately on your receipt of this despatch, after deducting the amount of the stamp duty and fees payable on the grant, viz. £41. 4s. Payments of shares are to be made by the officers of Government, as in the case of the Kittoor booty.

4. "Interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, is to be allowed on the amount of the booty deposited in your treasury, from the date of the deposit to the date when the distribution shall be announced in general order."

(Here follows a copy of the warrant.)

Letter dated 25th Sept. 1835.

"We concur in opinion with the Government of India, that Superintending Surgeon Underwood is not entitled to share in the Coorg Booty."

Letter dated 30th March, 1836.

5. "The decisions you have passed, after reference to the Supreme Government, on claims to shares in the booty, as specified below, are confirmed."

Capt. Wallace, 8th Lt. C., on the part of two squadrons of that corps, and a detachment of horse artillery, under his orders—rejected.

Capt. R. Campbell, 4th N. I.—admitted.

Lieut. Colbeck, 4th N. I.—rejected.

Capt. Wright, 40th N. I., to share as major—rejected.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fraser—admitted.

Lieut.-Col. M. Cribbon—admitted.

The distribution statements, and prize rolls, bearing the names of those entitled to share in the Coorg booty, having been transferred to the Presidency General Prize Committee, the claims of all persons entitled to share will be adjusted in the following manner:

All European officers, attorneys of European officers, and heirs or administrators of those deceased, will submit abstracts for the shares to which they are respectively entitled, and acquittance rolls, in the annexed Forms, Nos. 1 and 2.

Station and regimental prize committees will be assembled, to investigate all claims to the above booty; and, when found correct, bills or abstracts for the amount, according to the annexed Form, No. 1. are to be transmitted to the General Prize Committee, at the Presidency, in order to be checked and passed by that committee for payment, on the paymaster of the division, or range, in which the claimants respectively may reside.

The regimental committees will be constituted of the commanding officer, the next in seniority, with the adjutant and the quarter-master. Those at stations, in such manner as the officer commanding may direct.

All persons, except European commissioned officers, present with regiments, are to be paid by committees, respectively; and, in acknowledgment of the receipt of their shares, they are to be required to sign acquittance rolls, which are to be prepared in accordance with the annexed Form, No. 2.

Claimants, who may not now be with the regiments in which they served during the operations in Coorg, must either appear personally before the regimental committee, charged with the issue, or prefer their demand through a regimental or station committee, as may be most convenient.

Individual claimants, who may have belonged to corps since disbanded, or who may have been attached to regiments of his Majesty's service, which have subsequently returned to Europe, and who may not be borne on the strength of any regiment in India, will submit their claims to the nearest station or regimental committee, and if ascertained to be correct, a bill for the amount of share, countersigned by the committee, and accompanied by a separate receipt of the claimant, will be forwarded to the Prize Committee at the presidency, to be examined and passed for payment in the manner above detailed.

The claims of officers and men who may have belonged to his Majesty's regiments embarked for Europe, but who may now be attached to corps serving under this presidency, will be drawn for by the committee of the regiment to which they are at present attached, in the manner laid down in the 5th paragraph.

Applications in behalf of the heirs of officers and men who may have died, will be addressed to the committee of the regiment to which the deceased belonged, and a consequent payment will be made on account of the estate, if the claim be satisfactorily established.

On the 31st August, 1837, the proceedings of the several regimental and station committees will be closed and the acquittance rolls will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee at the presidency, by whom they will be submitted to Government. At the same time, the balance of unappropriated shares of individuals of the Hon. Company's service, will be remitted by the regimental and station committees to the general treasury, and those referable to his Majesty's forces will be disposed of in conformity to the War-office regulations, with exception to unclaimed shares of native establishments, which will be remitted to the treasury. In either case, the acquittance rolls will be furnished as above directed.

Station and regimental prize committees are directed, on disbursing the amount of the several shares of the Coorg prize money to claimants or their heirs, to write across the face of each prize certificate "Amount

share on this certificate paid by the (station or Regimental) Committee at (here enter station) on" (here enter the date).

Copies of the proceedings of the regimental and station prize committees are to be carefully preserved by the General Prize Committee at the presidency.

The General Prize Committee at the presidency will issue such subsidiary instructions to regimental and station committees, as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing orders.

(Here follow the Forms).

Coorg Prize-Money Scale of Distribution.

Share.	Amount of Share.
95	108
27	825
10	11
3	4
3	4
11,157	7
5,583	11
11	9
2,782	13
13	11
688	3
372	6
325	13
4	
130	10
4	
93	1
6	
46	8
9	
31	0
6	
2	3ds.

Share.	Amount of Share.
95	108
27	825
10	11
3	4
3	4
11,157	7
5,583	11
11	9
2,782	13
13	11
688	3
372	6
325	13
4	
130	10
4	
93	1
6	
46	8
9	
31	0
6	
2	3ds.

The net sum declared by the Accountant-general amounts to Rs. 15,22,696 8.10.

REGIMENTAL ACCOUNTS.

Fort St. George, August 23, 1836.—On the occasion of a regimental quarter-master vacating his appointment permanently (or temporarily, if his absence includes the first of the month and he does not sign the return), the officer in command of the corps will cause the state of

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22. No. 86.

the stores to be minutely examined by a regimental committee, who are to compare them with the last returns, and report their exact number and condition for immediate transmission to the Military Board.

In replies to audits of quantities, regimental quarter-masters will record the date on which such audit was received, and a reply is to be despatched within fourteen days after such receipt, or the retrenchment will be confirmed and value recovered, unless satisfactory reason be assigned that longer time is requisite for its adjustment.

Before embarking for Europe or proceeding to sea, a regimental quarter-master will be required to produce to the accountant-general a certificate from the Military Board that no demands exist against him as quarter-master, and likewise a certificate from the officer commanding his corps, shewing that his regimental cash accounts have been fully adjusted.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 22. J. J. Cotton, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

E. E. Ward, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

25. G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. C. Dumerque.

26. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Lovell, v. Mr. Elton permitted to proceed to Neilgherries on sick certificate.

Aug. 2. A. E. Angelo, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Stromboni.

9. W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to be register to provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division, but to continue to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntur, until further orders.

D. R. Linond, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Madura, v. Mr. Dowdeswell.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to act as register to provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division, during absence of Mr. Dowdeswell employed on other duty.

16. H. Morris, Esq., to officiate as police magistrate until further orders.

19. G. P. Dumerque, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara, but to continue to act as assistant to accountant-general until further orders.

A. Hall, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

26. R. Davidson, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura, during absence of Mr. Lockhart on sick certificate.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., to act as head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, during absence of Mr. Davidson, employed on other duty.

Sept. 6. C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be a member of Marine Board and Commercial Committee.

W. R. Taylor, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment, has reported his return to this presidency on the 20th July.

A. Robertson, Esq., collector of Madras, resumed charge of that collectorate from J. A. Huston, Esq., on the 3d September.

Attended Rank.—As Factors: T. D. Lushington, Chas. Pelly, M. Murray, and D. R. Limond, on 16th July 1836.

(2)

Parlours, &c.—Aug. 26. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., until 1st Jan. 1836, to Cuddalore and the Eastern Coast, for health.—Sept. 6. B. Cunliffe, Esq., for six months, to Bengal, on private affairs.—13. C. Dumergue, Esq., for three years, to Europe, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 21. The Rev. H. Cotterill, A.A., admitted a chaplain on this establishment, and appointed to do duty at presidency until further orders.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Aug. 30.—The Rev. H. Harper, A.M., senior chaplain, for three months from date of leaving presidency, to proceed on duty as chaplain to Right Rev. the Lord Bishop on his tour of visitation.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 22, 1836.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. James Hackett to be colonel, v. Macaulay dec.; and Major Arch. B. Dyce, from 4th N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Hackett prom.; date of coms. to be settled hereafter.

4th N.I. Capt. J. D. Stocks to be major, Lieut. W. C. Chinnery to be capt., and Ens. J. McMill Johnston to be lieut., in suc. to Dyce prom.; date of coms. to be settled hereafter.

24th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Shepherd to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Deinet resigned.

July 26.—Cadets of Cavalry L. Barrow, Colin Campbell, F. Napier, and R. Hunter admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadets of Infantry P. Ogilvy, G. De Sausmarez, and J. Mac Viccar admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

July 29.—8th L. C. Cornet G. Cumine to be lieut., v. Cotterill dec.; date of com. 3d May 1836.

43d N.I. Ens. W. J. Wilson to be lieut., v. Pereira dec.; date of com. 5th May 1836.

10th N.I. Ens. W. H. Wapshare to be lieut., v. Elliott Invalided; date of com. 26th July 1836.

Capt. A. S. Logan, 33d N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Gunning proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, 1st N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. to southern division of army, v. Logan.

Capt. W. W. Baker, 33d N.I., to be fort adjutant at Cannanore, so long as his corps may form a part of troops composing that garrison.

Head-Quarters, July 20, 1836.—Ens. R. Wallace, 34th L. Inf., to do duty with 45th regt. until further orders.

July 21.—The following young officers to do duty.—Cornet H. F. Phillips, to 3d L.C.—Ensigns M. Galloway to 6th N.I.; E. W. Boudier, 45th do.

July 25.—Ens. S. G. G. Orr removed, at his own request, from left wing Madras European Regt., to 23d L. Inf., in which corps he will rank next below Ens. Wm. Bird.

July 26.—Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellet removed, at his own request, from 6th to 5th L.C., in which corps he will rank next below Cornet A. R. Thornhill.

July 27.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. Alex. Eair, C.B., from 51st to 27th N.I.; Col. James Hackett, late prom., to 51st do.; Lieut. Col. Josiah Stewart, from 52d to 51st do.; Lieut. Col. A. B. Dyce (late prom.), to 53d do.

The following young officers to do duty:—Cornets L. Barrow, with 3d L.C.; C. Campbell, 8th do.; F. Napier, 2d do.; R. Hunter, 8th do.—Ensigns P. Ogilvy, with 6th N.I.; George De Sausmarez, 17th do.; Joseph Mac Viccar, 27th do.

July 28.—Ens. W. J. Wilson, 43d N.I.; to act as qu. mast. and interp. until further orders, v. Maclean prom.

July 31.—Surgeons J. Wylie removed from 52d to 18th N.I., and J. Adams from 18th to 52d do.

The following posting of Ensigns made:—R. L. Reilly, to 10th N.I.; W. R. Fullerton, 46th do.; Michael Galloway, left wing M. E. Regt.; R. P. K. Watt, 43d N.I.; A. A. Gella, right wing M. E. Regt.; J. C. McCaskill, 51st N.I.; V. C. Taylor, 3d do.; W. T. Money, 14th (not arrived); E. W.

Metcalfe, 52d do.; H. W. Tulloch, 10th do.; Oliver Brasse, 48th do.; W. D. Misgarn, 20th do.; R. P. Podmore, 47th do.; Frederic Nelson, 11th do.; W. R. Studdy, 32d do.; H. B. Kensington, 22d do.; A. R. West, 6th do.; G. W. Peyton, 46th do.; H. R. Nuthall, 23d do.; G. C. Dickson, 28th do.; Thomas Thompson, 34th do.; W. F. Hutton, 34th do.; J. J. Gibson, 37th do.; G. B. Stevens, 32d do.; J. M. Walhouse, 1st N.I.; Charles Mocklet, 33d do.; W. R. Brown, 26th (not arriv'd); Frederick Childers, 29th do.; H. D. Abbott, 7th do.; T. M. Warre, 9th do.; G. S. Dobbie, 4th do.; Blackett Revell, 38th do.; J. W. N. Dunlop, 18th do.; Samuel Shaw, 16th do.; J. M. H. Phillips, 12th do.; J. P. M. Bligs, right wing M. E. Regt.; H. P. Kelghly, 40th N.I.; E. W. Boudier, 51st do.; W. H. Baynes, 3d do.

Fort St. George, Aug. 2.—Surg. Wm. Robinson Smyth, A.B., to be secretary to Medical Board, v. Fleming.

Assist. Surg. George Pearse, M.D., app. to medical charge of South-east District and sick officers at St. Thomé, v. Smyth.

Assist. Surg. Samuel Rogers to be port and marine surgeon, v. Smyth.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Middlemass to take temporary medical charge of South-east district and sick officers at St. Thomé, until arrival of Assist. Surg. Pearse.

Assist. Surg. Robert Cole to act as port and marine surgeon until arrival of Assist. Surg. S. Rogers.

Artillery. 2d Lieut. W. M. Gabbett to be 1st Lieut., v. Carruthers dec.; date of com. 4th June 1836.—Supernum. 2d Lieut. A. W. Macintyre brought on effective strength from 4th June 1836, to complete estab.

Cadet of Infantry G. B. Stevens admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. H. C. Cotton to act as civil engineer in 3d division, during employment of Capt. A. T. Cotton on other duty, or until further orders.

Aug. 5.—Infantry. Major J. W. Cleveland, from 38th regt., to be lieut. col., v. Rowley dec.; date of com. 20th July 1836.

30th N.I. Capt. W. J. Butterworth to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Anthony Harrison to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Pollock to be lieut., in suc. to Cleveland prom.; date of com. 20th July 1836.

Aug. 9.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Milligan, M.D., H.M. 63d F., app. to medical charge of garrison dep'd and details at Poonamallee, v. Stephenson prom. to 54th F., and ordered to join.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. Youngson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 2.—Ens. J. F. Erskine, 2d N.I., to do duty with 27th do.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. W. M. Gabbett, 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with horse brigade during absence of Lieut. Whistler on foreign service, and join H. troop at the Mount.

Aug. 4.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. C. Desormeaux, from 48th to 17th N.I.; Surg. R. Wight, M.D., from 17th to 48th do.; Assist. Surg. J. Gill, from 17th to 37th do.

Aug. 5.—Assist. Surg. Charles Ferrier rem ved from 11th, 13th L.D., and posted to the 4th L.C., v. Rogers.

2d Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow posted temporarily to corps of Sappers and Miners, without detriment to his app. of acting 2d-assistant to civil engineer in 3d division, and to assume charge of burying party in the southern division.

Aug. 6.—Assist. Surg. J. Supple to proceed forthwith and place himself at disposal of surgeon in charge of field hospital in Goomsur.

Aug. 8.—Cornet W. N. Mills removed, at his own request, from 1st to 6th L.C., in which regt. he will rank next below Cornet Wm. Vine.

Cornet Henry Hall removed, at his own request, from 3d to 1st L.C., in which regt. he will rank next below Cornet E. C. Curris.

Aug. 9.—Cornet Thos. Newbery removed, at his own request, from 2d to 8th L.C., in which regt. he will rank next below Cornet F. H. Scott.

Cornet W. C. R. Macdonald removed, at his own request, from 8th to 2d L.C., in which regt. he will rank next below Cornet J. E. Monckton.

Aug. 10.—The following postings of officers made:—Cornets T. W. Claggett, to 2d L.C.; H. H. Freeling, 8th do.; S. T. Watson, 4th do.; G. A. Farmer, 1st do.; H. F. Philipps, 3d do.; R. J. Pollock 8th do.

Ena. Wm. Youngson (recently arrived) to do duty with 6th N.I.

Fort St. George, Aug. 18.—45th N.I. Lieut. Richard Crewe to be adjutant.

50th N.I. Lieut. A. R. Rose to be captain, and Ena. R. O. Gardner to be lieut., v. Sewell dec.; date of coms. 2d Aug. 1836.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. S. Best permitted to resign his appointment in civil engineer's department preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. E. Baker, 32d N.I., permitted to resign appointment of qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

32d N.I. Ena. F. S. Gabb to be qu. master and interpreter.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 15.—The following Deputy Judge Advocate General appointed to districts, viz. Capt. Cramer to 8th district, station Trichinopoly; Lieut. McGoun to 4th district, station Vizagapatam.—Capt. Nepean (having returned from leave) to proceed to Bangalore, and resume his duties accordingly.

Aug. 16.—Assist. Surg. J. Supple app. to medical charge of sappers and miners in Goomsoor and Gayam districts.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans, c.n., removed from 38th to 42d N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, late prom., posted to 38th do.

Fort St. George, Sept. 6.—22d N.I. Lieut. A. T. Bridge to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

32d N.I. Lieut. C. H. Wilson to be qu. mast. and interpreter, v. Baker resigned.

The services of Lieut. W. A. Mackenzie, 17th N.I., and sub-assist. com. gen., placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

2d Lieut. Johnston, corps of Sappers and Miners, to assist Capt. Cotton, under orders of Military Board, in levelling and surveying Red Hill rail-line.

Capt. E. A. Langley, 3d L.C., to be Mahatta translator to Tanjore commissioners, subject to confirmation of Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sept. 9.—Engineers. Major Duncan Sim to be lieut.-col., Capt. John Purton to be major, 1st Lieut. W. H. Atkinson to be capt., and 2d Lieut. Henry Watts to be 1st lieut. v. Garrard dec.; date of coms. 2d September 1836.—Supernum. 2d Lieut. R. H. Chapman brought on effective strength of corps from 2d Sept. 1836, to complete estab.

The chief engineer to have a seat at Revenue Board in Maramut department; and Major Ross, of engineers, to be secretary to Revenue Board in department of public works—the office of inspector-general of civil estimates being discontinued.

Lieut. Col. William Montelth, k.l.s., corps of engineers, to be chief engineer, with a seat at Military Board, and likewise a seat at Board of Revenue in Maramut department, v. Lieut. Col. Garrard dec.

Sept. 13.—In consequence of death of Lieut. Gen. Colin Macaulay, of infantry, the following addition to list of officers entitled to off- reckonings authorized:—Colonels G. L. Wahab and John Carfrae, each a half-share from Off-Reckoning Fund, from 20th Feb. 1836.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. S. S. Gummer, from 22d to 43d N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Ogilvie from 43d to 11th do.; Lieut. Col. C. Lethbridge, from 11th to 22d do.; Major A. Crawford from 2d to 3d bat. artillery; Major P. Montgomerie from doing duty with 4th bat. to do duty with 2d bat. ditto; Capt. F. Bond, from 3d to 4th bat. ditto.

Sept. 6.—Assist. Surg. P. Roe, m.d., removed from medical charge of detachment of sappers and miners and convicts under orders of Lieut. Cotton, of engineers, to do duty with H.M. 41st Foot; and Assist. Surg. R. H. Buchanan removed

from doing duty under superintending surgeon of northern division, and app. to above charge.

Assist. Surg. R. Hicks removed from doing duty with H.M. 45th Foot and app. to medical charge of B company of Gollundaad bat. of artillery, ordered from Secunderabad on field service to Goomsoor.

Sept. 6.—The following removals ordered in medical department:—Surg. W. Wilson, m.d., from 6th to 17th N.I.; C. Desormeau, 17th to 6th do.; J. Macfarland, 25th to 40th do.; A. Stuart, 40th to 25th do.—Assist. Surgs. G. W. Scheunman, 40th to 45th N.I.; D. Sturrock, m.d., 6th to 17th do.; J. Cardew, m.d., 45th to 25th do.

Sept. 8.—Assist. Surgs. J. Anderson, m.d. and H. O. Snowden, m.d. having been reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, removed from doing duty in general hospital at presidency, to do duty with H.M. 63d Foot.

Sept. 12.—The following removals ordered in medical department:—Surg. W. Hannister, from 35th to 46th N.I.; J. W. Sherran, 46th to 35th do.—Assist. Surg. J. Hichens, 35th to 46th do.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—July 26. Lieut. J. F. Elliot, 10th N.I., at his own request, and posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. C. H. Wilson, 32d regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Cananore, has been reported qualified to perform the duties of an Interpreter, having passed a very creditable examination fully entitling him to the reward.

Lieut. Oakes, horse artillery, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported qualified to perform the duties of an adjutant.

Lieut. Walker, 11th N.I. 13th Light Drags., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, and having been reported qualified to perform the duties of an interpreter, is entitled to the usual allowance.

Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast. A. M. McCally, 20th regt. having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military examining committee at the college, has been reported qualified to discharge the duties of an interpreter.

Capt. Longworth, 9th regt., having been examined in the Chinese language, and having been reported to have passed a very creditable examination, is considered by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the usual allowance.

Returned to duty from Europe.—July 22. Surg. J. Wylie, m.d.—Surg. C. Desormeau.—26. Capt. T. Anderson, 4th L.C.—Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th do.—Lieut. E. F. Miller, 1st do.—Capt. John Howison, 6th N.I.—Capt. G. Hutton, 22d do.—Capt. John Hayne, 36th do.—Sept. 9. Lieut. H. C. Beevor, 13th N.I.

Re-admitted on Establishment, subject to confirmation of the Court of Directors.—July 20. Capt. Geo. Dunsmure, 8th L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 5. Lieut. H. A. Tremlett, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. W. Sharp, 3d L. Inf. for health.—Sept. 2. Cornet F. J. Carruthers, 2d L.C., for one year.—6. Lieut. S. Best, of engineers (to embark from Cuddalore or the eastern coast).—9. Col. G. L. Wahab, 52d N.I. (vid Bombay).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—July 23. Lieut. C. P. Wilder, 6th L.C.—Aug. 5. Lieut. C. H. Horsley, 52d N.I.—Lieut. F. Simpson, 5th L.C.—Lieut. S. G. Renaud, Europ. regt.—24. Capt. G. Burn, 14th N.I.—Sept. 1. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Dennett, 24th N.I.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe).—Aug. 30. Surg. R. Anderson, Madras European regt.

To New South Wales.—Aug. 16. Lieut. J. C. Whitty, 7th N.I., until 12th Aug. 1838, for health (also to V. D. Land).

To Sea.—Aug. 23. Ena. H. Man, 40th N.I., until 31st Dec. 1836, for health.

To Madras.—July 26. Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 48th N.I., from Singapore, vid Calcutta, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 26. *Warwick*, Brewer, from Colombo.—
 AUG. 3. H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, from Trincomal-
 lee.—7. *Caledonia*, Symers, from Launceston and
 Swan River.—13. *Emma*, Peckett, from Liver-
 pool and Bombay.—18. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn,
 from Bombay.—23. *John Bagshaw*, Blyth, from
 London.—27. *Ambassador*, Atwood, from Mauri-
 tius.—28. *Ganges*, Burgess, from Isle of France.
 —29. *Clavisa*, Andree, from Mauritius: H. M.
 brig *Algerine*, Thomas, from Trincomallee.—30.
Le Gol, Barthes, from Bourbon, &c.—31. *Navar-
 rino*, Souly (late Durwall), from Mauritius.—
 SEPT. 1. *Olivia*, Roome, and *Apprentice*, Caden-
 head, both from Mauritius; *Ganges*, Broadhurst,
 from London and Cape.—4. *Margaret Wilkie*,
 Smith, from Cape.—10. *Arethusa*, Canning, from
 Calcutta.—14. *John William Dare*, Towle, from
 Bombay.—17. *Hero of Malown*, Grundy, from
 Glasgow.

Departures.

JULY 23. *Coventry*, Purdie, for China.—28.
Charles Dumergue, Hery, for Northern Ports;
Swallow, Adam, for N. S. Wales.—AUG. 13. H. M. S.
Rose, Barrow, for Bombay.—20. *Integrity*, Pear-
 son, for Ennore.—23. *Elizabeth*, Shepherd, for
 China.—27. *Star*, Brown, for Calcutta.—28.
Oswell, Lancaster, for China.—30. *Le Gol*, Bar-
 thes, for Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. *Warwick*, Brewer,
 for Liverpool; *Olivia*, Roome, and *Navarino*,
 Souly, both for Calcutta.—2. *Thames*, Hornblow,
 for China.—3. H. M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, for
 Trincomallee.—5. *Ganges*, Burgess, for Moulmein.
 —6. *Margaret Wilkie*, Smith, for Calcutta.—9.
John Bagshaw, Blyth, for Masulipatam and Cal-
 cutta.—13. *Emma*, Peckett, for London; *Appren-
 tice*, Cadenhead, for Mauritius.—15. *Charles
 Grant*, Pitcairn, for China; *Resolution*, Seager,
 for Penang and Singapore.—18. *Ambassador*, At-
 wood, for London.

Freight to London (Sept. 18).—£6. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND
DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JULY 17. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt.
 Clarke, H.M.'s 45th regt., of a son.
 — At Arcot, the wife of Mr. Thomas Potter,
 of a daughter.
 23. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. H.
 Coningham, 4th L.C., of a son and heir.
 28. At Kamptee, the lady of Doctor Colquhoun,
 1st L.C., of a son.
 — At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. Gregory,
 jeweller, of a daughter.
 29. At Bangalore, Mrs. Longden, of a daughter.
 30. At Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev. B.
 Schmid, of a daughter.
 31. At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. R. J. Nixon,
 25th N.I., of a son.
 AUG. 1. At Madras, the lady of the Hon. John
 Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.
 2. At Ramlapatam, the lady of C. R. Baynes,
 Esq., of a son.
 4. The lady of Lieut. H. T. Crompton, 63d
 regt., of a still-born child.
 — At Kamptee, the lady of F. Godfrey, Esq.,
 medical estab., of a son.
 — At Bolarum, the lady of Major E. Arm-
 strong, H.M.'s 45th Foot, of a son.
 7. At Kunhur, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. R.
 McDowell, of a son, still-born.
 14. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. and Adj.
 F. L. Nicolson, 29th N.I., of a daughter.
 18. At Cuddalore, the lady of F. Copleston,
 Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 17. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast.
 E. J. Hall, 3d cavalry, of a son.
 20. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Edward
 Brice, horse brigade of artillery, of a daughter.
 22. At Talapadoor, the lady of Capt. William
 Craigie, 28th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Pitcairn,
 artillery, of a son.
 23. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Van-
 dersee, 37th N.I., of a daughter.

24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Wynch,
 horse-artillery, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. C. Shortt, of a son.
 26. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Robert
 Cotton, 37th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. Faber, of
 the engineers, of a son.
 29. At Kotagherry, the lady of M. D. Cockburn,
 Esq., of a son.
 — Mrs. T. McPherson, of a daughter.
 SEPT. 6. At Fort St. George, the lady of Captain
 Carew, of a son.
 11. Mrs. W. Kouwan, of a daughter.
 12. At Madras, Mrs. W. Ray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JULY 23. At Chittoor, George M. Ogilvie, Esq.,
 civil service, to Emma, third daughter of Colonel
 Moleworth, of the Madras army.
 26. At Madras, Major Archibald Crawford, of
 the artillery, to Mary Elisabeth, only daughter of
 the late Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Vizagapatam.
 30. At Madras, Lieut. and Adj. W. H. Wapshare,
 10th regt. N.I., to Emma, fourth daughter of the
 late Rev. William Chester, A.M.
 — C. M. P. Pereyra, only son of Mr. J. M. Pereyra,
 late of the Sea Custom House, to Helen Elisabeth,
 only daughter of the late Mr. John D'Jong.
 SEPT. 1. At Bangalore, Lieut. H. W. Wood, 4th
 regt. N.I., to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter; and
 at the same time and place, Lieut. W. H. Grubb,
 of the artillery, to Eliza, youngest daughter of A.
 Conwell, Esq., of Moneymore, county of London-
 derry, Ireland; and nieces of the late Dr. Conwell,
 superintending surgeon of the Mysore division of
 the army.
 — At Madras, Mr. Daniel D'Sena, to Miss Jane
 Tapsall.
 14. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. Henry Prior,
 23d Madras Light Infantry, to Elizabeth Leathe
 Mortlock, eldest daughter of Sir John C. Mort-
 lock, one of the Honourable the Commissioners of
 the Board of Excise.
 Lately. At Ootacamund, Lieut. Boland Moffat,
 of H.M.'s 64th regt., to Frances Maria, youngest
 daughter of Lieut. Col. Garrard, chief engineer,
 on this establishment.

DEATHS.

JUNE 6. At Cannanore, Lieut. Charles T. King,
 of H.M.'s 57th regt.
 JULY 9. At Calicut, Mrs. J. C. Olivarius,
 relict of the late Henry F. Olivarius, Esq., of Co-
 penhagen, and of his Danish Majesty's civil service,
 Tranquebar, aged 62.
 7. At Kilpauk, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs.
 Mary Hay.
 20. At Kamptee, Lieut. Col. W. H. Rowley, of
 the 11th regt. N.I.
 22. At Trichinopoly, the lady of G. M. Scott,
 Esq., Madras medical establishment.
 27. Miss Adolphina J. D'Jong, aged 40.
 30. At Tellicherry, Aguada, wife of Mr. Philip
 de Roxario, aged 45.
 AUG. 5. At St. Thomé, in his 61st year, His Ex-
 cellency Fre Manoel de Ave Maria, episcopal go-
 vernor of the bishopric of St. Thomé. The
 charge of the bishopric devolves upon the Rev.
 Fre Antonio de Assumpcao, the present provisor at
 Calcutta, in Bengal.
 14. On the passage from the Mauritius, Capt. J.
 Durwall, of the bark *Navarino*.
 21. At Pulicat, Johanna, wife of D. H. Canter-
 vischer, Esq., aged 45.
 28. At the residence of T. G. Taylor, Esq., Mrs.
 M. E. Ely, aged 61.
 SEPT. 2. At Ootacamund, Lieut. Col. William
 Garrard, chief engineer.
 — In camp at Strekkha-rasaham, near Goom-
 soor, Ena. Wm. St. George, 24th N.I.
 10. At Madras, Miss Frances Eliza Francke,
 eldest daughter of the late Major J. C. Francke,
 commissary of ordnance, aged 36.
 Lately. Soobaroyah, whose name has been so
 much before the public, during the last twelve
 months, in various courts-martial at Bangalore.
 — Mr. Fauquier, of the Bengal civil service.
 Mr. F. had been many years at this presidency in
 the Tanjore commission.

Bombay.**GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.
COMMISSARY OF STORES.**

Bombay Castle, Aug. 26, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the G. O. of the 30th Sept. 1830, so far as to declare, that the situation of commissary of stores is open to captains, and to subalterns of artillery, not under twelve years standing in the service.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. L. PRUEN, INDIAN NAVY.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 16, 1836.—At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Bombay, on the 2d Aug. 1836, and of which Col. J. G. Baumgardt of H. M.'s 2d (or Queen's Royal's), Regt. of Foot, is president, Lieut. J. L. Pruen, of the H. Co.'s Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge, viz.:

Lieut. J. L. Pruen, of the H. Co.'s sloop of war *Clive*, placed in arrest by Commander J. C. Hawkins, commanding the same ship, on the following charge, viz.:

For unofficer-like and unauthorized conduct, in breach of naval discipline, in the following instances, viz.:

First. In having, whilst at Juddah on the night of the 10th Feb. 1836, inflicted corporal punishment upon William Knight, A. B. seaman, during the temporary absence of Commander Hawkins from the ship.

Second. In having punished the said William Knight by candle-light, immediately after the imputed offence was committed.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner Lieut. J. L. Pruen, of the Indian Navy, is guilty of the first instance of the charge.

That he is guilty of the second instance of the charge.

Such conduct being unofficerlike, unauthorized, and in breach of naval discipline.

Revised Sentence.—The letter marked D. appended to the proceedings, from the Judge Advocate General, to the address of the President of the Court, is read and deliberated upon; and the Court, having maturely reconsidered the sentence already passed upon the prisoner, do hereby rescind the same, and instead thereof, do sentence the prisoner the said Lieut. J. L. Pruen, of the Indian Navy, to lose three (3) steps, so that his future standing in the list of lieutenants, shall be immediately below Lieut. J. A. Young, and next above Lieut. W. H. Wyburd.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen.
Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**Territorial Department—Revenue.**

Sept. 14. Mr. A. C. Stuart to be assistant collector of customs in Guzerat.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Capt. Joseph Hale, 23d N.I., as assistant magistrate, and to appoint that officer magistrate in the several zillahs comprehended within the Bombay presidency, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

MILITARY.

Bombay-Castle, Sept. 10, 1836.—Major S. Robson, European regt., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fm lough.—Sept. 12. Lieut. G. Harvey, Indian Navy, to Europe.

SHIPPING.**Arrivals.**

SEPT.—*Australia*, Forrester, from Liverpool.—12. *Henry Tanner*, Fergusson, from Sydney; and *Jamaica*, Martin, from Greenock.

Departures.

Aug. 27. *Hushemy*, Hyde, for China.—30. *John William Barr*, Towl, for Madras.—SEPT. 12. *Francis Warden*, for Calcutta.—16. H.C.S. surveying tender *Royal Tiger*, Powell, for the Maldives.—17. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowland, for Persian Gulf (with mail for England).—23. *Tweed*, Lawson, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hugh Lindsay, for Persian Gulf: C. Stewart, Esq.; — Alexander, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Samuel; two servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**BIRTHS.**

Aug. 21. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. F. Mayor, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

22. At Lower Colabah, Mrs. Robert Eckford, of a son.

23. Mrs. A. W. Elliott, of a son.

At Poona, the lady of Capt. Osborne, B. E. regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 6. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. H. Master, H.M. 4th L. Drags., of a daughter.

19. Mrs. J. Lawless, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Bombay, Mr. Arratton Jordan to Miss Menass, eldest daughter: of the late A. Menass, Esq., of Surat.

15. At Bombay, E. C. Morgan, Esq., solicitor to the East-India Company, to Georgina Stella, youngest daughter of the late W. F. Venables, Esq.

DEATHS.

July 14. In Bombay Harbour, drowned by the wreck of the brig *The Two Brothers*, Alex. S. Inverarity, Esq., late chief-officer of the ship *Goleonda*.

Aug. 26. At Poonah, Jane, wife of J. M. Browne, Esq., of the civil service, and daughter of the late W. Swaine, Esq., of Leverington, in the county of Cambridge.

Sept. 9. Ens. W. Denman, 14th regt. N.I., owing to an accident which occurred from his horse shying against, or passing a carriage, by which his leg was severely injured, which, on the 7th resulted in lock-jaw, and terminated his existence on the above date, in the 32d year of his age.

12. At Bombay, Louisa, second daughter of the late J. F. Pereira, Esq., aged 26.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

July 19. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Watson, 58th regt., of a daughter.
Aug. 2. Mrs. C. W. Hoffman, of a daughter.
17. At Colombo, the lady of the Hon. J. Per-
ring, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 25. At Trincomalee, A. H. Hall, Esq., staff
assist. surgeon, to Mary Eliza Louisa, eldest daugh-
ter of Capt. G. A. Tranchell, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

DEATHS.

July 2. At Trincomalee, Mrs. Lavalliere, in her
56th year, daughter of the late Hon. P. Sluyskens,
Esq.
22. At Colombo, Isabella, wife of Francis Brooke
Norris, Esq., 11. M. surveyor-general, aged 27.
Aug. 3. At Colombo, Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Cot-
ton, 90th regt., in the 24th year of his age.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Sept. 3. *Strathfeldsaye*,
from N.S. Wales.—5 H.C. brig *Tigis*, from ditto.
—*Mary Somerville*, and *African*, both from Liver-
pool.—*Arabian*, from Bristol.
Departures from ditto.—Sept. 12. *Flora*, for
China.—13. *Enterprise*, for China.

Arrivals at Anjer.—Aug. 9. *Bussorah Merchant*,
from London (for China).—Sept. 24. *William Jar-
dine*, from Liverpool.

Arrival at Samarang.—Aug. 31. *Juhet*, from
Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro (for China).

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Aug. 11. *Hortensia*, from Liverpool.
16. *Hythe*, from Bombay (for China).—26. *Fergus-
son*, from Bengal (for China); *Harriet*, from Sou-
rabaya.—27. *Nelson Wood*, from Batavia.—29.
Kate, from Ceylon; *Corsair*, from Bengal; *Orates*,
from Bengal and Penang (for China).—31. *Samuel
Winter*, from Liverpool.—Sept. 1. *Sarah Bir-
kett*, from Liverpool.—2. *Castle Huntley*, from
Bombay (for China).—*Ingis*, from Bombay.—4.
Eliza Jane, from Batavia.—9. *Alfred*, from Ba-
tavia; *David Scott*, and *Kellie Castle*, both from
Bengal (for China).—11. *Royal Saxon*, and *Jane
Brown*, both from Batavia.—12. *Amelia*, from
ditto.—14. *Elizabeth*, from Madras; *Otterpool*,
from Bengal (for China).

Departures.—Aug. 25. *Lady Grant*, for China.
—26. *Malcolm*, for China.—27. *Prince George*, for
China.—29. *Layton*, for China.—Sept. 13. *Samuel
Winter*, for China; *Corsair*, for Penang.—17.
Jane Brown, for China.

Loading for London.—Alfred, and Nelson Wood.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Canton.—July 21. *Asia*, from Sama-
rang.—26. *David Clark*, from Calcutta.—29.
Eleanor, from Batavia.—Aug. 5. *Imogene*, from
Liverpool; *Eliza Stewart*, from London.—7. *Prin-
cess Victoria*, from London.—9. *Heywood*, from
Liverpool.

BIRTH.

May 27. At Macao, the lady of J. W. H. Ilbery,
Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 3. Of dysentery, Lieut. Commandant A.
S. Campbell, commander of the United States
ship of war *Enterprise*.

July 2. At Cuming-Moon, W. Coffe, commander
of the *Exchange*, aged 42.

Aug. 13. At Canton, Capt. Havelock, com-
mander of the ship *Eleanor*.

Lately. Edmund Roberts, Esq.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 16. *Henry*, from London.—18.
Gloucester, from Bordeaux.—21. *William Baras*,
from London; *Reunion*, from Greenock; *Victoria*,
from Marseilles.—23. *Resource*, from Cape; *Ma-
randa*, from London.—25. *Cognac Packet*, from
London and Cape.—26. *Senator*, and *Bachelor*,
from Cape; *Amphitrite*, from Nantes.—29. *Cari-
bean*, from Marseilles; *Kerswell*, from Cape;
Cambrian, from Llanelli.—Oct. 10. *Manchester*,
and *Java*, both from London.—11. *Norfolk*, from
Bordeaux.

Departures.—Sept. 11. *New York Packet*, for
Calcutta.—20. *Indemnity*, for Ceylon.—27. *Helu*,
for Calcutta.—28. *William Wilson*, for ditto.—
Oct. 8. *Jane*, for N.S. Wales.—14. *Bachelor*, for
Madras.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 14. *Lord Hobart*, from St. He-
lena.—15. *Adams*, from Llanelli; *Macla*, from
Liverpool.—16. *Georgiana*, from London.—17.
Triumph, and *Rowley*, both from London.—28.
Britannia, from London; *Kingston*, from Llan-
elli.—Nov. 2. *Guyrey*, from Rochelle.—3. *Am-
ster Luss*, from Rio de Janeiro.—4. *Earl Grey*,
from Cork.—5. *Lyubet*, from London.—6. *Sealey
Castle*, from London.—7. *Mary*, from Rio de Ja-
neiro.—12. *Tigris*, and *Eden*, both from England.
—13. *Orontes*, from London.—14. *Zenobia*, and
Fairlie, both from London; *Gabriel*, from Bor-
deaux.—15. *Bolton*, from London.—16. *John Den-
nison*, from London; *Glenaleon* and *Lucullus*,
both from Bordeaux.—17. *Isabella*, from London.
—18. *Mary and Jane*, from London.—*Coromandel*,
from London.

Departures.—Oct. 12. *Cornwall*, for Calcutta.—
14. *Lowestuff*, for Launceston.—20. *Braxbornebury*,
and *Georgiana*, both for Calcutta.—22. *Cannet*,
for Bombay; *Crescent*, for Algoa Bay.—26. *Tri-
umph*, for Bombay.—25. *Wellington*, for Madras.
Sea Witch, for N.S. Wales; *Hercules*, for Cal-
cutta; *Jahn Marsh*, for Mauritius.—Nov. 1. *Rio
Janeiro Packet*, for Batavia.—2. *Capricorn*, for
Mauritius.—5. *Adams*, and *Kingston*, both for
Bombay.—8. *Sealey Castle*, for Bombay.—9.
Rowley, for Calcutta.—12. *Earl Grey*, for Sydney.
—16. *Bolton*, and *Gabriel*, both for Calcutta;
Eden, for Hobart Town.—17. *Tigris*, for Ceylon.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 21. At Newlands, George Thomson, Esq.,
of the Madras medical service, to Mrs. Elizabeth
Margaretha Hart, widow of the late Charles Frank-
lin Hart, Esq., major in the Bombay army.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 15. E. Gulliver, Esq., R.N., master at
tendant, to Caroline, daughter of T. Baker, Esq.,
of this island.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN J. T. HARWOOD.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 30, 1836.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Mhow on the 15th July, 1836, Ens. J. T. Harwood, of the 68th N. I. was arraigned on the following charges; viz.

Charge.—"For unofficer-like conduct, and disobedience of repeated general orders, in having borrowed from Subadar Major Sewraj Sing, of the same regiment, several sums of money, amounting with interest to Sonat Rs. 624; for which sum Ens. Harwood gave a note of hand, dated Mhow, 26th March, 1835, witnessed by Serg.-major Hume, of the same regiment, promising to pay the said sum of 624 Rs. by monthly instalments of 100 Rs.; on account of which instalments, sums amounting to Rs. 145 14 annas only have been paid by Ens. Harwood.

Additional Charges.—1st, "With conduct dishonourable and disgraceful to the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, whilst in charge of the 5th comp. 68th regt, on the 31st of March, 1835, cancelled two Sepoys' family remittance drafts, No. 128, dated 17th of March, 1835, on the Collector of Cawnpore, for Sonat Rs. 45; and No. 57, dated 17th March, 1835, on the Collector of Shahabad, for Sonat Rs. 52.4-0, without the knowledge or authority of the remitters; and not having subsequently renewed these drafts, nor refunded the money to the Sepoys; thereby defrauding Bekharee Chowbay, Sepoy, 5th comp. Radhay Sing, Sepoy, 5th comp. and others, to the above amounts.

2d. "For falsely stating in a letter, dated 11th April, 1836, to the address of Capt. Des Voeux, in charge of the military chest at Mhow, that the above transaction took place early in Feb. 1835; and that the amount of the above-mentioned drafts had been returned to the military chest office for fresh drafts."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"That the prisoner Ens. John Terry Harwood, of the 68th N. I. is

"Of the original charge, guilty.

"Of the 1st additional charge, guilty.

"Of the 2d additional charge, guilty.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, do sentence him, Ens. J. T. Harwood, to be dismissed the service."

"Approved.

"(Signed) H. FANE, Gen.

"Com. in Chief, E. Indies."

Ens. Harwood is to be struck off the strength of the 68th N. I. from the date of

this order being made known to him, which the commanding officer of the corps will report especially to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, and to the Adjutant General of the army.

—
LIEUT. D. K. WIGGENS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 7, 1836.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 8th Aug. 1836, Lieut. Douglas Kinnaird Wiggins, of the 7th regt. L. C. was arraigned on the charge as follows:—

Charge.—"For highly insubordinate and disrespectful conduct, in contempt of my authority, and prejudicial to military discipline, in the following instances:

1st instance. "For disobedience of orders, in not having paid to Lieut. R. A. Master, of the same regiment, the amount of four (4) days' allowance of the 2d troop 7th regt. L. C.; he (Lieut. Wiggins) having been directed to perform that duty, under instructions from his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in a public letter to his address from the Adjutant of the regiment, under date the 29th June 1836.

2d instance. "Having, in a letter, under date the 30th of June 1836, to the address of the Adjutant of his regiment, stated that he (Lieut. Wiggins) must positively decline doing any further duty, until he has had an opportunity of justifying his conduct in the eyes of the regiment, and of the world; he (Lieut. Wiggins) having, at the same time, sent his sword to the Adjutant; further declaring, in the aforesaid letter, that he considered himself under arrest from this date.

3d instance. "Having, in reply to a written communication made to him by the Adjutant of his regiment, by my orders, and dated the 1st July 1836, returning him his sword, and directing him (Lieut. Wiggins) forthwith to return to his duty, addressed a letter to Lieut. Tabor, Adj. 7th L. C., on the same date, in which he states, that if the disgrace inflicted on him be not removed, he must still persist in sending him (meaning the Adjutant) his sword, and considering himself under arrest. He (Lieut. Wiggins) further expressing his determination to decline receiving the same until restored to him by the sentence of a general court-martial, or with the command of his (Lieut. Wiggins') troop.

4th instance. "For absenting himself, without leave, from muster parade, on the 1st, and from riding school drill, on the 2d of July 1836.

"(Signed)

T. SHUBRICK,

"Brevet-Col. Com. 7th regt. L. C."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"Guilty of the whole of the charge, and instances of the charge, preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty, as exhibited above, do sentence him, Lieut. Douglas Kinnaird Wiggins, of the 7th regt. L. C., to lose a portion of his rank in his regiment; and accordingly adjudged him to be placed one step lower on the list of the Lieutenants in the 7th regt. L. C., to which he belongs.

"Approved.

"(Signed) H. FANE, Gen.
"Com.-in-Chief, E. I.

In conformity to the sentence passed by the court, Lieut. D. Wiggins, of the 7th regt. L. C., will take rank in his corps as 4th Lieut. standing next below Lieut. T. Fraser, and above Lieut. R. A. Master.

Lieut. Wiggins is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Aug. 16. Mr. H. F. James to be deputy collector as well as magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. W. J. H. Money to be magistrate and deputy collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. C. T. Davidson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chittagong.

Mr. F. E. Read ditto ditto of Purnea.

Mr. T. Sandys ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. E. V. Irwin ditto ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. W. Luke ditto ditto of Sarun.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. C. B. Quintin ditto ditto of Behar.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell ditto ditto of Sylhet.

22. Mr. N. J. Halhed to be a temporary judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. D. C. Smyth to be a temporary judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. Wigram Money to be a temporary judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

30. Mr. R. T. Tucker to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Sept. 6. Mr. A. Turnbull to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. A. Littledale to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. C. R. Martin to be civil and session judge of Hooghly.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Balasore, during absence of Mr. Scott.

13. Mr. C. V. Trevor to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jessore.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. R. M. Skinner to perform duties of assistant to magistrate and collector of Nuddeah, as a temporary arrangement.

15. Mr. A. Donnelly to officiate as magistrate and collector of Jessore, in room of Mr. Metcalfe, reported ill.

20. Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to be civil and session

judge of Sylhet in room of Mr. C. R. Martin. Mr. Cooke to continue to officiate as civil and session judge of Dacca until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Russell to be magistrate and collector of Nuddeah; but will continue to officiate as additional judge of Nuddeah until further orders.

Financial Department.

Aug. 31. Mr. John Jackson, senior member of H. C. Financial Agency at Canton, having applied for permission to resign Hon. Company's service when his leave of absence shall expire, viz. 18th Nov. 1836, his resignation has been accepted, to take effect from that date.

General Department.

Sept. 14. Mr. R. Walker to act for Mr. C. Hyde as collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, during his absence, on sick leave.

Mr. W. P. Palmer to act for Mr. R. Walker as salt agent of 24 pergunnahs and Jessore agency.

Mr. Chas. Mackenzie to act for Mr. W. P. Palmer in charge of Sillkee salt golahs.

21. Messrs. H. J. Chippindall, A. Grant, and J. H. Young, civil servants on Bengal establishment, to be respectively first, second, and third commissioners for investigating claims of creditors of the late Ameer Singh, rajah of Tanjore.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. W. J. Morgan reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 24th August.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Aug. 2. Mr. H. K. Dick to be a deputy collector for purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining in first instance cases under Regulations II of 1819, IX. of 1825, and III. of 1829, within 4th or Allahabad division.

20. Mr. D. H. Crawford to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

26. Mr. C. Taylor to officiate as civil and session judge of Moradabad.

Sept. 5. Mr. M. Smith to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

General Department.

Sept. 7. Major J. Taylor, assist. com. gen. at Meerut, to be deputy post-master at that station, v. Capt. Heptinstall deceased.

Separate Department.

Sept. 8. Mr. George Blunt to be collector of Government Customs at Agra.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 14. The Rev. Edward White to be district chaplain at Patna, but will continue to do duty as a chaplain at Barrackpore, until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 5, 1836.—26th N. I. Ena. T. H. Hunter to be lieut., v. Lieut. R. B. Lynch dec., with rank from 7th May 1835, v. Lieut. M. Nicholson dec.

Capt. E. J. Smith, executive engineer of 6th or Allahabad division, to officiate as superintending engineer Central Provinces, during absence of Capt. Debube.

Lieut. T. H. Sale, of engineers, on being relieved from Benares, directed to carry on duties of Allahabad division, v. Capt. Smith, on responsibility of that officer.

Lieut. F. G. Backhouse, 68th N. I., to officiate as junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, during absence of Lieut. H. T. Tucker.

Lieut. J. W. Robertson, executive engineer 14th or Saugor division, removed from department of public works, and placed at disposal of commander in chief.

Capt. A. Knyvett, 64th N. I., to resume charge

of 14th or Saugor division of public works, as a temporary arrangement.

Sept. 19.—Lieut. J. Mouat, of engineers, to act for Lieut. Glasford, during his absence.

Major W. C. Oriel, 32d N. I., at his own request, transferred to Invalid establishment.

Sept. 20.—Asst.-Surg. J. M. Brander, M. D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Bhaugulpore, v. Asst.-Surg. J. Innes, M. D.

Asst.-Surg. R. B. Cumberland to perform medical duties of civil station of southern division of Cuttack, v. Asst.-Surg. Brander.

Agro, Aug. 27, 1836. Asst.-Surg. J. G. Voss app to medical charge of civil station of Jounpore, v. R. J. Brassey.

Sept. 10. Asst.-Surg. Alex. Reid re-appointed to medical charge of civil station of Boofundshuhur.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 24, 1836—Engineers. Supernum. 2d Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt to be Adj. v. Highy.

24th N. I., Lieut. T. Mackintosh to be Adj. v. Van-Heythysen permitted to resign his situation.

Aug. 30.—Capt. J. Graham, 50th N. I., to be second in command to Ramgugh L. Inf. Bat., and Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N. I., to do duty with same corps.

Sept. 3.—Capt. C. Andrews, recently appointed a deputy assist. adj. gen., posted to Meerut division of army, and directed to join.

Sept. 4.—Ens. R. Robertson to act as Interp. and qu. mast. to 70th N. I., v. Lieut. Jeffrey, proceeding on furlough.

Sept. 16.—Capt. J. Graham, 50th N. I., permitted to resign app. of 2d in command of Ramgugh Light Inf. battalion.

Sept. 10.—The following orders confirmed.—Capt. J. S. H. Weston to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of Meerut division, as a temporary arrangement; date 14th Aug.—Asst.-Surg. J. O'Dwyer to afford medical aid to 55th N. I., during absence of Surg. E. T. Harpur, on sick certificate; date 14th July.

Col. G. Becher removed from 7th to 4th L. C., and T. Shubrick (new prom.) posted to 7th do.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Beaton (new prom.) posted to 7th L. C.

Surgs. Alex. Scott (on furl.) removed from 31st to 67th N. I., and James Johnstone M. D., from latter to former corps.

Asst. Surgs. H. M. Tweedell removed from 81st to 67th N. I., and B. Wilson (on furl.) from latter to former corps.

Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, 9th N. I., having been declared by the Examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 5. Capt. Alex. Hodges, 29th N. I., on private affairs.—Lieut. John Fulton, 56th N. I., on ditto.—Surg. E. T. Harpur, for health.—19. Capt. W. Pasmore, lately commanding a detachment in Persia, on private affairs.—Asst. Surg. S. M. Griffith (permitted to proceed from Persia), for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Aug. 30. Surg. G. Harding, 70th N. I., in extension.—Lieut. T. W. Morgan, 14th N. I.—Lieut. J. H. W. Mayow, 14th N. I.—Sept. 10. 2d Lieut. D. Reid, artillery.—Lieut. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N. I.

To Straits and China.—Sept. 5. Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of engineers, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 19. Capt. E. P. Gowan, of artillery, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 2. *Fortitude*, Spalding, from Banton.—3. *Nor. Brown*, from Philadelphia and Madras, *Ind. Asiat. Journ.*, N. S. Vol. 22 No 86.

tegrity, Pearson, from V. D. Land, Batavia, and Madras.—6. *Bukavian*, Tizard, from Liverpool, Rio, and Mauritius; *Le Gai*, Barthes, from Madras.—7. *Wanderer*, Cobb, from Liverpool, Rio, and Mauritius. *Augustus*, Carr, from Mauritius.—8. *Navarino*, Souby, from Madras. *Ann*, McAlpin, from Bombay. *Olivia*, Roome, from Cape, Mauritius, and Madras.—11. *Ajar*, Bruton, from Mauritius; *Kukman Finlay*, Russell, from Bombay.—14. *Cornelia*, Beard, from Baltimore.—15. *Margaret Wilkie*, Smith, from London, Cape, and Madras.—16. *Abgarria*, Solomon, from Muscat; *John Hepburne*, Robertson, from Rangoon.—18. *Belconi*, Salmon, from Mauritius.—19. *Belle Poule*, from Bordeaux.—22. *Clarissa*, Andree, from Madras.—23. *John Huchshaw*, Blyth, from London, Madras, and Masulpatam.

Departures from Calcutta.

SEPT. 3. *Lord Auckland*, Wille, for China.—17. *British Monarch*, Purvis, for Mauritius; *Prinsep*, Meyer, for Bombay.—18. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Woodin, for Mauritius.—19. *Tropicure*, Roy, for Marseilles; *Henry*, Bunney, for Mauritius.—22. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for China; *Hader*, Messier, for Bombay.—24. *Bengal*, Will son, for London.

Sailed for Saugor.

SEPT. 6. *Castor*, Michael, for Bourbon.—8. *Mandarin*, Donald, for Greenock. *Perfect*, Snell, for London; *Motchand Juechund*, White, for Bombay.—9. *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss, for Singapore and China.—10. *Helias*, Scanlan, for ditto.—11. *Juhann*, Driver, for Mauritius; *Portfield*, Sly, for Bombay. and *Falcon*—14. *Asia*, Pearson, for China.—15. *Skutomer*, Shreeve, for Bombay, and *Isabella Cooper*—17. *Strath Eden*, Chapeau, for Cape and London.—18. *Shepherdess*, Glasgow, for Mauritius.—19. *Joseph and Victor*, Le Com, for Bourbon.—20. *Mary and Susan*, Parrot, for Boston. *Syed Khon*, Lallie, for China.—23. *Gunga*, Younghusband, for Liverpool.—25. *Baloo*, Brock, for London.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 31. At Calcutta, Mr. John N. Martin to Miss Helen Naples.
Sept. 1. At Howrah, William Younghusband, Esq., to Louisa Cecilia, eldest daughter of J. Thomas, Esq.
2. At Serampore, Mr. J. Rae, Missionary in Assam, to Miss E. Hogg.
5. At Calcutta, Lieut. C. J. H. Perreau, 50th N. I., to Isabella Anna, only daughter of the late John Robeson, Esq., of Calcutta.
13. At Calcutta, Captain Joseph Graham, 56th Regt. N. I., to Miss Letitia Blackall, of Barrackpore.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles R. Smith, owner and commander of the Barque *Attaran*, to Miss Julia Hammond.
15. At Calcutta, John Maxton, Esq., to Cecilia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. R. Vos, Esq., M. D.
20. At Calcutta, the Rev. William Sturrock, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, to Margaret Fernie, of Kidderpore, only daughter of Major Fernie, 27th Regt. N. I.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. Harry Smith Ham to Miss Ellen Hester Patton.
Latey. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Henry Baker to Miss Mary Ann Brown.

DEATHS.

July 12. At Agra, Mr. P. Alexander, an assistant at the *Agra Ikkhar* office, formerly of Serampore, aged 45.
24. At Banda, Margaret, wife of Capt. D. Simpson, 29th regt. N. I.
Aug. 7. On the Gansee, off Bhaugulpore, the Rev. Theophilus Reichardt, of Calcutta.
17. At Dacca, John P. M. David, only son of the late P. M. David, Esq., aged 30.
19. At Meenut, Mr. W. Warburton, Jeweller.
20. At Dinapore, Mrs. Eliz. C. reiss.
— At Bandorah, Luzia Pereira, widow of the late V. Rodrigues, aged 74.
22. At Meerut, P. Biewitt, Esq., Patrolling officer.
— At Chunar, Capt. Robert Menzies, of the Invalid establishment.

(11)

25. At Mynpoorie, after a short illness, Lieut. William Lyford, 3d N.I.

26. Mrs. Mary Ann Addy, of Leeds, who was drowned whilst being removed from the wreck of the *Windsor*.

30. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Eliza Hartley, widow of Dr. Hartley, of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 67.

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Mackie, aged 29.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Godfrey, a midshipman on board the *Castor*, aged 20.

— At Meerut, Capt. Arnold, of H.M. 11th regt. of Light Dragoons.

Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of G. D. B.

Kirby, Esq., of Diamond Harbour, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, James Toussaint, Esq., son of

Capt. Toussaint, of the country service, aged 21.

— At Suheswan, Mrs. Mary Ann Pushong.

4. At Simlah, Ena. James H. Garrett, 30th regt. N.I., and Sub-assist. Com. General.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Brown, aged 35.

7. At Saugor, Isabella, wife of Dr. Foley, of the

2d regt. of Local Horse.

8. At the royal palace, Prince Mirza Seieem,

fourth son of the King of Delhi, from the effects

of an internal ulcer.

9. At Cawnpore, Mrs. James Joyce.

— At Fort William, Emily, daughter of Philip

G. Cornish, Esq., 10th N.I.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. V. Murphy, aged 67.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Small, of the ship

Orient, aged 50.

13. At Calcutta, Alison Elizabeth, eldest daughter

of John Bell, Esq., aged 12 years.

14. At Calcutta, Gentloom Avlet, Esq.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. William Carey Edmond,

third son of the late Rev. J. Edmond, aged 23.

16. At Calcutta, Patrick Geo. Sinclair, Esq., Senior

Branch Pilot, H.C.'s Bengal Marine, aged 53.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. C. G. A. Dercio, third son of the late Francis Dercio, Esq., aged 22.

18. Miss Anne Blenkin, aged 24.

— At Allahabad, of a severe bilious attack and premature confinement, Jane Helen, wife of Capt. J. Bedford.

— Mrs. Z. Garrett, aged 20.

— Mrs. Anna Green, aged 49.

20. Mrs. Ellen Heron, wife of Capt. Robert Heron, late of the ship *Rebecca*, aged 40.

21. At Calcutta, Harriett, wife of Capt. Thomas Jones, of the Barque *Resource*, aged 16.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Norton, of the late

ship *Windsor*.

24. Mr. John Urage Evans, aged 20.

— Mrs. F. Hurd, aged 30.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 30. At Bangalore, Francis Arch. Reid, Esq., Capt. 6th M.N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of March Mackenzie, Esq., of Dundonell, County Ross.

DEATH.

Aug. 28. At Poonamallee, D. B. Humphreys, Esq., late of the 23d Light Infantry.

Penang.

MARRIAGE.

July 28. Lieut. Bissett, 15th regt. N.I., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Smith, 7th regt. N.I.

SECOND POSTSCRIPT.

CALCUTTA papers to the 25th of September have just reached us.

A deputation of merchants had an interview with Lord Auckland on the 22d, on the subject of the Sugar Bill; and an assurance was given them by his Lordship, that nothing would be neglected on the part of this Government to bring the Act into full operation at the earliest period, consistent with the provisions it should be found to contain when passed by the three branches of the Legislature at home.

It is rumoured that, in consequence of certain renewed hostilities on the part of the Coles, the 31st N. I. and Ramghur Light Infantry battalion, have received orders to take the field early in November. It is also understood that the 24th N. I. have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for the same duty. It is further said, that the political agent in Cuttack has been permitted to indent for Bengal regiments to the extent of three, for certain operations in contemplation in that quarter, and that probably two of these will be taken from Barrackpore.

The Commander-in-chief has issued the following General Order, dated Sept. 7:—

“Twelve months have now passed since the Commander-in-chief had first the honour to address himself in public orders to the army in India: the time which has since elapsed has served but to strengthen those feelings towards the army which he then expressed. He has been gratified to

a high degree by the attention which appears to have been paid to such advice as he has from time to time offered; which he feels to have been evinced by a nearly total absence, for many months, of those errors which he deemed it his duty to remark upon. He looks forward with great pleasure to the more intimate personal acquaintance, which he hopes shortly to have an opportunity for making, with such parts of the army as he has not hitherto seen. Being about to leave Calcutta for the Upper Provinces, he has a pleasing duty to perform, previous to commencing his journey, in making known to the officers of the general staff, to those departments of the army which are stationary at the seat of Government, the satisfaction which he has derived from observing the able manner in which he has generally found their duties to be performed, and from the knowledge which he has acquired of their various merits during his personal intercourse with them.”

A society has been established for the purpose of promoting native education, under the name of “Gyan Chundro-doy.” On the 18th September, it met for the first time, when Sree Joot Mohes Chundro Surmuna was elected the president, and Sree Joot Radhanauth Gongooly, the secretary. It was resolved also that the meetings of the society should be held every Sunday evening.

The Free-Press Dinner took place on the 18th; about eighty attended.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, PRIVY COUNCIL,
Dec. 7.

Meer Usd-ollah, (alias Shah Chaman,) v. Mussumut Beeby Imaman, widow of Shah Khadim Hoossain.

Mr. Baron Parke delivered the judgment of their lordships in this case, which was an appeal from the Sudder Adawlut, Bengal.

The plaintiff (appellant) in the original suit, commenced in 1813, sought to recover from the defendant a property, denominated *muddud mash*, having the character of real estate, being a part of the land revenue of a district originally granted by the Mogul government, burthened with a religious obligation, subject to which the grantees were to enjoy it for their benefit. This property being then in the possession of the defendant, the plaintiff was bound to show a just title. It had been undoubtedly in the actual possession of those under whom the defendant claimed, and of the defendant herself prior to 1761, and since down to the commencement of the suit. The plaintiff showed no title by conveyance from the original grantee, or from any person in possession; he claimed on the ground that the property was legally his own, and that the persons in occupation and receipt of the profits were his agents. The plaintiff was bound to prove the affirmative of this fact, which was the only question in the cause. He accordingly proved payments of money to him by parties in possession prior to and about 1760, in 1776, in 1777, and in 1793, and 1802, amounting in all to between 10,000 and 11,000 Rs. He also gave evidence of the expences of his marriage in 1777 having been defrayed out of the revenue, when he acted as *malik*, or owner, and evidence of other acts of ownership on different occasions was given, and of declarations even by Shah Khadim Hoossain, in 1812, that the plaintiff was the real owner of the *mash*. In a subsequent stage of the cause, a very short time before judgment given, the plaintiff gave more parole and documentary evidence, particularly a *durkhast*, or petition, from the occupant, dated in 1762, for the management and a grant accordingly. This document, if duly proved, would have been decisive; but it was considered, together with copies of papers from the Court of Bhogulpore, by the Sudder Court, as forgeries, and upon that assumption the decree of that Court was founded. A great suspicion, undoubtedly, attached to them, but even as copies, they were inadmissible, there being no evidence

of search for the originals. On the other hand, the defendant called many witnesses to prove that she and those under whom she claimed acted and were always treated as owners of the *mash*, and that the plaintiff and his ancestors were never supposed to be so. Deeds and legal instruments were put in, proving a dealing with the property by the occupants as owners; and a conveyance in 1796 to Shah Hoossain of the whole property, and leases by him as sole owner in 1799, 1800, and 1805. These documents deduced a title from Beeby Boodhun, who mortgaged the property in 1765, and in 1768 divided it into shares. Their Lordships would have felt little difficulty in deciding on which side the truth lay, if they had had nothing else to guide their judgment than the comparison of the conflicting acts and declarations on both sides; but there were some other facts established beyond all possibility of doubt, and there could be no better criterion of truth, where perjury and fraud must exist on one side or the other, than to consider what facts are beyond dispute, and which case best accords with those facts. Two facts were distinctly proved, one that in pursuance of Reg. xxxvii. 1793, Shah Khadim Hoossain, in 1797, entered his claim in the public records as owner of the *mash*, and there was no proof on the part of the plaintiff that he ever was, or claimed to be registered as owner. Another fact was, that although the plaintiff's case proceeded on the ground that Beeby Zenut, who conveyed the property in 1796 to Shah Khadim Hoossain, and the latter, were his agents and accounted to him for the profits, he had produced no account-current or *dyfter*. These two facts could not be reasonably reconciled with the plaintiff's case. Their lordships were of opinion, for these reasons, that the weight of evidence was in favour of the defendant, and that the claimant had not satisfied the exigency of the law, which threw on him the burthen of proof. They, therefore, affirmed the decree of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, with costs.

Sorabjee Vacha Ganda, v. Koonwurjee Manikjee. The Vice Chancellor gave judgment in this case, which was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Bombay.

On the 6th of April 1813, Koonwurjee Manikjee, the Respondent, brought his plaint in the Zillah Court of Surat, against Munjee Bhaee and Sorabjee, alleging that they had dealings with him; that their account current was regularly adjusted by

their gomastahs up to 1860, and that on the 9th Poos sood 1862, there was a balance in the Respondent's favour of 7,132. 1. 60. His claim against the defendants was for that sum, principal and interest, equal in the whole to Rs. 13,689. 0. 75, from which he deducted Rs. 2,125, principal, and 2,070. 3. 6, interest, making 4,195. 3. 6, on the acceptance of Hormuzjee Bheemjee, who, it was alleged, had not paid the plaintiff a *rea*, leaving a balance against the defendants of Rs. 9,043. 1. 69. The defendants answered separately. The Appellant denied having settled accounts with the plaintiff's gomastah. In support of his case, the Respondent produced an extract from his own accounts; two letters were also put in evidence, and some witnesses were examined. The inference from the letters rather was, that there had been separate transactions between the Respondent and the Appellant; but there was no evidence to show that the Appellant was privy to the Respondent's accounts. The Zillah Court, however, on the 24th of May 1815, decreed that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 7,132. 1. 60, according to the dusters of the plaintiff. The Respondent, on the 17th of October 1815, brought another plaint in the Zillah Court against Munjee Bhaee and the Appellant, to recover the 2,125 Rs. and interest; and on the 26th of March 1817, the Court decreed that the defendants should pay to the Respondent the 2,125 Rs. and interest. The only evidence in that suit was, that the 2,125 Rs. had not been paid to the plaintiff. No additional evidence was offered to show that the defendants could be bound by the plaintiff's accounts. The Respondent appealed to the Provincial Court against the decree of the 24th of May 1815, because interest had not been allowed him on the sum recovered, and the Provincial Court, on the 10th November 1815, decreed the Appellant and Munjee Bhaee to pay the interest which had been disallowed by the Zillah Court, and the costs of the appeal. The Appellant appealed to the Provincial Court from the decree of the 24th of May 1815, but, on the 23d of July 1816, the Provincial Court affirmed the decree. The Appellant also appealed to the Provincial Court from the decree of the 26th of March 1817, but, on the 14th of April 1818, the Provincial Court affirmed it. Upon three distinct appeals to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in two of which Sorabjee was sole Appellant, and in the third he and Munjee Bhaee were joint Appellants from the three decrees of the Provincial Court, those decrees were affirmed, with costs, by three decrees: two of the 25th of March 1818, and one of the 12th of May 1819. The Appellant Sorabjee has presented his appeal to His

Majesty in council against those decrees of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It is observable, that if the first decree of the Zillah Court were right, its second decree might be right also; for the claim for the sum of Rs. 2,125 and interest rested on the same ground as the claim by the first plaint, and if those decrees were right, the decree of the Provincial Court upon the appeal of Koonwurjee Manikjee, for the interest disallowed by the Zillah Court, might be right; but if the decree of the Zillah Court, upon the first plaint, were wrong, then that plaint, as well as the plaint in the second suit in the Zillah Court, and the appeal of Koonwurjee Manikjee to the Provincial Court, should have been dismissed with costs. No evidence was brought before the Provincial Court, or the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which was not before the Zillah Court; so that the decrees can only be supported by holding that one party, by merely producing his own books of account, can bind the other. But such a proposition is utterly untenable, and the result is, that all the right decrees are wrong; that the three decrees of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court, complained of, must be reversed, as to the Appellant, but without costs, and not only must the decrees of the Provincial and Zillah Courts be reversed, so far as they direct the Appellant Sorabjee to pay principal, interest or costs, but the two original plaints in the Zillah Court, and the Respondent's appeal to the Provincial Court, must, as against the Appellant Sorabjee, be dismissed with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF CADETICIES.

To the Editor.

Sir: Be pleased to publish in your journal the subjoined statement, which shews the sum that would have been in the Indian treasury at this moment, if the cadetries had been sold for the same sum as similar commissions have been sold for in His Majesty's regiments in India, during the same period, that is, from 1796 to 1832; the fund now would have amounted to more than eleven millions, and the interest on this sum would have proved ample to meet the charge for off-reckonings, retired pensions, &c., which, by the parliamentary accounts, published on the 28th June last, amounted annually to £475,576. By such an arrangement, a charge on the revenues or people of India might now have been averted: it has, however, hitherto been unwisely sacrificed, but I trust, in future, no such neglect of the public interests will be ever allowed, but that the military patronage of India, in so far as the first commission is concerned, will be placed on the same footing

as at the Horse Guards; for, although it may be sold for £450, the directors will still enjoy the patronage, in the same way as Lord Hill does, by having the selection and nomination of those who are to purchase.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Temple, 10th Jan. 1837.

STATEMENT shewing the amount that would have been produced by a sale of the cadetships at £450 each (the same as ensigns in His Majesty's regiments in India) funded every year, and accumulating at an interest of five per cent, from 1796 to 1831 inclusive, founded on the returns in the Military Appendix of 1832 A, No. 57 and para. 80 of the Synopsis.

Average number of Cadetships in each year.

From 1796 to 1800	269
— 1801 to 1810	281
— 1811 to 1820	157
— 1821 to 1832	265

Year.	Value each year.	Interest each year.	Amount of Fund each year.
	£.	£. s.	£. s.
1796	121,050	6,052 10	
1797	121,050	12,407 12	248,152 10
1798	121,050	109,080 10	881,610 0
1799	121,050	26,087 0	525,740 12
1800	126,450	33,343 0	668,877 12
1801	126,450	41,438 0	828,771 0
1802	126,450	49,832 0	966,659 19
1803	126,450	58,647 0	1,072,948 0
1804	126,450	67,902 0	1,358,046 0
1805	126,450	77,619 0	1,552,392 0
1806	126,450	87,823 1	1,756,461 0
1807	126,450	98,536 14	1,970,734 1
1808	126,450	109,786 0	2,193,720 15
1809	126,450	121,507 17	2,680,004 11
1810	69,580	134,000 5	2,883,583 3
1811	69,580	144,179 5	3,097,341 8
1812	69,580	154,867 4	3,321,791 12
1813	69,580	166,089 11	3,557,461 3
1814	69,580	177,873 1	3,804,914 4
1815	69,580	190,245 14	4,064,739 19
1816	69,580	203,237 0	4,337,556 18
1817	69,580	216,887 0	4,624,024 15
1818	69,580	231,201 5	4,924,306 0
1819	69,580	246,240 0	5,240,626 6
1820	118,250	262,031 4	5,620,907 12
1821	118,250	281,647 7	6,020,202 19
1822	118,250	301,010 2	6,439,463 1
1823	118,250	321,973 3	6,879,686 4
1824	118,250	343,984 6	7,341,920 10
1825	118,250	367,096 0	7,827,266 10
1826	118,250	391,363 6	8,336,879 16
1827	118,250	416,844 0	8,871,973 16
1828	118,250	443,508 14	9,433,822 10
1829	118,250	471,691 2	10,028,763 12
1830	118,250	501,188 4	10,643,201 16
1831	118,250	532,160 1	11,293,611 17

The value is rather *underrated* in this statement, for from 1811 to 1820 it should have been stated at £69,650 not £69,580, and from 1821 to 1832 it should be £119,150 not £811,250.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDANT AT CANTON.

The office of chief superintendent at Canton, worth £6,000 per annum, and held at present by Sir George Abercromby Robinson, Bart., is, it is understood, to be forthwith abolished.—*Lond. Paper.*

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Receipts of the following missionary societies for the year 1835-36:

	£.
Church	68,354
Wesleyan	62,039
London	55,865
	<u>£186,258</u>

PROFESSOR ROYLE.

The faculty of medicine of the University of Munich have conferred upon Dr. Royle, *unanimo consensu*, the diploma of doctor of medicine, as a testimony of their high opinion of the merits of that gentleman's "Illustrations of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains."

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. John Snodgrass to be lieutenant, v. Grey, dec. 1 (Dec. 36); Ens. D. D. Hogle, from 22d regt. to be ens., v. Snodgrass (20 Jan. 37).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Major George McDonald, to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. Henry Clements to be major, v. McDonald; and Lieut. and Adj. C. F. Thompson to be capt., v. Clements. (all 10 Jan. 37).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, from 11th F., to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Higgins app. to 15th L. Drags. (30 Dec. 36).

34th Foot (at Madras). Major Thomas Poole to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. Henry Smyth to be major, v. Poole; and Lieut. and Adj. J. L. Innes to be capt., v. Smyth. (all 10 Jan. 37).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. John Gray, from 57th F., to be capt., v. Morphet who exch. (22 Aug. 36).

41st Foot (at Madras). T. O. Evans to be ens., v. Owen app. to 99th F. (30 Dec. 36).

45th Foot (at Madras). Capt. H. Cooper, from 62d F., to be capt., v. Clarke who exch. (22 Aug. 36).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. M. G. Sparks to be capt., v. Conry, dec. (28 June 36); Ens. W. De la Pere Robinson, from 38th F., to be lieutenant, v. Sparks. (30 Dec. 36).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. J. Maclean, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. John Usher who exch., rec. dif. (13 Jan. 37).

57th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Mars Morphet, from 40th F., to be capt., v. Gray who exch. (22 Aug. 36).—Ens. W. L. Stewart to be lieutenant, v. King, dec. (13 Jan. 37).—Ens. James Allan to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Stewart whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled; and Serj.-Maj. John McNamee to be ens., v. Allan. (both 20 Jan.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. James McCarthy,

from h. p. unattached, to be Lieut., v. James Cameron placed upon h. p. (20 Jan. 37).

62d Foot (at Madras). Capt. G. H. Clarke, from 45th F., to be capt., v. Cooper who exch. (22 Aug. 36).—Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall to be col., v. Field Marshal Sir Samuel Hulse, dec. (30 Jan. 37).

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. R. Owen, from 31st F., to be ens. (30 Dec. 36); Ens. C. M. Chester to be adj., v. Cotton, dec. (4 Aug. 36).

Cholera Hospital.—Gen. Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., to be governor, v. Sir Samuel Hulse dec. (10 Jan. 37).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 31. *Jana*, Peters, from Batavia; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—**JAN. 9, 1837.** *Reform*, Seikirk, from Cape 23d Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Parace*, MacKellar, from Bengal 19th Aug., and Cape 27th Oct.; at Deal.—*Esporter*, Anwyll, from Bengal 8th July, and Cape 25th Oct.; off Ilfracombe.—10. *Blake*, Thompson, from Bombay 3d Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Janet*, Scott, from Mauritius 30th Sept.; off Portland.—11. *Johanna*, Maalsteed, from Batavia, 25th Sept.; at Cowes (for Amsterdam).—13. *Pero*, Palmer, from Ceylon 12th Sept.; at Deal.—*Europe*, Donaldson, from Bombay 31st Aug.; off Margate.—16. *Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, from Bengal 24th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Adingham*, Sedgwick, from Bombay 13th Sept.; and *Asia*, Ritchie, from Batavia 16th Sept.; both off Dover.—17. *Jannet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius 18th Oct.; at Deal.—19. *Ambassador*, Attwood, from Madras 18th Sept.; off Penzance.—20. *Maria*, Palmer, from Mauritius 16th Oct.; off Falmouth.—24. *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, from Bengal 12th Aug.; *Warwick*, Brewer (late), from Madras 1st Sept.; and *Hortensia*, Reed, from Singapore 19th Sept.; all at Liverpool.—*Baboo*, Brock, from Bengal 25th Sept.; and *Perfect*, Snell, from Bengal 8th Sept., and Cape 20th Nov.; both at Deal.—*Isabella Cooper*, Currie, from Bengal 15th Sept.; and *Gloucester*, Brooks, from Mauritius; both off Margate.—23. *Tweed*, Lawson, from Bombay 23d Sept.; and Cape 15th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Harpooner*, Howard, from Cape 17th Nov.; at Deal.—26. *Gunga*, Younghusband, from Bengal 20th Sept.; and *Ripley*, Steward, from ditto 29th Aug.; both at Liverpool.—*Emma*, Peckett, from Madras 13th Sept.; in the River.—27. *Bengal*, Wilson, from Bengal; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

Dec. 22. *Olympus*, Cowl, for Bengal; and *Jannet*, Berg, for Ceylon; both from Deal.—27. *Eleanor Latman*, Greve, for Bengal; and *Ranger*, Ainley, for Mauritius and Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*Atoll*, Karley, for Ascension and Cape; from Portsmouth.—29. *Atlanta* (steamer), Campbell, for Tenerife, Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay; from Falmouth.—*Mary Eliza*, Rodger, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—30. *Hurleguin*, Chiene, for Penang, Singapore, and Manila; from Deal.—**JAN. 1, 1837.** *Queen of the Isles*, Lewis, for St. Helena; *William Forster*, Young, for Cape and Algoa Bay; *Thomas Snook*, Baker, for Cape; and *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*, Davison, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); all from Deal.—*Stain's Castle*, Petrie, for Bombay; and *Frances Charlotte*, Wellbank, for Hobart Town and N. S. Wales with convicts; both from Portsmouth.—2. *Hope*, Coombes, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—10. *Tanerlane*, MacKellar, for Bengal; *Moxfower*, Headley, for Hobart Town; and *Regent Pocket*, Houghton, for Cape; all from Deal.—10. *Frankland*, Webb, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *London*, Lamb, for Cape; from Torbay.—11. *Motiland* (transport), Baker, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Cork.—*John*, Whyte, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—23. *Indus*, McFarlane, for Bengal; from Greenock.—14. *Schah*, Leese, for South Australia; from Deal.—14. *Prince Regent*, Holton, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Torbay.—15. *Dawson*, Dawson, for Hobart Town; *Kyle*, Fletcher, for Bengal; and *Patriot*, Dunn, and *Emma*, King, both for Cape; all from Deal.—15. *Frances Smith*, Edmonds, for Bengal; from Cowes.—15. *Symmetry*, Savill, for Mauritius; and *Peretian*, Hopton, for V. D. Land; both from

Portsmouth.—16. *General Knd*, Foord, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Portsmouth.—18. *Aberdon*, Shuttleworth, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Deal.—18. *Mary Bibby*, Cumming, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Claudius*, Kemp, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—21. *Watkins*, Whiteside, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Liverpool.—23. *Jupiter*, Ramsay, and *Dorothea*, Fairhurst, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—25. *Hero*, Hardy, for Cape, Swan River, and China; and *Giraffe*, Burn, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—25. *Great Harwood*, McGowan, for Bombay; from Bristol.—26. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from Bombay and China; and *Veoper*, Fraser, for N. S. Wales, both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Perfect, from Bengal: Mrs. Leighton; Miss Pattullo; Miss Beresford; Miss Leighton; Lieut. Leighton; Lieut. Cumberland; Lieut. M'Pherson; Mr. Teit; two children (Woodhouse).—(Col. and Mrs. Kemm and servant were landed at the Cape).

Expected.

Per Strath Eden, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Blake and two children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and four children; Capt. Taylor, late of the *Windsor*; G. Finlay, Esq.; Lieut. White; Mr. Gregor.

Per Alexander, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. F. H. Taylor; Mrs. Fulton; Miss Taylor; Capt. Hodges; Lieut. Fulton; Master Taylor.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per General Knd, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Perry and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Walker and party; Mr. Mrs., and Miss Sconce; Mr. G. Smith; Mr. Holroyd; Mr. Otter; Mr. Bourdieu; Mr. Campbell MacMillan; Mr. Church; Mr. Morgan; Mr. Rhenius; Mr. Ferry; Mr. McLean; Mr. Brown; Mr. Waterhouse; Mr. Greenaway; Mr. Halsestead; Mr. Dallas; Mr. Babbington; Mr. Staeg; Mr. Fenwick; Mr. Smith; and Mr. Clarke.

Per Alberton, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Dr. Anderson; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Rivers.

Per Edinburgh, for Bombay: Mr. G. Smith, merchant; Mr. Brown; Lieut. Westwood, II. M. 57th Regt.; Dr. Carnegie; Messrs. Boyd, Ashburner, and Woodhouse, cadets.

Per Frances Smith, for Bengal: Mrs. Johnston and children.

Per Madras, for Cape and Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Smythe.

Per Atlanta steamer, for Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay: Moulviee Mohammed Ismail Khan, ambassador from the King of Oude; E. Stirling, Esq., B. C. S.; Lieut. Campbell, H. M. S.; Mr. Kemball, cadet; Mr. Durham, assist. surg.; Mr. J. Williams, do., for Madras.—For the Cape: Mr. Saunders; Capt. Miller, H. M. S.; Messrs. Hamilton, Ward, and Wright.

Per Abercrombie Robinson, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Freese and daughter; Miss Lennox; Miss Scott; two Misses Stretton; two Misses Bryce; Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton; Capt. Cotton; Mr. Smith; Mr. Freese; Mr. Baker; Mr. Hutton; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Farquharson; Mr. Price; Mr. Haig; Mr. Boileau; Mr. Baldwin; Mr. Hugh Dalrymple; Mr. Dry; Mr. Birch; Mr. Duce and son; Mr. Cazalet; Mr. Mahwarling; Mr. Hickey; Mr. Palmer; Mr. Chester; Mr. Cook; Mr. Melville; Mr. Hooper; Mr. Bashford; detachment of H. M. 44th regt.

Per Claudius, for Madras: Capt. Palmer and lady; Major Brown, H. M. 41st regt., and servant; Mr. Price; Mr. Blackquiere, H. M. 41st regt.; Mr. Smith, H. M. 39th regt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. At Bath, the lady of W. C. Andrews, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

Jan. 3. 1837. At Hammersmith, the lady of Dr.

Alexander, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, of a daughter.

11. At Woodville, near Lucan, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Sir Hopton S. Scott, of a son.

23. At Skirbeck Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Roy, D.D., rector of Skirbeck, and late senior chaplain of Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 28. At St. Clement's Danes, Strand, Major F. C. Irwin, of the 63d Regt., to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of J. B. Courthope, Esq.

29. At Charlton, Dover, R. Heaslop, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Harriett Anne, eldest daughter of C. Harrison, Esq., Sutton-place, Seaford, Sussex.

— At St. Pancras Church, A. A. Mackey, Esq., of Calcutta, to Marie Antoinette, fourth and youngest daughter of Mrs. Hitchings, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, and grand-daughter of the late Capt. Tasker, of Upton Castle, Pembroke-shire.

Jan. 7, 1837. At Falmouth, Capt. Charles Snell, of the Madras Army, to Anne Alicia, second daughter of Francis Todd, Esq., late of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

11. At Uffington, W. C. Cade, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Henrietta Elizabeth, only daughter of J. J. L. Margary, Esq., of St. John's Wood.

12. At St. Pancras, John Innes, Esq., Lieut. Bengal Horse Artillery, to Sarah Eugenia, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Ferrar, Esq.

14. At Clifton, Northamptonshire, J. R. Campbell, Esq., only son of the late Col. Campbell, to Lily Anna Maria, widow of A. C. Flower, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil service.

16. At St. James's Church, John Absolon, of 32, Jernyn-street, to Mysie de Mansfield, only daughter of Hugh McGlenning, Esq., of Poonah, near Bombay.

18. At Conwillgai, Carmarthenshire, Capt. James Beek, of the Bombay Army, to Jane, second daughter of the late John Johnes, Esq., of Dolecothy.

19. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Thomas Dent, Esq., late of Canton, to Sabine Ellen, eldest daughter of James Thomas Roberts, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Factory at Canton.

Lately. At Ballynacorty Glebe, James Murphy, Esq., Governor of County Kerry Gaol, to Alice, third daughter of the late Rev. James Day, and sister to Maj. J. Leslie Day, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Dec. 17. At Cringleton House, Peeblesshire, David S. Napier, Esq., late of Singapore.

20. At Edinburgh, Mary Marjoribanks, Lady Nasmyth, wife of Sir John M. Nasmyth, of Posso, Bart., and fourth daughter of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, of Lees, Bart.; and, on the same morning, Stuart Charles, second son of Sir John and Lady Nasmyth.

20. At Edinburgh, Mary, third daughter of Capt. James Carnegie, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

28. At Slades-place, Deptford, Miss Maria Ferguson, daughter of the late G. Ferguson, Esq., many years Surveyor of Shipping to the Hon. E. I. Company, aged 68.

— At Cheltenham, Charlota Janeta, youngest daughter of John Macalister, Esq., C. S., of Prince of Wales' Island.

29. At Dundee, Mrs. Anna Bourke, relict of the late John Bourke, Esq., of the county of Limerick, and mother to Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales.

Jan. 1, 1837. At his residence, Kensington, Capt. William Maxfield, of the Indian Navy, late Deputy-Surveyor-General of the coasts in India, formerly M. P. for Great Grimsby, and a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, aged 55.

— At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in his 91st year, Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir S. Hulse, G. C. H., governor and commandant of that establishment.

6. At his seat, Sezincoot, Gloucestershire, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., M. P. for Evesham. By his death a vacancy has occurred in the number of Commissioners of the Board of Control.

8. At Saltcoats, Ann, only daughter of Capt. John McFee, of the ship *Alquis*, of Liverpool.

11. At Plymouth, Richard Burt Gibson, Esq., aged 73, many years chief clerk of the Board of Control for India affairs.

15. In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, Frank Upton, son of the late C. Upton, Esq., Captain R. N., and a Commissioner of His Majesty's Dockyard at Trincomallee, in the Island of Ceylon, aged 26.

16. At her house in Park-road, New Peckham, Mary, relict of the late Capt. Thomas Lester, of the Hon. East India Company's St. Helena Regiment, in the 53d year of her age.

18. At his house, Great Cumberland-street, Col. J. D. Sherwood, of the Bengal Artillery.

19. At her residence, No. 10, Manchester-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Casamajor, relict of the late James Henry Casamajor, Esq.

Jan. 20. At the house of James Stone, Esq., Bexley-heath, in her 60th year, Mrs. Sophia Fildes, widow of the late Roger Fildes, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. C. service.

22. At Brighton, Jane, wife of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B.

Lately. At Fort Erie Rapids, Canada, Lieut.-Col. A. Jones, late of the 71st Light Infantry, having served in the East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Peninsula, and Waterloo.

— At Bivia House, Goodrich, aged 76, Colonel C. Crawford, East India Company's service.

— At Corranbeg, Argyll, Duncan M'Dougall, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Hon. East India Company's service.

— In Limerick, Mrs. O'Dwyer, widow of the late Surgeon J. O'Dwyer, 54th regiment.

— Colonel Don, of Springfield, North Britain. He served long in the East Indies.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Jan. 10, 1837.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned. The Commissions to be dated 10th January 1837 :—

To be Generals in the Army.

Lieut. Generals:—
 Francis Thos. Hammond
 Robert Dudley Blake
 Hon. Robert Meade
 Sir W. Houston, Bt., G.C.B.
 George Michell
 Sir Thos. Hislop, Bt., G.C.B.
 Thomas Earl of Elgin
 David Hunter
 Sir John Slade, Bart.
 Sir Fred. A. Wetherall
 Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G.C.B.
 Sir Moore Diney, K.C.B.
 John Mackenzie
 Alex. Graham Stirling
 John Michel
 William Wilkinson
 Sir H. T. Montresor, K.C.B.
 John Hodgson
 Richard Thos. Nelson
 Sir James Hay
 James Robertson
 Edw. Wm. L. Popham
 Sir F. J. G. Maclean, Bart.
 Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B.
 William Burnet
 Charles William Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B.
 Lewis Bayly Wallis
 John Sulvan Wood
 Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.
 Fred. Charles White
 Gore Browne
 Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.
 Sir George Anson, G.C.B.
 Kenneth Alex. Lord Howard of Effingham, G.C.B.
 Wm. Thos. Dilkes
 Sir John Oswald, G.C.B.
 Pinon Bonham
 Sir Wm. Anson, Bt., K.C.B.

To be Lieutenant Generals in the Army.

Major-Generals:—
 Sir John Elley, K.C.B.
 H. S. Keating, K.C.B.
 Sir Lewis Grant
 Sir Arthur Brooke, K.C.B.
 Peter Carey
 John M'Nair
 Sir John Alexander Wallace, Bart., K.C.B.
 Hastings Fraser
 Sebright Mawby
 John M. Mainwaring
 Hon. John Meade
 Sir G. P. Adams
 Sir John Macleod
 Henry Elliot
 Overington Blunden
 Sir Benj. D'Urban, K.C.B.
 John Locke
 Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.
 Sir T. Reynell, Bt., K.C.B.
 Sir Loftus Wm. Otway
 Sir Edw. Kerrison, Bart.
 Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.
 Robert Barton
 Sir William Paterson
 Sir J. W. Gulst, Bt., K.C.B.
 Sir Chas. Wm. Doyle
 Sir Jas. Bathurst, K.C.B.
 Paul Anderson
 James Lord Glenlyon
 Sir A. F. Barnard, K.C.B.
 Richard Pigot
 James Watson
 Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.
 Hon. Patrick Stuart
 Hon. H. Otway Trevor
 Sir Jas. S. Barnes, K.C.B.
 Wm. George Lord Harris

Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.
 Sir Theoph. Pritzer, K.C.B.
 Montagu Burrows
 Hon. Arthur P. Upton
 Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.
 Samuel Huskisson
 Henry Monckton
 John Maiser
 Hon. George Murray
 Sir Henry Askew
 Hon. Wm. Stuart
 Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

To be Major Generals in the Army.

Colonels:—
 Hon. H. Beauchamp Lygon, 1st Life Guards
 Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, 2d Life Guards
 Sir John Geo. Woodford, Grenadier Guards
 John Pingle, h p Unat.
 Sir David Ximenes, 16th F.
 Daniel Colquhoun, h p 7th Garrison Battalion
 John Stafford, h p Bourbon Regt.
 Charles Nicol, 60th Foot
 Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., h p Unattached
 Sir Patrick Lindsay, 39th F.
 Sackville H. Berkeley, h p 6th West-India Regt.
 Chas. Jas. Napier, h p Inspecting Field Officer of Militia
 Helier Touzel, Inspector of Militia in Jersey
 Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., h p Permanent Assist. Qu. Mast. General.
 Sir Octavius Carey, h p Inspecting Field Officer of Militia
 Henry Fred Cooke, h p 6th West-India Regt.
 Sir Henry King, h p 82d Foot
 Sir Evan John Murray Mac Gregor, Bart., h p 8th L. Drags.
 Edward Gibbs, h p 52d Foot
 George Thomas Napier, h p Sicilian Regiment
 Sir Chas. Brooke Vere, K.C.B., h p 60th Foot
 Hon. Hercules H. Pakenham, h p Portuguese Officers
 Sir John Harvey, h p Unat.
 Sir L. Greenwell, h p Unat.
 Sir George Scovell, K.C.B., h p Royal Wagon Train
 Ulysses Lord Downes, L.C.B., h p Unattached
 Sir Rbt. Henry Dick, h p Unat.
 Sir Neil Douglas, h p Inspecting Field Officer of Militia
 George Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., h p 100th Foot
 William Keith Elphinstone, h p 16th L. Drags.
 Sir Fred. Wm. Trench, h p Permanent Assist. Qu. Mast. Gen.
 Alex. Lord Saltoun, Gr. Guards.
 Henry Wyndham, h p 9th L. Dr.
 Edw. Bowater, Scots Fusilier Gu.
 Clement Hill, Royal Horse Gu.
 Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., Coldstream Guards
 Henry Shadforth, h p 10th F.
 P. J. Parry, h p 6th Gar. Bat.
 J. K. Money, h p Armstr. Corps

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieut. Colonels:—
 Charles Edw. Conyers, h p Inspecting Field Officer of Militia
 Geo. Aug. Henderson, h p Inspecting Field Officer of Militia

Richard Roberts, h p Unat.
 Roger Parke, h p Unat.
 R. B. Macpherson, h p 71st F.
 G. H. Gordon, h p 71st F.
 Philip Hay, h p 25th L. Dra.
 David Williams, Inspect. Field Off. of a Recruit District
 Patrick Nicholson, h p 27th F.
 James Allan, 57th Foot
 Arch. Money, h p 60th F.
 Robert Torrens, h p 38th F.
 H. F. Jodrell, Gr. Gu.
 H. Dawkins, h p Unat.
 David Forbes, h p 78th F.
 John Fred. Ewart, Inspect. Field Off. of a Recruit District
 H. A. Proctor, h p 6th F.
 William Jervois, h p 53d F.
 Wm. Riddell, h p Unat.
 Thos. F. Addison, h p 99th F.
 Francis Cockburn, 2d W. I. Regt.
 Thomas Steele, h p Unat.
 Carlo Joseph Doyle, from half-pay 2d Gar. Bat.
 T. Charrette, h p 7th W. I. Regt.
 George Arthur, h p York Chas.
 C. L. L. Foster, h p Unat.
 Edw. Parkinson, h p 11th F.
 T. H. Blair, h p Unat.
 Dawson Kelly, h p 73d F.
 E. Cheney, h p Waterville's Regt.
 Rich. Lucelyn, h p 28th F.
 P. A. Latour, h p 23d L. Dr.
 John Hare, 27th F.
 Peter Brown, h p 14th F.
 T. F. Wade, h p Unat.
 Rich. Egerton, h p Unat.
 Wm. Chalmers, h p 57th F.
 Francis Dalmer, h p Unat.
 C. H. Churchill, 31st F.
 Geo. Miller, h p Unat.
 Chas. Beckwith, h p Rifle Brigade
 John Campbell, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District
 Wm. Campbell, h p 23d F.
 James Claud Bourchier, h p 22d L. Drags.
 James Grant, h p 23d F.
 Fielding Brown, h p Rifle Brigade
 Thos. Wm. Taylor, h p Superintendent Cavalry Riding Estab.
 L. Arguimbau, h p 1st F.
 H. G. Smith, h p Unat.
 Felix Calvert, h p Unat.
 Wm. Staveley, h p Unat.
 De Lacy Evans, h p 5th W. I. Regt.
 Hon. Leicester Stanhope, half-pay Unat.
 Alex. Higginson, Gr. Gu.
 Thos. H. H. Davies, h p Chasseurs Britanniques
 Chas. Allix, h p Unat.
 Thomas Brooke, Gr. Gu.
 William Henry Scott, Scots Fusilier Guards
 Hugh Percy Davidson, h p 5th West India Regt.
 Sir Thos. Reade, h p 24th F.
 Foster Lechmere Coore, h p York Light Inf. Volunteers
 J. M. Wilson, h p 77th F.
 Thos. Wilshire, 2d F.
 Henry Oglander, 36th F.
 Matthew Stewart, h p Portuguese Officers
 Hon. John Meliland, 32d F.
 George Ewart, h p Unat.
 Hon. Henry Edward Butler, h p 2d Gar. Bat.
 William Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards
 Edw. Fleming, Inspect. Field Off. of a Recruiting District
 Sir Alex. Anderson, h p Unat.
 John Roll, h p Unat.
 Turner Grant, Gr. Gu.

Sir Charles Webb Dance, h p
 Royal York Rangers
 James Hughes, 18th Lt. Drags.
 Philip Bainbridge, Permanent
 Assist. Qr.-mast. General
 Ken. Snodgrass, h p Unat.
 William Balvaud, h p Unat.
 temp. Stretton, h p 24th F.
 Thos. E. Napier, h p Chasseurs
 Britanniques
 Nathaniel Thorn, Permanent
 Assist. Qr.-mast. Gen.
 Wm. Lindsay Sewell, 31st F.
 Wm. Lindsay Darling, h p 2d
 Garr. Battalion
 Sir W. L. Herties, h p Unat.
 John McDonald, 92d F.
 T. S. St. Clair, h p Unat.
 Geo. Wm. Paty, 94th F.
 Geo. Wm. Walker, h p Unat.
 Lord James Hay, h p Unat.
 T. H. Dawes, h p 22d Lt. Dr.
 H. B. Harris, h p Unat.
 T. J. Wenys, h p 96th F.
 R. B. Gabriel, h p 22d Lt. Dr.
 Henry Thomas, 20th F.
 William Rowan, h p Unat.
 James S. Kennedy, h p Unat.
 Arthur Wm. Moyes Lord Sandys,
 2d Drags.
 R. W. H. H. Vyse, h p Unat.
 Gideon Gorreque, h p Unat.
 T. P. Howard, h p 23d Lt. Dr.
 R. W. Mills, h p 9th F.
 Fred. Ashworth, h p 30th F.
 R. B. Fearon, 6th F.
 Henry Balnears, h p Unat.
 temp. Edw. Eyre, late Horse
 Gren. Guards
 Francis Maule, h p Skerret's Regt.
 T. Woolridge, h p 91st F.
 G. L. Goldie, 11th F.
 G. Roufart, h p 100th F.
 Hon. F. Cathcart, h p 12d F.
 W. H. Meyrick, h p Unat.
 G. P. Higginson, h p Unat.
 H. E. Hunter, h p Unat.
 Sir John Macra, h p Unat.
 Geo. Bowles, Coldair. Gu.
 Thomas Bunbury, 67th F.
 Hon. Henry Fred. C. Cavendish,
 1st Life Guards
 Thomas Youngusband, h p 4th
 Dragoon Guards
 P. Ray, h p Scots Fus. Gu.
 Lord John Thos. H. Somerset,
 h p Unat.
 Geo. Couper, h p Unat.
 Henry Godwin, h p 87th F.
 Philip Wodehouse, h p Unat.
 T. W. Robbins, h p 18th F.
 Fred. Macneil, h p Unat.
 George D. Pitt, 90th F.
 Wm. Sutherland, 8th F.
 Henry Rainey, h p Unat.
 Hon. C. Gore, h p Unat.
 James Cassidy, Inspecting Field
 Off. of a Recruiting District
 Robert Dalrymple, h p Unat.
 Chas. Rich. Fox, Extra Aide-de-
 Camp to the King
 Sir T. H. Browne, h p 23d F.
 T. W. Forster, h p 24th F.
 Arch. MacLachlan, h p 69th F.
 Patrick Burke, h p 96th F.
 John Whetnam, h p 1st Gar. Bat.
 Thos. Wildman, h p 9th Lt. Dr.
 Henry Standish, h p 39th F.
 John W. Aldred, h p 60th F.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Majors—
 David Gregory, h p 1st Gar. Bat.
 Ambrose Lane, h p 44th F.
 A. Lyster, h p Unat.
 Rich. Hart, h p 2d Gar. Bat.
 J. C. Smith, h p Unat.
 Nath. Bean, h p 49th F.
 John Austen, h p Unat.

Jacob Watson, h p Unat.
 Henry North, h p 14th F.
 James M'Haffie, h p 60th F.
 Wm. Grierson, 15th F.
 J. D. Lacy, h p 2d Gar. Bat.
 Alex. Daniel, h p 63d F.
 Robert Hall, h p 13d F.
 J. Blackmore, h p 8th F.
 George Dods, h p 1st F.
 G. J. Rogers, h p Unat.
 George Noleken, h p Unat.
 R. B. Lynch, h p Unat.
 C. C. Dixon, h p Unat.
 Edw. Dudenreue, h p 81st F.
 Henry Blake, h p 6th Gar. Bat.
 Eyre E. Kenny, h p Unat.
 Francis Campbell, h p Unat.
 C. C. Mackay, h p 78th F.
 W. B. Kerzeun, h p 10th F.
 J. F. Briggs, h p 28th F.
 R. Simson, h p 18th F.
 Charles Wood, h p Unat.
 Wm. Moore, h p 14th F.
 Peter Mathewson, h p Royal
 York Rangers
 Arch. Cameron, h p 5th F.
 Edm. Browne, h p Unat.
 Hon. Edw. Cadogan, h p 8th
 West India Regt.
 E. Knight, h p Portug. Off.
 C. M. Clanchy, h p do.
 Samuel Reed, h p 71st F.
 C. Diggle, Royal Mil. Coll.
 Rich. Croker, h p Portug. Off.
 Robert Howard, h p Unat.
 Arthur Kennedy, h p do.
 Chas. Gardner, h p 60th F.
 A. G. Downing, h p 1st F.
 Fred. Goulburn, h p 104th F.
 J. B. Lynch, h p 3d Ceyl. Regt.
 T. Dundas, h p 3d Ceyl. Regt.
 J. M. Reids, h p Unat.
 Sam. Watts, h p West India Reg.
 Edw. Knox, h p 2d Garr. Bat.
 John Babington, h p 24th Lt. Dr.
 Sir John S. Lillie, h p 31st F.
 Sir P. Watson, h p Portug. Off.
 Benj. O. Jones, h p Unat.
 Thos. Peacocke, h p Portug. Off.
 Jas. Delancey, 1st Drag. Gu.
 Wm. Hulme, 96th F.
 Bissell Harvey, h p 1st F.
 Wm. L. Wood, h p 21st F.
 Alex. Barton, 12th Lt. Drags.
 Wm. Mackay, h p 60th F.
 Wm. Tomkinson, h p 24th Lt. Dr.
 D. Mackworth, h p Unat.
 John Browne, 96th F.
 Wm. Bennett, h p Unat.
 Samuel Fox, h p Unat.
 John Crowe, h p 1st Regt.
 T. Malug, 2d W. I. Regt.
 James Ross, h p 3d W. I. Regt.
 John Hazelgette, h p Unat.
 Chas. Colls, h p 84th F.
 Peter Tripp, 38th F.
 Charles Pepper, h p 27th F.
 James Baird, 66th F.
 Carlisle Spedding, h p 32d F.
 Wm. Green, h p Unat.
 Daniel Baly, h p Unat.
 Hugh McGregor, h p 63d F.
 James Anton, h p Unat.
 Dunlop Digby, h p Unat.
 Wm. Hinde, h p Menon's R.
 Thos. C. Kirby, h p Unat.
 Rich. Cole, h p Unat.
 Joshua Crosse, h p Unat.
 John Geo. N. Gibbes, h p Malta
 Regiment.
 Thos. Buck, h p 68th F.
 J. B. Gardiner, h p 74th F.
 T. Jones, h p 21st Lt. Dr.
 Geo. Nicholls, h p Unat.
 Wm. Crokat, h p Unat.
 Daniel Wright, h p Unat.
 Robert Bateman, h p Unat.
 Peter Dudgeon, h p Unat.
 M. H. Campbell, h p 21st F.
 W. H. Davies, h p Unat.
 John Mitchell, h p Unat.

Stephen Cuppage, h p Unat.
 James Thomson, h p Unat.
 C. Wright, Royal Mil. Col.
 N. Norcliffe, h p 18th Lt. Dr.
 Sir W. Davison, h p 2d F.
 R. M. Leake, h p Unat.
 Henry Ellard, h p Unat.
 A. J. Cloete, h p 21st Lt. Dr.
 C. C. Johnson, h p 10th F.
 Gerard Quill, h p Unat.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captains—
 Henry Cooper, 99th F.
 Henry Simmonds, 31st F.
 William Killikelly, 36th F.
 Thomas Reed, 70th F.
 Vance V. Donaldson, 57th F.
 Henry O. Wood, 57th F.
 Henry Clements, 16th F.
 John Dowle, 73d F.
 Arthur O'Keefe, 70th F.
 John Boyd, 91st F.
 Charles Gregory, 49th F.
 Roche Meade, 21st F.
 Henry H. Jacob, 80th F.
 P. J. Perceval, Gr. Gu.
 W. F. Johnston, Gr. Gu.
 Charles Barnwell, 9th F.
 John Chipchase, 76th F.
 H. C. Van Corlandt, 31st F.
 John C. Griffiths, Fort Major, St.
 John's, Newfoundland.
 James Fraser, 93th F.
 Thomas Smith, 97th F.
 G. H. E. Murphy, 6th F.
 R. W. Hooper, 69th F.
 Peter J. Wilata, 48th F.
 John Costley, 37th F.
 John C. Harrold, 74th F.
 C. Wallat, Ceyl. B. Regt.
 George Bolton, 20th F.
 T. H. Bayne, 66th F.
 George D. Colman, 18th F.
 Thomas Reid, 33d F.
 James H. Walch, 34th F.
 John Thoreau, 57th F.
 James H. Crumner, 29th F.
 O. Pilling, F. Maj., Sheerness.
 William Cox, 54th F.
 Michael White, 11th Lt. Drags.
 John Banner, 83d F.
 Andrew Dillon, 64th F.
 James Mason, 77th F.
 John Campbell, 99th F.
 Thomas B. Hickin, 29th F.
 Wm. Irwin, 26th F.
 Robert Martin, 46th F.
 Alex. Maclean, 86th F.
 Henry Burnside, 61st F.
 James Mylne, 11th Lt. Dra.
 Wm. Greenville, 2d F.
 Edward W. Bray, 31st F.
 Edw. Conolly, 34th F.
 Peter Sutherland, 72d F.
 David Hay, 6th Dr. Gu.
 Thomas Keapock, 22d F.
 Robert S. Aitchison, Cape
 Mounted Riflemen
 Wm. Turner, 50th F.
 George C. Harpout, 67th F.
 Wm. Johnstone, 26th F.
 Geo. Smith, R. H. Gu.
 W. J. Sutherland, 21st F.
 John Elliot, 4th Lt. Dr.
 Thos. Stewart, 25th F.
 Geo. T. Lindsay, 94th F.
 John Crawford, 9th F.
 Chas. O'Neill, 44th F.
 Henry Reid, 32d F.
 W. W. Huntley, 3d Dr. Gu.
 T. C. Squire, 13th F.
 Wm. Chambre, 11th F.
 Hon. A. C. Legge, 1st Lt. Gu.
 John M'Crummin, 11th F.
 William Long, 71st F.
 Wm. W. Crawley, 74th F.
 Wm. Kemp, Staff Capt. Chatham
 K. P. White, R. Staff Corps
 T. E. Kelly, 11th Brigade
 James Fraser, 34th Regt.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS.

War Office, Jan. 10, 1837.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to take rank by Brevet, as under-mentioned. Commissions to bear date 10th Jan. 1837:—

*To be Generals in the Army.**Lieut.-Generals:—*

John Daniel Arabin
Sir John Smith
Thomas K. Charleton
Charles Terror

*To be Lieut.-Generals in the Army.**Maj.-Generals:—*

Henry Shrapnel
George Wulff
Sir Sam. Trevor Dickens
Sir Wiltshire Wilson
Spencer Claudius Parry
Augustus De Butts
George William Phipps
William Miller
George Salmon

*To be Major-Generals in the Army.**Colonels:—*

Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart.
Elias W. Durnford, R. E.
Sir Geo. Whitmore, R. E.
Sir C. W. Thornton, late R. A.
Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B., R. A.
Sir J. T. Jones, Bart. R. E.
Sir Thos. Downham, R. A.
Fred. R. Thackeray, R. E.
Sir S. R. Chapman, R. E.
J. F. Birch, R. E.
Gustavus Nicholls, R. E.
Sir Jos. Hugh Carncross, K.C.B., R. A.
Alex. Watson, R. A.
Edw. V. Worsley, R. A.
Cornelius Mann, R. E.
Henry Eveleigh, R. A.
S. G. Adye, R. A.
Henry Phillott, R. A.
Peter Fyers, R. A.
Hon. W. H. Gardner, R. A.
George Wright, R. E.
John Hussard, R. E.

Fred. Walker, R. A.
Alex. Macdonald, R. A.
Percy Drummond, R. A.
J. W. Tobin, R. A.

*To be Colonels in the Army.**Lieut.-Colonels:—*

John Slessor, late R. Irish A.
Hans Allen, late R. Irish A.
James Irving, late R. Irish A.
John Carr, late R. Irish A.
John B. Parker, R. A.
Sir W. Gosset, R. E.
George Cardew, R. E.
W. G. Power, R. A.
Alex. Macdonald, R. A.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.**Majors:—*

Wm. Barton Tylden, R. E.
Thos. Blandshord, R. E.
Thos. Dyneley, R. A.
Wm. Reid, R. E.
Henry Baynes, hp R. A.
Wm. B. Dundas, R. A.
Wm. Webber, hp R. A.
John N. Wells, R. E.
Wm. Brereton, R. A.
Anthony Emmett, R. E.
Edm. Yeomans Walcott, R. A.

*To be Majors in the Army.**Captains:—*

Edward Sabine, R. A.
Richard Z. Mudge, R. E.
Arch. Walker, R. E.
Sherborne Williams, R. E.
Fred. English, R. E.
Alex. Brown, R. E.
William C. Ward, R. E.
William Dunn, R. A.
Zacchary C. Bayly, R. A.
James Gordon, R. E.
George Barney, R. E.
Edwin Cruttenden, R. A.

Harry D. Jones, R. E.
Allen Cameron, R. A.
Rich. H. Bonnycastle, R. E.
James Sinclair, R. A.
Anthony Marshall, R. E.
George F. Thompson, R. E.
James Gray, R. A.
Robert S. Piper, R. E.
Sir George Gippy, R. E.
Philip Barry, R. E.
James Fogo, R. A.
Hon. W. Arbuthnot, R. A.
Henry Blackley, R. A.
James A. Chalmers, R. A.
Forbes Maclean, R. A.
William R. Ord, R. E.
William H. Stopford, R. A.
Lloyd Dowse, R. A.
George J. Belsom, R. A.
Peter D. Stewart, R. A.
Robert F. Homer, R. A.
Roger Kelsall, R. E.
Rich. C. Molesworth, R. A.
William Bell, R. A.
George B. Fraser, R. A.
Matthew Louis, R. A.
Thos. Grantham, R. A.
Henry J. Savage, R. E.
Francis Haultain, R. A.
John Gordon, R. A.
Marcus A. Waters, R. E.
Pannel Cole, R. E.
Poole V. England, R. A.
Irwin Whitty, R. A.
Henry L. Sweeting, R. A.
Frederick Wright, R. A.
James H. Wood, R. A.
William E. Jackson, R. A.
Basil H. Heron, R. A.
William Saunders, R. A.
Edward Matson, R. E.
James C. Victor, R. E.
Crichton Grierson, R. E.
George Durnford, R. A.
George Pringle, R. A.
Richard J. Baron, R. E.
Charles Dalton, R. A.
James R. Colbrooke, R. A.

ROYAL MARINES.

War Office, Jan. 10, 1837.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Officers, of the Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet, as under-mentioned. Commissions to bear date 10th January 1837:—

To be Major-Generals in the Army.

Colonels:—
Sir John Boscawen Savage
Robert McCleverty

To be Lieut.-Cols. in ditto.

Majors:—
John Wright

Nathaniel Cole
George Peebles
Edward Bailie
John Owen
Peter Jones

To be Majors in the Army.

Captains:—
Charles Mensies

Henry John Murton
James Hull Harrison
William Fergusson
Julius Fleming
Richard Swale
Joseph Walker
Thomas Peebles

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S FORCES.

War Office, Jan. 17, 1837.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers, of the East-India Company's Forces, to take rank by Brevet in his Majesty's Army in the East-Indies only, as follow: commissions to be dated 10th January 1837:—

To be Generals.

Lieut.-Generals:—
William Kinsey
Robert Phillips
Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.
Robert Bell.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-Generals:—
John Dighton
Lambert Loveday
Sir John Doveton, K.C.B.
Nathaniel Forbes

Sir John Arnold, K.C.B.
John William Morris
Thomas Marriott
John Skelton
George Dick

To be

East-India Company's Forces.—*continued.**To be Major-Generals.*

Colonels:—

Hugh Stacey Osborne
James Lillyman Caldwell
George Carpenter
Alexander Caldwell
William Roome
John Luther Richardson
David Leighton
William Blackburn
Charles Deacon
James Welsh
William Brooks
Thomas Corsellis
John Nicholas Smith
Charles Farran
James Russell
Donald Macleod
Sir Joseph O'Halloran
Marlin White
Edward Boardman
George Wahab
David Courtney Kenny
Josiah Marshall
Richard Podmore
Robert Houstoun
James D. Sherwood
Arthur Molesworth
John Greenstreet
Robert Stevenson
Christopher Fagan
William Casement
William Croxton
James Rutherford Lumley
William Comyn
Sir George M. Cox, Bart.
Manasseh Lopez Pereira
Thomas Pollok
John Rose
William Munro
George Rees Kemp
Henry Roome
John Munro
John Cunningham

Charles Thos. Geo. Bishop
John Alex. Paul Macgregor
Alexander Limond
James David Greenhill
Jeffrey Prendergast
William Richards
Alexander Duncan
Thomas Whitehead
Robert James Latter.
Thomas Stewart
Jerry Francis Dyson
William Douglas Cleiland
Robert Patton
William Hill Perkins
John Doveton
Alexander Fair
David Foulis
Duncan M'Pherson
Clements Brown
William Farquhar
William Hopper
Sir Thomas Amburey
James Law Lushington
Benj. Wm. Dowden Sealy
William Charles Fraser
William Gilbert
James Salmond

Henry Clapton Barnard
William Cubitt
William Pasmore
Robert Stewart
Benjamin Blake
Robert Hawkes
John Mackenzie
George Hutchinson
George Proor Holland
Hugh Sibbald
Stephen Moody
John James Farrington
Henry Moberley
George Brooke
Frederick Henry Sandys
Thomas Lumsden
James Oram Clarkson
Thomas Croxton
George Joseph B. Johnston
Benj. R. Hitchens
Hugh Robertson Murray
James Richard Colnett
Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart.
Peter Johnston
Charles Snell
Charles Edward Davis
Richard Gardner
Alexander Mackintosh
Theophilus Bolton
Henry Francis Caley
Richard Baydon
Charles Rogers
George Arthur Kempland
William Henderson
Thomas Timbrell
Robert Butler
William Stokoe
Charles St. John Grant
James Malton
William Macleod
John Robson Wornum
Benjamin Ashe
James Steel
John Barclay

To be Majors.

Captains:—

William Ogilvie
George Washington Gibson
John Lawrie
James Cocke
Charles Andrews
Edward Pettingal
William Henry Foy
John Willis Watson
Henry Peach Kelghley
Robert Decher
John Brandon
John Cowlade
John Cameron
William Hough
Fred. George Lister

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Jan. 4.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

SUPERANNUATIONS, ETC.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.) begged leave to lay before the court, conformably with the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, a list of superannuations, allowances, and compensations, granted to certain servants of the East-India Company in England, under the 53d George III. cap. 155, sec. 93.

PENSION TO SIR J. CAMPBELL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is specially sum-

moned for the purpose of submitting for confirmation, the resolution of the general court of the 21st December, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of November 1836, granting to Sir John Campbell, late envoy from the Government of India to the court of Persia, a pension of £400 per annum, upon the grounds therein stated."

The resolution having been read—

The *Chairman* moved, "That this court do confirm the said resolution."

The *Deputy Chairman* (John Loch, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The court, then, on the question, adjourned.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 22, 1836.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 10	0 @ 15	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 10 @ 5 12
Bottles	100	12	0	— flat	5 11
Coals	B. md. 1, 2	—	1 3	— English, sq.	3 0
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 37	0	— 37 8	— flat	3 0
— Brasiers'	do. 37	8	— 38 0	Bolt	3 1
— Thick sheets	do. —	—	—	Sheet	5 4
— Old Gross	do. 37	0	— 37 4	Nails	8 8
Bolt	do. 37	4	— 37 10	Hoops	5 4
Tile	do. 36	0	— 36 12	Kentledge	1 9
Nails, assort.	do. 34	0	— 38 0	Lead, Pig	7 4
Peru Slab.	Ct. Rs. do. 37	8	— 38 8	unstamped	7 1
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	—	Millinery	5 D. to 25 D.
Copperas	do. 2	2	— 2 4	Shot, patent	bag 3 0
Cottons, chintz	pee. —	—	—	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 10
— Muslins, assort.	do. 1	0	— 12 8	Stationery	20 D. — 35 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor. 0	6	— 0 8	Steel, English.	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 4
Cutlery, fine	10 to 20 A. to P.C.	—	—	— Swedish	7 12
Glass	5 A. — 20 A.	—	—	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 18 8
Hardware	30 D. — 50 D.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 5 8
Hosiery, cotton	5 A. — 30 A.	—	—	— coarse and middling ..	1 3
Ditto, silk	15 to 37 D. to P.C.	—	—	Flannel fine	0 14

MADRAS, September 7, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	16 @ 17	0	Iron Hoops	candy 11 @ 11
Copper, Sheet	candy 287	—	290	— Nails	do. 110
— Bolt	do. 218	—	225	Lead, Pig	do. 42
— Old	do. 230	—	240	— Sheet	do. 38
Nails, assort.	do. 315	—	320	Millinery	P.C. — 20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	piece 4	—	5	Shot, patent	bag 3
— Ginghams	do. 2	—	3	Spelter	candy 40
— Longcloth, fine	do. 9	—	14	Stationery	15 D. — 20 D.
Cutlery, coarse	9 A. — 10 A.	—	—	Steel, English	candy 50
Glass and Earthenware	10 A. — 25 A.	—	—	— Swedish	do. 60
Hardware	10 A. — 15 A.	—	—	Tin Plates	box 16
Hosiery	15 A. — 20 A.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	10 A. — 15 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy 40	—	50	— coarse	10 A. — 21
— English bar	do. 26	—	—	Flannel, fine	10 to 12 Ans. pr yd.
— Flat and bolt	do. 26	—	—	Ditto, coarse	7 to 10 Ans. do.

BOMBAY, September 17, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 12	@ 13	0	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 53 @ 53
Bottles	doz. 1	—	1	— English	do. 40
Coals	ton 10	—	12	— Hoops	cwt. 7
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 68	—	—	— Nails	do. 14
— Thick sheets	do. 66	—	—	— Sheet	do. 7 8
— Plate bottoms	do. 56	—	57	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 43
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	—	— do. for nails	do. 43
— Longcloths	—	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 11 8
— Muslins	—	—	—	— Sheet	do. 11
— Other goods	—	—	—	Millinery	P.C. —
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100 ..	lb. 0.12½	—	2	Shot, patent	cwt. 10
Cutlery, table	P.C. —	—	—	Spelter	do. 9 8
Glass and Earthenware	20 D. — 35 D.	—	—	Stationery	20 D. —
Hardware	P.C. —	—	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 10
Hosiery, half hose	P.C. —	—	—	Tin Plates	box 19
				Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4
				— coarse	1 12
				Flannel, fine	1 8

CANTON, July 5, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3	@ 5	0	Smalts	pecul 30 @ 60
— Longcloths	do. 3	—	10	Steel, Swedish	tub 3 75
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. —	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1 — 1.30
— Cambrics, 48 yds	do. 5	—	9	— do. ex super	yd. 2.50 — 2.75
— Bandannoes	do. 2	—	2.30	— Camlets at Lintin	pee. 28
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 38	—	—	— Do. Dutch	do. 36
Iron, Bar	do. 14	—	—	— Long Hills	do. 8½
— Rod	do. 24	—	—	Tin, Straits	pecul 16
Lead, Pig	do. 5½	—	—	Tin Plates	box 7

SINGAPORE, August 20, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6 @ 7½	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble..	doz.	2½ @ 4
Bottles	100	3 — 3½	do. do Pollicat	doz.	1½ — 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul	33 34	Twist, 30 to 40	pecul	50 — 55
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	2	— 2½	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	scarce & wanted	
Imit. Irish	24	34-36 do. 2 — 2½	Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½ — 5
Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36 do. 4½	— 5	English	do.	3½ — 4
do. do.	36inedo. 5½	— 6	Nail, rod	do.	4 — 4½
do. do.	40-44 do. 4	— 6½	Lead, Pig	do.	5 — 5½
do. do.	44-54 do. 5	— 9	Sheet	do.	5 — 5½
54 do.			Shot, patent	bag	—
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	2 — 2½	Spelter	pecul	5 — 5½
9-8.	do.	2½ — 3	Steel, Swedish	do.	4½ — 4½
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	1½ — 2½	English	do.	—
Jaconet, 20	do.	2 — 2½	Woolleus, Long Ells	pes.	9 — 10
Lappets, 10	do.	1 — 1½	Camblets	do.	25 — 30
Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3 — 5	Ladies' cloth	yd.	1 — 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1836.—Extensive sales of Book Muslims, Lappets, Cambrics, Mulls, and Jacouets, of fine and middling qualities, have been made, the two last named at a slight improvement, the others at unaltered rates. Longcloths, Madapolams, and Coarse Jacouets are heavy of sale. In Printed Goods there has been some demand for Bengal Stripes, and single Coloured Chintzes, with rather an advance in prices; other kinds neglected. Ginghams, of good patterns, are scarce, and sales in consequence very trifling.—The sales of White Yarn, during the week, have been made at rather better rates, and a further improvement may be expected. For Coloured Yarn, particularly Orange, there has been more demand, at prices looking up.—The Woollen Market flat.—Several of your quotations for Metals are altered in consequence of transactions reported from the Bazaar: there has been some demand for Sheet Copper on account of Government for carriage, but the prices offered being under the Bazaar value, no sales we believe have been made.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Sept. 7, 1836.—The Market is now abundantly supplied with almost every description of Europe Articles, and our prices barely supported.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1836.—Piece Goods continue in fair demand.

Singapore, Sept. 15, 1836.—The Market for Cotton Piece Goods is now rather heavily supplied with most descriptions, but as prices continue high in England, and the demand for the next three months expected to be good, holders are firm at present favourable prices.—The Importations of Mule Twist during the week amount to about 146 bales of Grey, and 20 of coloured, which, in addition to previous supplies, render stocks rather heavy. The Bugis prahus are now beginning to arrive, and the demand for Twist is improving.—The importations of Woollens by the late arrivals have been very moderate, owing to which, higher prices than prevailed last season are demanded.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 25, 1836.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First or old 5 per cent. Loan,		
1st class,	Prem. 0 12	0 8
Second 5 per cent. according		
to Nos. Prem. 1 0 a 12	0 12	a 4 4
Third 5 per cent.	4 4	3 12
4 per cent. old	Disc. 0 9	0 12
5 per cent. transfer Loan		
1835-36	Prem. 13 8	13 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Beng. (Sa. Rs. 10,000) Pm. Sa. Rs. 6,150 a	6,050
Union Bank. (Co. Rs. 2,700), ..	700 a 600

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 0½d.; to sell, 2s. 1¼d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, Sept. 7, 1836.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—3 prem.—2 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2½ disc.
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—2½ disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1836.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107.4 to 107.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102.4 to 102.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 107.12 to 108 per do.
Ditto of 1825-26, 106.12 to 111.8 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 111.12 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.12 to 106.14 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, 99.12 to 100 Company's Rs.

Singapore, Sept. 15, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. dollar.
On Bengal, gov. bills, none.

Canton, July 5, 1836.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 9½d. per Sp. D.
E. I. Co.'s Agents for advances on consignments, 4s. 8d.
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 30 days 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 218 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto, 220 to 222 ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3½ to 4 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, January 24, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl Shells, China				£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.		cwt.	3 10 0	@	5 0 0			
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2 9 0	2 13 0	Nankeens	piece	100	0 2 9	—	0 6 6		
— Samarang	cwt.	2 6 0	2 7 0	Rattans	100	0 12 6	—	0 15 0			
— Cheribon	cwt.	3 0 0	3 8 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	100	0 15 6	—	0 16 6		
— Sumatra	cwt.	2 0 0	2 4 0	— Patna	cwt.	100	0 10 0	—	0 12 0		
— Ceylon	cwt.	2 8 0	2 11 0	— Java	cwt.	100	3 0 0	—	8 0 0		
— Mocha	cwt.	2 14 0	5 0 0	Safflower	cwt.	100	7 0 0	—	8 6 0		
Cotton, Surat	lb	0 0 4	0 0 7 1/2	Sago	cwt.	100	11 0 0	—	18 0 0		
— Madras	lb	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 7 1/2	— Pearl	cwt.	100	25 0 0	—	27 6 0		
— Bengal	lb	0 0 4	0 0 5 1/2	Saltpetre	cwt.	100	0 15 0	—	1 2 0		
— Bourbon	none	—	—	Silk, Company's Bengal	lb	100	1 4 0	—	1 7 0		
Drugs & for Dyeing.				— Novl	—	—	0 16 0	—	1 0 0		
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	12 0 0	92 0 0	— China Tatlee	—	—	0 5 6	—	0 9 8		
Aniseeds, Star	cwt.	3 0 0	3 8 0	— Bengal Privilege	—	—	0 1 0	—	0 1 7		
Borax, Refined	cwt.	3 3 0	—	— Taysam	—	—	0 3 0	—	0 8 0		
— Unrefined	cwt.	3 14 0	—	— Cloves	—	—	0 4 4	—	0 6 5		
Camphire, in chests	cwt.	9 15 0	—	— Mace	—	—	1 2 0	—	2 2 0		
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0 2 6	0 3 6	— Nutmegs	cwt.	100	0 0 31	—	0 0 4 1/2		
— Ceylon	lb	0 1 4	0 1 6	— Pepper, Black	lb	100	0 1 0	—	0 1 9		
Cassia Huds	cwt.	3 6 0	3 10 0	— White	—	—	1 4 0	—	1 13 0		
— Lignea	cwt.	2 16 0	3 2 0	Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	100	1 0 0	—	1 12 0		
Castor Oil	lb	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 9	— Siam and China	cwt.	100	2 10 0	—	2 16 6		
China Root	cwt.	17 0 0	18 0 0	— Mauritius (duty paid)	—	—	1 1 0	—	1 12 0		
Cubebes	cwt.	2 19 0	3 1 0	— Manila and Java	—	—	—	—	—		
Dragon's Blood	cwt.	10 0 0	25 0 0	Tea, Bohea	—	—	—	—	—		
Gum Ammoniac, drop	—	—	—	— Congou	—	—	—	—	—		
— Arabic	cwt.	2 15 0	4 8 0	— Souchoing	—	—	—	—	—		
— Asafoetida	cwt.	1 10 0	4 15 0	— Caper	—	—	—	—	—		
— Benjamin, 3d Sort	cwt.	3 10 0	10 0 0	— Camplol	—	—	—	—	—		
— Animi	cwt.	4 10 0	8 8 0	— Tbankay	—	—	—	—	—		
— Gambogium	cwt.	5 0 0	17 0 0	— Pekoe, (Orange, &c.)	—	—	—	—	—		
— Myrrh	cwt.	4 10 0	15 0 0	— Hyson Skin	—	—	—	—	—		
— Olibanum	cwt.	0 10 0	2 18 0	— Hyson	—	—	—	—	—		
Kino	cwt.	12 0 0	—	— Young Hyson	—	—	—	—	—		
Lac Lake	lb	0 4 0	—	— Gunpowder, Imperial	—	—	—	—	—		
— Dye	cwt.	0 3 3	0 4 0	— Tin, Banca	cwt.	100	1 2 0	—	1 18 0		
— Shell	cwt.	5 5 0	8 8 0	— Tortolleshell	lb	100	0 4 6	—	8 0 0		
— Stick	cwt.	0 2 0	0 3 0	— Vermilion	lb	100	0 4 6	—	8 10 0		
Musk, China	oz.	0 10 0	1 13 6	— Wax	cwt.	8 0 0	—	8 10 0	0 0 0		
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0 8 0	0 8 6	— Wood, Saunders Red	ton	9 0 0	—	10 0 0	0 0 0		
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0 0 0	0 9 6	— Ebony	—	18 0 0	—	20 0 0	0 0 0		
— Cinamon	cwt.	0 4 0	0 9 6	— Sapan	—	8 10 0	—	15 0 0	0 0 0		
— Cocoa-nut	cwt.	1 14 6	—	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.							
— Cajaputa	oz.	0 0 5	0 0 6	Cedar Wood	foot	0 0 6	—	0 0 7			
— Mace	cwt.	0 0 2	0 0 3	Oil, Fish	ton	43 0 0	—	46 0 0			
— Nutmegs	cwt.	0 1 2	0 1 5	Whalebone	ton	160 0 0	—	170 0 0			
Opium	none	—	—	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—	—	—			
Rhubarb	cwt.	0 2 6	0 3 6	— Best	lb	0 2 6	—	0 3 2			
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3 6 0	3 7 0	— Inferior	—	0 1 6	—	0 2 7			
Senna	lb	0 0 3	0 1 2	— V. D. Landl, viz.	—	—	—	—			
Turneric, Java	cwt.	0 12 0	0 14 0	— Best	—	0 2 3	—	0 2 6			
— Bengal	lb	0 18 0	1 1 0	— Inferior	—	0 1 0	—	0 2 3			
— China	lb	1 7 0	1 10 0	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.							
Galls, In Sorts	none	—	—	Aloes	cwt.	1 10 6	—	1 14 0			
— Blue	—	—	—	Ostrich Feathers, und	—	—	—	—			
Hides, Buffalo	lb	0 0 3	0 0 4	Gum Arabic	cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 10 0			
— Ox and Cow	—	0 0 3	0 0 4	Hides, Dry	lb	0 0 4 1/2	—	0 0 6 1/2			
Indigo, Blue and Violet	—	—	—	— Salted	—	0 0 31	—	0 0 5			
— Ex. fine Bl. and Violet	—	—	—	Oil, Palm	cwt.	1 15 0	—	—			
— Purple and Violet	—	—	—	Raisins	—	—	—	—			
— Fine Violet	—	—	—	Wax	—	7 10 0	—	9 0 0			
— Mid. to good Violet	—	—	—	— Wine, Capd, Mad, best	pipe	15 0 0	—	18 0 0			
— Violet and Copper	—	—	—	— Do. 2d & 3d quality	—	12 0 0	—	14 0 0			
— Copper	—	—	—	— Wood, Teak	load	9 5 0	—	10 0 0			
— Consuming, mid. to fine	—	—	—	— Wood	lb.	0 1 0	—	0 3 0			
— Do. ord. and low	—	—	—								
— Do. very low	—	—	—								
— Madras, mid. to good	—	—	—								
— Oude, ord.	—	—	—								

PRICES OF SHARES, January 27, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India.....(Stock).....	£. 116	— p. cent.	£. 498,667	£. —	£. —	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	56	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	90	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	8 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	100½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock).....	105½	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	36	—	10,000	100	28½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	58	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	14	—	10,000	100	17	—
South African Bank.....	1 dis.	—	—	—	6	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, January 24, 1837.

Sugar.—In the early and middle part of last week there was but little business done in the West-India Market, and prices gave way, but towards the close there was rather a better demand at the decline. The stock of West India sugars is now 24,143 bbls. and trs. being 4,494 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius is now 23,941 bags, which is 20,405 less than last year. The prices of Mauritius continue on the decline, and the demand by private contract has only been to a moderate extent. In the absence of public sales of Bengal there has been but a limited demand by private contract, although there are sellers at a further reduction in prices; arrivals admissible for home consumption at the 24s. duty may be looked for early in May; for Siam the buyers have been compelled to pay prices nearly equal to those which they have been asking of late; Manila have not been even enquired after, although there are sellers on easier terms; of Java the market continues to be without a supply.

Coffee.—The middling grocery descriptions of Brazilian plantation continue to be much in demand, more particularly the best qualities, of which the supply at market is still short. The price of East India sorts, admissible for consumption at the low rate of duty, have been steady, but the request has been only for limited parcels. In Mocha but few transactions have taken place privately, but the buyers have been compelled to pay full prices.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the January public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 17th inst., and closed this day.

"The quantity declared for sale was 5,135 chests, which presented the following assortment:—300

chests fine shipping qualities; 1,600 middling to good do.; 1,000 ordinary shipping and fine consuming qualities; 800 ordinary to middling consumers; 470 ordinary, very low sorts and dust; 146 Kurpah; 63 Madras; 2 Manila; 249 Oude. During the progress of the sales, 333 chests were withdrawn. The sale began without spirit, and proprietors who seemed unwilling to submit to lower prices than those of October, bought in a considerable proportion of the marks which passed the first day; the part however which was sold, was at a reduction of 3d to 4d. on all undecided, defective, and mixed goods, whilst the small proportion of good and fine brought last sales' prices to 3d. advance: there has been a good competition for these sorts throughout the sale, both for export and home trade. As the sale proceeded, buyers came forward more freely, and in many instances the rates paid were fully equal to the average of the last sale; that was chiefly the case in the marks where the buying in system was the least used. All the low descriptions, which are classed as Oudes have gone off very heavily, at a decline of 6d. to 8d.; which may be accounted for, by their relative value having been kept too high of late, and the home consumers finding their account in using better descriptions. The Madras and Kurpah in the sale were in general of very ordinary quality, chiefly mixed and very objectionable, they sold heavily at a decline of 3d. to 4d. on the prices of last sale. The quantity bought in is about 1400 chests."

Lac Dac.—The market for this article is steady. **Cotton.**—The large sales have made the market dull, but the prices of East-Indian remain firm.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from December 27, 1836, to January 25, 1837.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
28	—	88 1/8	Shut.	96 3/4	Shut.	14 3/4	Shut.	89 1/8	10 11p	18 21p
29	—	88 1/8	—	96 1/8	—	14 3/4	—	89 1/8	—	20 22p
30	—	88 1/8	—	96 1/8	—	—	—	89 1/8	11 14p	22 25p
31	209	88 3/8	—	97 1/8	—	—	—	89 1/8	12 15p	24 26p
Jan.										
2	209	88 1/8	—	97 1/8	—	—	—	89 1/8	14 16p	26 28p
3	209 1/2	89 1/8	—	97 3/8	—	14 1/2	15	89 1/8	14 16p	26 28p
4	209	88 1/8	—	97 1/8	—	—	—	89 1/8	13 16p	26 28p
5	—	88 1/8	—	97 1/8	—	—	—	89 1/8	12 14p	21 27p
6	209	88 1/8	88 1/8	97 1/8	96 1/8	14 3/4	254 1/4	89 1/8	12 16p	20 22p
7	210	89 1/8	88 1/8	97 3/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	—	90 1/8	10 12p	20 22p
9	210	89 1/8	89 1/8	97 3/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	—	90 1/8	11 14p	21 24p
10	210 1/2	89 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	—	90 1/8	12 14p	23 25p
11	—	89 1/8	88 1/8	97 3/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	—	90 1/8	12 14p	23 25p
12	210	89 1/8	88 1/8	97 3/8	96 1/8	15 1/8	255 1/2	90 1/8	14p	22 25p
13	209 1/2	89 1/8	89 1/8	97 3/8	97 1/8	—	255 1/2	89 1/8	12 14p	22 24p
14	—	90 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	—	89 1/8	12 14p	21 24p
16	210	89 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	—	89 1/8	10 13p	18 21p
17	209 1/2	89 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	97 1/8	15 1/8	255 1/2	89 1/8	10 13p	18 20p
18	210 210 1/2	90 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	15 1/8	256 1/8	89 1/8	11 15p	19 23p
19	—	91 1/8	90 1/8	99 1/8	98 1/8	15 1/8	260 2	90 1/8	17 20p	23 26p
20	210	90 1/8	90 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	15 1/8	260 1/2	90 1/8	21 23p	25 27p
21	208	90 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	14 1/8	259 60	89 1/8	21 23p	26 28p
23	206 1/2	90 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	97 1/8	14 1/8	—	89 1/8	20 22p	25 27p
24	205 1/2	90 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	97 1/8	14 1/8	258	89 1/8	19 20p	24 26p
25	204 1/2	90 1/8	89 1/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	14 1/8	—	89 1/8	17 20p	20 25p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

The following is as copious a digest as we can afford space for of the proceedings, important in several points of view, on the trial of the three Sravugees, on charges connected with the outrages perpetrated at Jeypoor, on the 4th June 1835.

The trial commenced on the 30th June 1836, at Natanee-ka-bagh, near the city of Jeypoor. The members of the court were:—1. Thakoor Prithsee Singh, of Toruree, Khungarot; 2. Thakoor Madhoo Singh, of Mundhawa, in Shekhawatee, Shekhawut; 3. Thakoor Bukhtawur Singh, son of Soomer Singh, Thakoor of Puchewur, Khungarot; 4. Hindoo Muljee, vakeel of Bikaner, of the Jain faith, tribe Oswal; 5. Sirdar Muljee Poorohit, vakeel of Jesulmer, Bramin. Lieut.-Col. Spiers, P. A. and Capt. Thoresby, P. A. were present.

On the prisoners, Deewan Umur Chund, Siyu Lal Sahoo and Manik Chund Bhaosa, being brought into court, the warrant constituting the court was read aloud. The following is a translation of the warrant:

"Pursuant to instructions proceeding from the Governor-general of India in Council, Thakoor Prithsee Singh, Thakoor Madhoo Singh; Bukhtawur Singh, son of Soomer Singh, Thakoor of Puchewur; and Hindoo Muljee, vakeels of Bikaner and Jesulmer, are appointed by Lieut.-col. Alves, agent to the Governor-general and the Jeypoor government, conjointly, members of a court convened to inquire into matters connected with the treachery manifested, and the atrocious acts perpetrated, at Jeypoor, on the 4th of June, 1835; and to sentence, according to their several degrees of guilt, all such persons as shall be convicted before it of having been implicated in any way whatsoever with reference to the aforesaid occurrences. You are commanded and exhorted to investigate and decide according to the dictates of truth and justice."

(The original has the seal of the Raj, and the counter-signature of Lieut.-col. Alves, A.G.G.)

An address to the members of the court was read and entered in the minutes, as follows:—

"The court has been convened, pursuant to instructions emanating from the Governor-general of India in Council, for the performance of duties of an arduous and important nature; and in entrusting you with the discharge of which, the British and Jeypoor Governments expect that you will

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22. No. 87.

spare yourselves no expense of labour and attention, but use every exertion practicable, to acquire a thorough and efficient knowledge of the whole of the evidence, documentary and oral, criminatory and exculpatory, which shall be adduced before you, with respect to each of the prisoners brought forward for trial; and to appreciate the several portions of it at their true and just value, according to the best of your judgment and belief. In cases wherein you may decide upon the guilt of the accused, it will also be your duty to award such penalties as you shall judge to be commensurate with the extent and nature of each conviction. You are particularly and earnestly enjoined not to allow your minds to be biassed in any way by the condition or circumstances of any of the parties connected with the approaching trials; but to judge fairly and impartially, and with reference only to the peculiar charge or charges preferred against each individual; bearing in mind that, though it is of great importance that none of those really guilty of instigating or participating in the atrocious plot which originated and prompted the detestable acts of violence and bloodshed committed in the city of Jeypoor, on the 4th of June 1835, should escape the punishment due to their crimes, yet that it is essentially requisite to guard against the condemnation of persons, who may be innocent, on insufficient grounds. The proceedings of this court will be submitted to the British Government; besides which, no doubt, care will be taken to disseminate a correct knowledge of them throughout Rajwara and other countries, whereby thousands will be enabled to learn how you have discharged the high trust reposed in you.

"(Signed) C. THORNSBY, P. A."

The charges against the prisoners are read.

Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, Siyu Lal Sahoo Sravugee, and Manick Chund Bhaosa Sravugee, arraigned on the following several charges:—

Charges against Deewan Umur Chund.

1st. Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, charged with having, in concert with Siyu Lal Sahoo and others, conspired and plotted to subvert, by violent means, the existing administration of Jeypoor; and in furtherance of that object, instigated and employed a man named Futih Singh, *alias* Futih Dom, to assault with his sword, at the Surdkee Deorhee, on the morning of the 4th June 1835, one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British agency, then at Jeypoor, as they were quitting the palace, after having been present at a

(T)

Durbar held therein, which assault was actually made by the said Futih, who severely wounded Major Alves, agent to the Governor-general of India.

2d. Having instigated and employed the same man to attack with his sword one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British agency, then at Juepoor, on the 4th June 1835, with the further criminal intent to cause or promote a sanguinary conflict and riot in the city of Juepoor, which assault, followed by a tumult and the shedding of blood, did actually take place.

Charges against Sivu Lal Sahoo.

1st. Sivu Lal Sahoo Sravugee, charged with having conspired and plotted to subvert, by violent means, the existing administration of Juepoor; in furtherance of which he instigated and employed a soldier named Hidayut Khan, or the said Hidayut Khan with another or others, to join in and promote a sanguinary affray and riot, which was to originate in an assault to be made by a dependent of Deewan Umur Chund, at the Doorhee of the palace, on the morning of the 4th June 1835.

2d. Having instigated and employed the same to join in and further a scheme to produce or commence a sanguinary conflict and riot in the city of Juepoor, on the 4th June 1835, in consequence of which, the said Hidayut Khan did actually take an active part in the violent proceedings of the aforesaid day, including the perpetration of murders and the infliction of wounds.

Charges against Manik Chund Bhaosa.

Manik Chund Bhaosa Sravugee, charged with having, at the instigation of Deewan Umur Chund Sravugee, or of Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal Sahoo, or of the aforesaid individuals and others, incited and urged one Futih Singh, alias Futih Dom, in the night intervening between the 3d and 4th of June 1835, to assault with his sword one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British agency, then at Juepoor, as they quitted the palace, after a Durbar held therein on the 4th June 1835.

The first proceeding was to verify, by the oral declarations of the witnesses, certain depositions made before the Raj authorities in July 1835 (shortly after the transaction), relative to what passed at a meeting of Sravugees in the Chatsoo Mundur (or temple), which did not form a distinct charge against the prisoners, but was exhibited "because there is an apparent connection between the resolution then avowed to have been formed, and what did in reality take place."

One of these deponents, a Brahmin, who went to the temple out of curiosity (the prisoners being Jains, the mundur a Jain temple), declared that forty or fifty Sravu-

gees were assembled there; that it was in March 1835, "the day when a mob assaulted Tun Sagur Juti, outside one of the gateways of the city, and threw dust and sand at him;" that he observed two of the prisoners among them; that there was a consultation, and Umur Chund spoke of what had happened to Tun Sagurjee as a great injury to them all, and asked what should be done? that Sivu Lal mentioned that there had been a letter (note) from Sungheerjee (Jotha Ram), which was read in a low tone, and contained the words, "Do something that shall be long had in remembrance;" that Umur Chund and others then went before the Thakoorjee and made a vow, that "although their lives should be sacrificed, they would execute their purpose;" that Sivu Lal remarked that "some plan must be devised for shaking the authority of the Rawuljee; that Umur Chund observed that they could make up a sum of half a lac or a lac of rupees, for the purpose of promoting the downfall of the Rawul, upon which Sivu Lal remarked that "they should turn their designs towards the Ferungees, instead of conspiring directly against the Rawuljee, as that was the surest way of procuring the removal of the latter;" and that they pledged themselves to secrecy.

Another deponent, also a Brahmin, gives the following additional particulars. He states that whilst Umur Chund and the others were in consultation, the former said, "Shall we cause the Rawul to be killed?" to which Sivu Lal replied, "If he be put to death he will not know that he receives a just retribution for his acts;" and he advised that an assault should be made upon one or more of the Sahib Log, so that wounds but not death may ensue, which would embitter the Rawul's future days; that the other three (Umur Chund, Gyanjee, and Rajoo Lal) approved of this suggestion, and it was agreed that each should endeavour to find a man "to use his sword;" the deponent added that he dared not divulge this.

The prisoners Umur Chund and Sivu Lal declared that these statements were false, and that they were not at the Chatsoo Mundur on the night mentioned.

The deposition of Futih Singh on the 8th June 1835 (four days after the affray), was then read, which set forth that he was a Toowur Rajpoot, and had been employed by Deewan Umur Chund in the police, but had been discharged; that about twenty or twenty-five days before he had come to Jeypoor, the Deewan told him he was not discharged, and ordered him to keep guard, with three others, in the mundur (temple), where the *Shastras* was read every evening, and the Sravugees attended to hear them; that on the night preceding the outrage, Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, and others, were in the

temple, and speaking of attacking the Ferungees, and when it wanted four *ghurries* of midnight, Manik Chund and Koonj Lal came to him, as they said, on the part of the person who held this conversation, and asked whether he was a man, telling him that next day there would be a durbar, and the Sahib Log would be there; that, when they came out into the Deorhee on their return, he was to fall upon them with his sword, and wound them more or less, whereby he would become famous, and his stipend should be doubled; and that, at their bidding, he went to the Deorhee and attacked the Sahib with his sword.

The depositions of Hidayut Khan Pathan and Shunkur, Brahmin (made likewise in June 1835), were then read. The former deposed that he was a sipahee in the battalion of Juhangeer Khan, and had been stationed for the last eight years at the house of Sivu Lal; that ten days before the disturbance, Sivu Lal told him that there was to be a durbar, at which Rawuljee and the Ferungee would be present, and that Rawuljee would receive an honorary dress, and that after the durbar a servant of Deewan Umur Chund would attack the Rawul or the Ferungee, when he (Hidayut Khan) must also do his best; that Sivu Lal added, "We are the masters of the Rawul or the Ferungee, when he (Hidayut Khan) they will pass away like a hot wind; they came to the Bagh (alluding to the Majee-ka Bagh or Residency) before, and went away again; what injury did we then suffer? You will not be hurt by doing as you are bid;" that on being talked to in this way, he agreed to the proposition; that, on the morning of the 4th, Sivu Lal set off for the palace, but, before starting, he told deponent to remain where he was for the present, and follow when the disturbance began; that, about two hours after, deponent heard a noise, and was told that swords had been used, and either the Rawul or the Ferungee had been killed: deponent and Phool Khan immediately ran to the Tripolya. A gentleman upon an elephant was at that time going along as fast as the animal could move, and people were exclaiming, "Swords have been at work in the palace, and it is ordered that this person (the Sahib) shall not be permitted to get away." Deponent went on with the elephant, throwing stones; he also gave the elephant a wound in the leg with his sword, which broke; the crowd went on until the Sahib got into Ram Nath Poorlit's temple: when this was stormed and broken into by the mob, deponent also went in, and stood near a small flight of steps close to the room in which Mr. Blake had sought refuge; that the walls of the chamber were opened, and that Mr. Blake and a chuprassee were killed with spears and swords; that he afterwards went to Sivu Lal's house, washed his clothes, which were

bloody, in consequence of the wounded chuprassee who was with Mr. Blake having clung to him for protection, and went to the quarters of Capt. Julungeer Khan; and that Sivu Lal then sent Meer Khan to desire him to go to his home for four days.

This was deposed before the city authorities. On the 9th June he was examined before Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, when he stated:—"Eleven days prior to the attack, Sivu Lal told me a disturbance would take place shortly at the Deorhee, and desired me to join the sipahee appointed by Deewan Umur Chund, in fomenting the tumult. Sivu Lal was at the Deorhee when the attack was made upon Major Alves, and Mohunjee, the brother of Sivu Lal, was at his own house; he sent me off to the Deorhee to bring tidings of what had taken place. Sivu Lal sent a message to Mohunjee that a conflict with swords had taken place between the Rawul and the English gentlemen: when I reached the Deorhee, the attack was over, and Mr. Blake upon his elephant was proceeding through the bazaar; the people fired matchlocks, threw spears and stones at him and the elephant, and attacked him with their swords. I wounded the elephant in the leg, and the blow broke my sword: I then went to the Hurreetconee, a distance of an hundred paces from the Tripolya. I afterwards went to Sivu Lal's house, and thence to Mohunjee, to tell him that the gentleman had been killed. Mohunjee sent me back to ascertain the fact, and I went to the mundur and saw Mr. Blake dead, and went back to tell Mohunjee, who sent me to Sivu Lal, with whom he returned to his house. I joined the mob by direction of Sivu Lal, and wounded the elephant by his direction." Upon this deposition he was interrogated, in respect to some inconsistencies between the two accounts, when the witness declared that this last was the true one, and that he had been confused when examined by the Raj authorities. He was afterwards interrogated as to some money (gold mohurs) in his possession, (referred to in the deposition of Shunkur,) of which he had given no account in his previous depositions; when he stated that the money had been given to him at different times by Sivu Lal, who had promised him 300 Rs. when the business should be completed, and which should be paid to his relations if his life became forfeited.

The deposition of Shunkur was merely to the effect that he saw thousands of persons about the mundur on the 4th June 1835; that from a roof near it, he saw Mr. Blake in a room of the mundur; that the populace broke the wall, offered him assurances of safety to induce him to come forth, then fell upon him and killed him; that Hidayut Khan took the Sahib's bat-

blind, and deponent mentioned this to Capt. Nuwul Singh; and that in a conversation deponent had with Hidayut Khan, the latter produced nine gold mohurs, and said they had been given him by Sivu Lal.

Thus ended the first day. On the second day (July 1), Futih Singh, who assaulted Major Alves, was examined. He confessed having done so, and after giving a long detail of his history, detailed the occurrences on the 4th June 1835, all agreeing in substance with his deposition, which he confirmed. He added that he had attacked the Burra Sahib merely because he happened to be nearest to him, without being aware of his rank.

Hidayut Khan (who was then under sentence of death, as a participator in the murder of Mr. Blake and his chuprassee, but had been respited because he had made partial confessions, and had promised to tell all he knew,) was examined, when being told to relate what occurred on the morning of the 4th June 1835, he said that there was a disturbance in the city on that day, and on hearing of it, he ran out of Sivu Lal's house, to see what was the matter. Saw a gentleman going through the street upon an elephant, and in consequence of the general exclamations of the people, drew his sword and cut the elephant in the hind leg. Afterwards went home, and knows nothing more of what took place. Was not told by Sivu Lal or any one else, to join in a disturbance that was expected to occur: never received gold mohurs or a promise of money from Sivu Lal. His former depositions, in the city and at the Residency, are untrue in a great measure; they were made in conformity with instructions given to him in the city, after he was taken up. The depositions are read over to him, but he still persists in his assertion.

Shunkur Brahmin, Khuwas, is called into court in his presence. The latter deposes, that he saw Hidayut Khan in the Poorohit's mundur on the morning of the 4th June, and was witness to his stripping Mr. Blake's hat or cap of a gold or silver band, which he took away with him. That some days afterwards, being desired by Capt. Nuwul Singh to visit Hidayut Khan, and obtain information from him, if possible, respecting his motive for having acted in the way he had done, witness, who had known Hidayut Khan for a considerable period, went to him, and after some conversation, received from him, to take care of, nine gold mohurs, which Hidayut Khan said Sivu Lal Sahoo had given to him, and which he had secreted by fastening them between his legs. The former deposition of witness is read over, and he declares solemnly that it contains the truth. Hidayut Khan now acknowledged that he was in possession of nine

gold mohurs, and had given them to Shunkur, but declares they were his own property, and had not been given to him by any one. Cannot account for the way he became in possession of them.

The examination of Umur Chund Deewan, taken on the 9th June 1835, before Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, was then read; it is to the following effect:—Futih Singh obtained service in my Ilaga through Gopal Singh, who, with Futih Singh and two others, was a servant of the state. There are two Amils in Madhoopoor, one Roop Chund, the other Umur Chund, of the tribe Sravugge; the latter is in my Ilaga, the former in Sunghee Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund's Ilaga: the above-named Amils discharged them. The four men came to me here from Madhoopoor, but the precise day I do not recollect. Gopal Singh alone came to me, and said that he had been removed from service, and begged my interest to get them into employment again; and asked me to write to the Amils with that view. I told them I would ask the Rawul to write in their behalf to that effect, as their reappointment rested with him. Gopal Singh and the rest of them put up in my mundur, where Rehroo Gardener also lives; they came sometimes to my house, and when I went out they sometimes accompanied me. I do not know whether they kept guard at night in the mundur, but my servant paid them all up to the 1st June. Futih Singh was in the mundur the evening previous to his attack upon Major Alves, and I have placed Gopal Singh in confinement, because Futih Singh who has done this evil was entertained through him: the names of the four persons are Futih Singh, Gopal Singh, Rutun Singh, and Ram Singh. The two last named are at the present time also staying with me.

"Q. Futih Singh states that Sivu Lal, yourself, Gyan Chund Buguro, and Rajoo Lal Chunduree, having consulted together, sent to him, and that the messenger told him to cut down the Sahib in the morning when a durbar would be held; what have you to state on this head?

"A. I sent no one to Futih Singh, and I am ignorant of all that he alludes to in the matter."

He further answered that Futih Singh performed service with him; that he was not at the mundur on the evening when Futih Singh represents the two men to have come to him (the Deewan), and that he is not acquainted with Koonj Lal and Manik Chund.

The following note, with the handwriting of Jotha Ram on its front, found amongst the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, was then read:

"Accept my salutation!—Your letter, and that of Budarunjee (Roopa) reached me, and I have read the contents. I have

settled every thing in Calcutta—now do you act according to what you have devised there [where you are, or at Juepoor]. You have deliberated much, but as yet have done nothing. From the execution of your design, we shall obtain the highest benefit. He [there is good reason to believe the Rawul is alluded to] has been the sole cause of our ruin. You have discernment, and there is no occasion to say more. Sreejee knows all. I have apprised the Budarunjee: get whatever you want from her. Date the present hour."

A statement, bearing the signature of four witnesses, testifies that, upon examining a bag of papers belonging to Umur Chund, on the 10th September 1835 (which contained some sheets, on which was written, "the account of wages of Manik Chund, servant of Deewan Umur Chund"), the above note was found, bearing the following words, recognized as in the hand-writing of Jotha Ram: "*Kam kur lergeeo, dheel mut kejegeo*," i. e. "Perform the work, and be not negligent," written above the rest of the writing.

Seeta Meenee, a poor woman, who lives by grinding corn for the bazaars, confirmed her deposition made at the Residency in 1835, which stated that the bag of papers had been placed in her house whilst she was absent, by Domance, the kotharee (steward) of the Deewan, about the period when the latter was confined, telling her children that he would take it away on some future day.

Kalee Ugurwala, an inhabitant of Jeypoor, proved that Seeta's little girl told him that there were papers in her house, and he, suspecting them to belong to the Sircar, communicated the fact to the Raj, and they were seized.

Moonna Lal, Sravugee, and other witnesses who signed the certificate, proved the examination of the papers, and that the note was amongst them: the latter fact was obtained after a good deal of shuffling and evasion on the part of some of the witnesses.

The hand-writing of Jotha Ram (which is peculiar and strongly marked) was identified.

A note of examination of Umur Chund, at the British Residency, in the presence of Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, and Lieut. Conolly, on the 15th September 1835, was read; in which the Deewan denied all knowledge of the letter, admitting that the hand-writing at the top was like Jotha Ram's hand, but would not say that it was his. Being asked how he could account for the letter being among his papers, the Deewan said he had heard that some time back the Rawul's hurkarus, posted in the ghat, had intercepted several letters written by Jotha Ram; that this might be one of them; and that some

enemy might have put it among his papers. Being asked to whom it was likely that such a letter would be addressed, he answered that he could not say. When asked how long it was since Manik Chund had left his service, the Deewan said he could not tell without examining his papers.

The prisoner, Umur Chund, now observed to the court, that he had not positively declared the document to be a note of Jotha Ram.

A letter, attributed to Gyan Chund, son of Umur Chund, to Jotha Ram, found amongst the papers of Hookum Chund, at Agra, was read as follows:—

"Peruse the following intelligence: all the things you wrote for I have forwarded. The Majee has said from the interior, through Kesur (a female attendant), 'what benefit will result from bringing matters to a termination when *Ma** shall be no more? My language is of the same tenor, and my determination is as strong as formerly; therefore, make your arrangements with the Sudur (British Government) speedily, for our antagonist (the Rawul) is acquiring strength.'

"All the Nugus here, the battalions, Hunwunt Singh and Bhart Singhjee, and these, likewise, who were with us before, have been engaged to fidelity in our cause through Bhuttacharjee (Daya Ram) Mubharaj. Ten thousand rupees will be required for expenses, as I told you before; write what your pleasure is in this matter.

"It was settled with Majee Sahib, that we should, without fail, seize the adversary (Rawul), and put him to death; but the Majee says, 'if Babujee (Jotha Ram) has arranged with the Sudur, let him write me truly to that effect.' If, therefore, you have accomplished this object, write the fact in few words, that we may communicate the information (to the Majee) and convey the Budarun from the garden into the interior. On the foregoing subject, your honour wrote† formerly to Dadajee (my father), telling him that the arrangement was effected, and giving him encouragement and confidence, and he sent the paper for the perusal of the Deelan (Majee), who derived consolation and assurance therefrom.

"After destroying the adversary, answer may be made, that the order was given by our chief authority, therefore it was obeyed.

"To the English it will be appropriate to say, 'You do what you are ordered by your Government, and we also are servants.'

"There will be no expenditure of our

* Roops, termed *Ma* in former letters written in the palace; or it may be "when I shall be no more."

† That allusion is here made to the identical paper superscribed by the ex-minister, found amongst the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, in the house of a Meenee woman, is an obvious conjecture.

money until the business is completed, therefore our cash will not be wanted.

"You sent a verbal message by Sewajee, that you are ready to join in any pecuniary outlay, with reference to Calcutta, or even to England; but you do not understand how to make an advantageous compromise:—lakhs of rupees are lying here abroad; surely the obtaining the favour of the Ferungee, in order to recover these sums, would be a profitable transaction: the adversary has included all this money in the account for hoodies—in liquidation of the amount of tribute due to the British Government.)

"It is my (or our) advice that we destroy all those who have combined against us; but whatever you may recommend, with reference to the Sudur, shall be represented to the Majee—your reply, comprised in a written note, will obtain attention and respect."

On the third day (July 2d), the *ishar* of Futih Singh, on the 9th June 1835, before Captains Thoresby and Ludlow, proving that when he was on watch on the 3d June, Koonj Lal and Manik Chund came to him, to tell him to wound the Sahib next day, was read and confirmed.

A letter of Manik Chund* was produced, dated from Ulwur, 13th June 1835, addressed to Chunder Deep Chund, his father-in-law, and Churun Bukhee Chund, his son, at Jeypoor; it was shewn to Manik Chund, who acknowledged he wrote it. The letter was read. It refers to family matters, but contains some allusions to politics; such as, "Take no heed about the household furniture and petty stores; abundance of such things will be procurable hereafter; matters will not always remain as they are, but the ferment will subside in a month or two." "That which is to happen will occur before the full moon of Srawun (8th August)." "At present we are in great distress of mind here; but Bhugwan (the Almighty) is the saviour of lakhs of human beings; we are in every respect helpless, wherefore we have reason to fear: it may be difficult for us ever to meet again (or to meet with company again)."

At the time when this letter was found, Manik Chund underwent a long examination, with reference to many strange contradictions, incongruities, and obscurities in it, and as compared with other statements made by him, which he endeavoured to account for, or pleaded want of recollection.

The Naib Foujdar and the Jumadar Foujdaree of Jeypore, proved that certain statements in the foregoing letter, as to

* Manik Chund is one of the two persons who gave Futih Singh, the man who assaulted Major Alves, his instructions, about midnight, between the 3d and 4th June, in the temple of Deewan Umur Chund.

difficulties of leaving the city at the time, were false.

A memorandum from the Rawul was read, stating that he had sent, on the 10th June 1835, to Umur Chund, then in confinement, inquiring for Manik Chund, and that the Deewan had replied he had no such person amongst his servants.

Statements made by Umur Chund, at the British Residency, on the 15th Sept. 1835, were then read, in which the Deewan declared that Manik Chund had left his service *voluntarily* four or five days before "swords were drawn," and being asked why he had said he knew no such person, replied that he did not conceive that the question related to him; he meant to declare his ignorance of any person of that name concerned in any plot: "of course there are many Manik Chunds."

The examination of Manik Chund, on the 14th August 1835, was then read, and Futih Singh called in to hear that portion of it which concerned him. In this examination, Manik Chund denied that Umur Chund, or any one, sent him with a message to Futih Singh; that he did not know Futih Singh; that he was in Umur Chund's service from childhood till two years ago; that he went to Ulwur on the 19th May; that his duties in Umur Chund's service were "to read and write books, and instruct boys in reading, and whatever else he was bid to do;" that he gave him a situation in the Dewanee kucherry, from which he discharged him because his (Manik's) mother fell sick, and he was unable to attend the Deewan; that he desired his family (in his letter) to fly to Ulwur, because the Sravugees' mundur had been plundered, and he feared a disturbance, and an increased expense was incurred. Being told that these reasons were insufficient, he said he had obtained service in Ulwur, and wished his wife to join him, and he directed her to come secretly, foreseeing a disturbance at Jeypoor.

(At this period of the examination, Manik Chund was seated among eight or ten other persons, and Futih Singh was sent for; when the latter came, he, of his own accord, surveyed Manik Chund narrowly from head to foot—giving reason to suppose that he recognised him. He was then asked which of the party was Manik Chund, when he pointed towards Manik Chund and said, "that's the man.")

Futih Singh then declared that he had met him on "the night he used his sword;" and he repeated the statement of the message being delivered to him from Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, and the two other Sravugees, by Koonj Lal and Manik Chund, to assault the Sahib Log. Manik Chund here admitted that he had seen Futih Singh at the Deewan's. Futih Singh was now removed, and "Manik Chund, being

placed aside with one other person only, is told through him that, if he will confess the truth, his life shall be spared—otherwise, that the whole affair is proved upon him and the Deewan, and both will suffer death. Having been repeatedly urged to make a confession, he at length says,—‘Give me a written document to the purport that my life and that of the Deewan-jee shall be spared, and let me have a meeting with the Deewanjee, at which I will tell him to make known truly whatever there may be to tell.’ In reply to this, he is desired to tell the truth himself, that his own life might be spared, after which the Deewan should be questioned: but no information can be obtained from him on the foregoing terms.”

When this examination was read in court, it was noticed that Manik Chund says he was discharged by the Deewan because he became remiss in attendance, owing to the sickness of his mother, about two years since; whereas, the Deewan deposed that Manik Chund left him of his own accord, about one year ago, because he could get higher pay elsewhere; also that Manik Chund, before being made aware of the seizure of his letter, stated that his cause of apprehension for the safety of his family proceeded from the circumstance of some Sravugee mundurs having been plundered,*—and that his fears were caused by an increase of expense being incurred, and his mother being blind and feeble.

The following memorandum was then read, which was written by Manik Chund, at an examination in the city, after being urged to make a confession, on promise of pardon for himself. The document purports to be a note addressed to Deewan Umur Chund, and the object may have been to secure the safety of the Deewan also, in case of a disclosure, or merely to obtain a private interview with him.

“Receive the expression of my respects. Futh Singh has preferred an accusation against you, and against your servant Manik Chund. I know not how this is, nor wherefore he says what he does. The matter is known to the Burra Sahib, and has been made public throughout the country. You know and I know. Now let us unite our counsels, when I will so manage as to relieve you from this your difficulty. Do you tell me privately all that you are acquainted with. From our holding to the truth, this persecution may be removed: this I promise faithfully.”

Manik Chund acknowledges that he wrote it, but says the intended meaning of what he wrote has been misconstrued; he is told to take the note into his own hand

and explain the purport of it to the court, which he does accordingly.

The examination of Umur Chund in the city, on the 14th September 1835, was then read; in which, on being told that the man who attacked Major Alves had said he acted by his (the Deewan's) orders, and was his servant, the examinant said he was a servant of the Amils of Madhoopoor (one of whom acted for Hookum Chund, the other for him), and that he never told him to act anywise treacherously or criminally. He admitted that Gopal Singh and the others attended him and his son to and from the Deorhee, but he had told them to go away. Manik Chund was in his service a year ago, and he went to Ulwur about five or seven days before the riot. When reminded that, amongst his papers, was an account of wages received by Manik Chund till April or May 1835, he says, “The entry may have been made, but the wages were not given.” He states that he never wrote to Jotha Ram after he quitted Jeypoor, nor had any letter come from Jotha Ram to him; Gyan Chund (the examinant's son) is Jotha Ram's son-in-law, and might have heard from him without his knowledge, though it is not likely. When any of Jotha Ram's men came, a complimentary message was brought, but no communication of a political nature. Upon the note found amongst his papers being produced, he declares he knows nothing of it.

The deposition of Moonna Lal, Brahmin, Khundelwut, of Jeypoor, was then read in court, which stated that the deponent had been employed by Manik Chund about two months previous to the riot, in transcribing *Jotish* (astronomical) *potees*, and was in communication with him in the city every five or ten days, till the day preceding the attack on the British officers, when he received the balance of payment.

When this witness was called to confirm his deposition, Manik Chund attacked him violently, accusing him of falsehood, but did not cross-examine him in any way, or make any remark that can be considered to impeach his testimony.

The depositions of Brahmin Ram Lal Daemu, Juggenath, and Arat Ram, copiers of books, confirm the testimony of the preceding witness.

Jokee Lal Godoka, Sravugee, proves that Manik Chund was in the city on the day the assault was committed.

Tara Chund Sravugee, Naib Foudjar, called into court and questioned as to the mode in which Hidayut Khan was examined by the Raj authorities in the city:—Deposes that the examinations were conducted in a public kuchery; that scores of people were present at them, before whom he (Hidayut Khan) was urged to confess the truth, but that no promises were held out to him, as there was abun-

* The violation of several mundurs belonging to Sravugees occurred at the time that Jotha Ram lost office.

dant proof of his guilty participation in the attack upon Mr. Blake.

Sivu Purshad Moonshree, attached to the dufter of agent to the Governor-general, deposes, that the examinations of Hidayut Khan and others were taken at the Majee-ka-Bagh in a room with open doors; there were dozens of people in the rooms and in the doorways and verandas; Hidayut Khan was told to confess the truth and tell all he knew, and his answers were recorded correctly. Capts. Thoresby and Ludlow were the examiners. Other gentlemen, who belonged to the army, were also continually coming in and going out.

Capt. Thoresby, P. A. confirms the foregoing statement.

At this point the prosecution was nearly brought to a close; but mention having been made of witnesses, the prisoners are asked if they have any in readiness for the defence, upon which they burst forth in tone, language, and manner, vehement and indecorous to a high degree, starting up from their seats and vociferating, without any reasonable cause whatever, language that was both incoherent, and wholly inappropriate to the occasion. Deewan Umur Chund, among other things, set the court at defiance; declared that he would be tried by a punchayet of his own selection; that he would appeal to the Sudur (British Government), who would never allow them to be condemned; and proposed summoning the Rao Raja of Ulwur and his two vakeels,* Raim Singh and Bal Mookond, on account of Manik Chund. Manik Chund talked of calling all the inhabitants of Jeypoor and Ulwur to give evidence in his favour, and, if the Rao Raja could not be summoned, he proposed that the statement of the *Punch* which superintended the affairs of the temple at Ulwur, as to his being present there on the 4th June, should be procured through the Raja and his vakeels. Sivul Lal was the first to be exhausted, when he sat down and remained silent.

The court treated the indecent and useless intemperance of the prisoners with great forbearance, trying to reason with and draw from them the names of witnesses they wished to have: at length, it was settled that five persons (being all named by him) should be summoned on account of Deewan Umur Chund, if they could be found; and that Manik Chund should have eleven witnesses from Jeypoor and five from Ulwur. Sivul Lal declined calling any witnesses.

The prisoners had been repeatedly questioned as to persons they would wish to call in their defence, previously to the commencement of the trial, on which occasions Manik Chund merely notified his

intention of calling for individuals residing in his muhulla at Jeypoor.

[To be concluded next month.]

The *Calcutta Courier*, August 23, states:—"We understand that the Jeypoor trials were brought to a close on the 4th inst. As yet we have no direct intimation as to the nature of the verdicts,—but we have some reason to believe that they go to the conviction of both Jotha Ram and his brother Hookum Chund."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of September 17, adds, that the verdict passed upon Jotha Ram, Hookum Chund, and Futil Lal, is, guilty of being accomplices in the same crimes as the Sravugees, and that the sentence passed on Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund is death. Futil Lal, son of Jotha Ram, has only been condemned to a few years' imprisonment, by reason of his nonage.

THE FREE PRESS DINNER.

On the 15th September, the anniversary of the liberation of the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe was celebrated by about seventy gentlemen dining together at the Town Hall, Mr. Dickens in the chair.

After "The King," the chairman proposed the toast of "The Freedom of the Press in India, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, its Liberator." In the speech which introduced it, the learned gentleman expatiated upon the merits of Sir Charles, contrasting him with Mr. Adam, and on the enormous stride from the policy of the one to that of the other; congratulated the meeting that they were now an admitted public; insisted that a free press was useful to the governed, and, perhaps, in the first instance, most useful to the governors, even in a country governed by foreign rulers; that it is because he did not think the government of India a despotism, and because he believed that our power was necessary for the protection of the natives as well as for our own, that he advocated a free press in India: "we know that a free press will, day by day, convince every class of our subjects of the truth, that our power and their good are really coincident, because our power is not a despotism."

Mr. Leith, in proposing "The Indian Press," delivered a brief history of its persecutions till its liberation, and counselled the Indian press to exercise its functions boldly but temperately, honestly and for the public good.

Several other toasts and complimentary speeches were made, but the meeting seems to have disappointed expectations, and to have been rather flat.

It was agreed that, in future, to accommodate gentlemen belonging to indi-

* The two vakeels were in Jeypoor in May and June 1835.

go-factories, the future celebration should take place on the 15th December.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The Supreme Court proceeded, on the 5th September, to pass judgment on the gunner of the *Sumatra* and his accomplices, and upon the Malay pirates. Mr. Justice Grant having taken his seat, and the prisoners having been put in the dock and asked what they had to say, Mr. Leith appeared on behalf of the gunner, and urged the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that the court could not legally try his client, who was a foreigner. Sir John Peter Grant stated, that the court had bestowed great attention on this subject, and were unanimous on the question of the jurisdiction, but that, on account of the importance and novelty of the case, the sentence of the court would be respited until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. His lordship then passed sentence of death on the prisoners, who seemed quite callous to their fate.

The Malay pirates were then brought up, when Mr. Clarke appeared on their behalf, and stated that he was prepared to argue the point of law, if it was convenient for the court to hear him on the present occasion. Sir John Grant said that it would, perhaps, be better to postpone the hearing until a full bench should be assembled, to which Mr. Clarke assented. Formal sentence of death was then pronounced on the prisoners, but it was respited till the King's pleasure should be known.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

On the 23d of August, a complaint of assault and false imprisonment, preferred by one Buhadar Sing, a jeweller, against Mrs. Richards, a native lady of the Jat tribe, and wife of General Richards, c.n., now residing at Agra, was heard before the magistrate of Agra. It appeared that this jeweller, who transacted business on commission, had sold an inlaid bangle, value near Rs. 500, some six years ago, to Mrs. Richards, and that some fault had been subsequently found with some of the stones, as being Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 less in value than what had been represented at the time of sale. On the 18th August, the jeweller was requested by Mrs. Richards to take back the bangle; this he declined. He was then placed under restraint till he would furnish security not to abscond. The man, however, either could or would not do this, and in the end, about half-past ten, p.m., he was sent to the Kotwallee of Agra, under a guard of sipahees of the 45th N.I., to find security, or be kept there during the night. The kotwal refused, however, to detain the man, unless a specific charge

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22. No. 87.

to be duly investigated and acted on were preferred. On this, the jeweller, whose arms had been bound behind his back, to prevent his escape, by the native officer of the guard, on leaving the general's bungalow, was taken to the place from whence he came, and confined throughout the night, and till the next day was well advanced, in the same quarters. Before noon, his brother preferred a charge against Mrs. Richards before the magistrate, and subsequently Buhadar Sing, who had been sent again into the city for security, induced the chuprassies placed over him to go to the court, where he was at once released. The magistrate sentenced Mrs. Richards to pay a fine to Government of Rs. 200, or to be imprisoned for six months in jail, and awarded Rs. 25 costs of the prosecution to the prosecutor, leaving him to prosecute Gen. Richards, if he chose, before a court-martial, and to bring an action for civil damages before the proper jurisdiction.—*Bengal Herald*, Sept. 11.

THE COPPER CURRENCY.

The scarcity of the new pice, which the Government cannot or will not supply, has greatly raised the value of this coin in the market, not more than thirteen annas and three pice being now procurable for a rupee in several places, whilst seventy to seventy-five of the old sicca pice can be obtained. This last coin, despite the Government orders, will not pass current in the market; and the shroffs are buying it up at about eighteen annas for the rupee, to sell again to the Government for sixteen annas and two pice, the price at which it is received at the mint.—*Ibid.* Sept. 25.

Government have at length come forward to relieve the poor from the exactions of the money-changers, by establishing change shops in seven different places in Calcutta, at which silver and copper coin will be exchanged at the usual rate.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 29.

PLAGUE AT PALLEE.

The *Delhi Gazette*, received yesterday, confirms the accounts which have been received during the week, of a great mortality and sickness having occurred at Pallee, in Muirwarrah. Capt. Dixon, in a letter to Major Alves, states that the sickness first appeared about the middle of August and, after a lapse of fourteen days, extended itself to all castes and classes. Early in the present month, the mortality within the town of Pallee, to which place the disease has strictly confined itself, was estimated at between fifty and sixty lives daily, while the surrounding villages, to which the inhabitants of Pallee are betaking themselves, are represented to be in a

(U)

state of perfect health. "The first symptoms of the disease," says Capt. Dixon, "are fever, prostration of strength, eyes burning, and the whole system aching; tumours are immediately formed in the groin and behind the ears, and in three or four days the sufferer dies; only one or two in a hundred have escaped." It is stated, a similar disease never before visited Palee, and, judging from the symptoms, and from the circumstance of corpses immediately becoming putrid, it would seem to be what is denominated the common plague. This is certainly not a little alarming, but we trust, the attention of government having been thus promptly directed to the locality to which the disease is fortunately confined, effectual measures will be taken to prevent its spreading over other parts of the country. —*Orient. Obs. Sept. 24.*

Capt. Dixon states further that, "The inhabitants entertain the idea, that the disease was brought with the large kafilah of Zorawur Mull Seth, which halted several days at Palee, on its return from Teeruth at some place to the south or west of Guzerat. It first attacked the Ch'hippees, or Moosulman cloth-printers, who are said to have lost three hundred individuals. The disease next manifested itself among the Bramhuns: the Mahajuns and Soucars were then attacked, when, after a lapse of fifteen days, it is said to have extended to all castes and classes."

The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 24th September states that the sickness (plague) is on the increase, and that 1,200 persons, or thereabouts, have died of it. Palee contained 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,200 have died and 8,000 fled. There are now no more than 3,000 in the place.

DISUSE OF PERSIAN.

The Board of Revenue for the Upper Provinces have issued a circular, directing the disuse of the Persian and the substitution of the Hindee from next month, in all documents issued or received by the fiscal authorities under their superintendence. —*Orient. Obs. Sept. 10.*

THE CLERGY AND THE MILITARY.

There exists an unfortunate difference between the military and the clergy at Meerut. The *Observer* gives the following account of the cause of the dispute:—

"It may be necessary to premise that the troops have a considerable distance to walk to church, and whatever hour may be fixed for the performance of divine service, it is necessary that the *turn-out* should be forty minutes previous, and the return from church, to the extreme flanks, takes about thirty minutes—in all one

hour and ten minutes, over and above the time occupied in church. This circumstance must be borne in mind inasmuch as the exposure to the sun is the greater, when the hour is in any way late. In consequence of a correspondence with the superintendent surgeon, it was notified to the senior chaplain, the Rev. J. Proby, that the brigadier did not wish the troops to be kept out later than there was an *actual* necessity for, and the worthy chaplain, as a necessary consequence, intimated in return, *his* intention to give out from the pulpit, that the service would be performed at one hour later than usual. The medical authorities were then applied to for their opinion, and the reply was, that it was unadvisable that the soldiers should be exposed at the hour it was the intention of Mr. Proby to announce divine service for, and they, therefore, hoped no alteration would be permitted to take place. This was in due course communicated to Mr. Proby, who nevertheless, on Sunday, gave out that the church service would on the next Sunday be an hour later, that is, one hour *after sun-rise*. The whole correspondence has been sent into head-quarters, and it is understood to be the intention of the brigadier not to order the troops to church until the matter is settled. The reason assigned by Mr. Proby is, that he is not a military chaplain, and moreover that he must consult the convenience of the civilians and mercantile community, in preference to that of the military, although the two former bear no comparison to the latter, and have also the privilege of going to church or staying away, and of going to church in their carriages or buggies."

It has been since stated that Mr. Proby has conceded the point.

HINDU LAW.

An important point of Hindu law has been lately under discussion in a Calcutta paper, a correspondent of which has ably treated a point left in doubt by Mr. Macnaghten in his work on Hindu law, namely, whether it is competent to a Hindu widow, with the consent of her husband's next male heir, to effectually alienate property derived from her husband, so that should the husband's next male heir die before her, the surviving next male heir cannot set aside the transfer.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE.

A letter from Col. Chesney, published in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 6th September, contains the following passage:— "Between ourselves, Government may go on or stop as they please; but I do not hesitate in saying, that if proper arrangements are made, this line will prove safe, speedy, and most economical;—but

to organize it well, two additional vessels are required, with a third in reserve, not manned, of sizes suited to our present experience, one being for the marshes of Lemlun exclusively."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Of what our Legislative Council are about, we will charitably refrain from judging by what they do. We have as yet no news, nor the slightest intimation, of the code, but the chroniclers of small beer may be retained by the Government to record the promulgation, during the last week, of a proposed toll at Bombay upon hackeries running upon wheels of a certain diameter, and more than three inches in the tyre. The reach of wisdom displayed in this draft of an act, is astonishing, as it provides that two bullock-hackeries shall pay half the toll of four bullock-hackeries; but still we do not think it is strictly just, seeing that four bullocks, with one hackery, can drag a greater load than four bullocks with two hackeries, as the friction of one pair of wheels is less than that of two pair of wheels. A nice calculation would have adjusted this matter more accurately, and we hope that our suggestion will attract the eye of Government, and enable it to correct this inequality when the Bombay hackery enactment comes to be revised before the council.—*Bengal Herald*, July 24.

COAL IN SAUGOR.

It is with all proper feeling, we can announce the discovery of an extensive bed of coal in the Saugor district, of a quality superior to any which has yet been found in India. The position of the field is about twelve miles south of Gurrwarra, at the foot of the hills. We have not heard whether we are indebted to accident or research for the discovery, though from the fact long ago pointed out by Mr. Bird, in his able report on this district, of the presence of argillaceous rock, the existence of coal should have been inferred.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

TRADE ON THE INDUS.

The Loodiana merchants, as we learn from a private letter, are actively engaged in availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the opening of the Indus, to improve and extend the trade of the country. Their boats had left Hyderabad (10th July), and were sailing up the Indus, with the intention of touching and selling their cargoes at the principal marts on its banks. The merchants have reaped great profits from retailing the Punjab sugar at Shikarpore.—*Delhi Gaz.*

RAJAH PERTAB CHUND.

On the 14th inst., a petition was pre-

sented to the Sudder on behalf of the putative Rajah Pertab Chund, complaining against the decision of the magistrate at Hooghly, by which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and at the same time praying to be restored to the possession of his lands. The court did not see reason to entertain the complaint; and with respect to the question of the Raj, it was intimated that the petitioner, if aggrieved, had his remedy in the civil courts, and must institute a suit in the usual way. A great crowd of natives accompanied the petition.—*Bengal Herald*, Sept. 18.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A new paper has just come on the stage; it is rather a defunct paper revived, and a long-lost editor brought to life again. This is the *Prabhakur*, and the editor is the same individual under whom the paper formerly rose to high popularity. Though violently orthodox, and sometimes, therefore, very abusive, we hail its re-appearance with pleasure, because of the elegance of its style and the keenness of its wit. The editor is of the medical caste, a man of fine genius. By the mere buoyancy of his talent, he wrote up his paper on a former occasion to two hundred subscribers; but he took too much to abuse; the shafts of his ridicule flew, indiscriminately, among friends and foes, and his enemies becoming daily more numerous, the paper was suddenly stopped. He seems to have gained wisdom from experience; for though his wit has lost none of its point and polish, he does not indulge in the same strain of vituperation. Orthodox himself in sentiment, he has yet fallen on our old friend of the *Chundrika* without mercy. The first occasion of discord between them arose out of the following circumstance. Lord Auckland recently honoured the mansion of Baboo Dwarakanath Tagore with a visit; and the *Chundrika*, an old enemy of the Baboo's, owing to that close intimacy which subsisted between him and Ram Mohun Roy, published several articles and letters censuring the visit, and maintaining that his lordship had compromised his dignity by it. For our own parts, we can see far more propriety in a visit from the ruler of India to the house and grounds of a native gentleman of Dwarakanath's talent, wealth and character, than in a visit from the Governor-general to any of the houses of the Mulia Rajas, to witness idolatrous ceremonies, and gaze on the dancing of courtesans. The *Prabhakur* espoused a view opposite to the *Chundrika* in the matter.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 29.

MUSSELMAN PETITION.

The Government has made a reply to the petition from the Mussulmans of

Bengal (see p. 96), which, it appears, received a very large number of signatures. We extract the most important paragraph of the reply.

"The Governor-general in Council deems, however, this renewed expression of the wishes of so respectable a class of the subjects of the state as have signed, or are interested in the present petition, to be entitled to his respect and attentive consideration; but he has reason to believe that the course to be adopted by this Government in its measures for promoting the instruction of its native subjects, has been taken specifically into consideration by the authorities in England; and that instructions may shortly be expected for the guidance of the Government in this important matter. Such being the case, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council deems it premature to re-open the discussion of the points at issue until he shall be furnished with the expected declaration of the sentiments of the authorities in England. The petitioners may rest assured that full weight will be given to the expression of their wishes in the deliberations that will necessarily ensue upon the arrival of the expected orders."

A correspondent of the *Courier* states that the petition measures 630 feet, and bears 18,171 signatures, and is the first of its kind that has ever been presented to the Supreme Council of British India. He adds:—"The extreme length of the petition must not be greatly wondered at. It is customary with the natives of Persia to write their letters or mercantile accounts on one side of the paper, be they as long as circumstances may require. They have great aversion to carrying the remainder of the writing to the other side of the paper. I recollect having seen an account-current of a certain opulent Persian merchant of Ispahan, comprising a period of ten years, written on one side of several hundred sheets of paper, glued at the end to each other! This practice is scrupulously adhered to by the Persians."

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

A case of immense importance, as far as value is concerned, was decided in the Sudder on Tuesday. The claim was for five hundred villages in Goruckpore. The story of it is, that Usoff-ood-Dowlah granted a deed to Sheikh Hedayet Ali, by which he was to become entitled to the land, on clearing away the jungles with which it was covered. At first, his claim was disputed in one case, but before the final decision, the appeals amounted to sixty-one in number. The general plea on the part of the appellants was, that the sunnud was a fabrication, there

having been no jungles at the time specified.—*Central F. P.*, Aug. 27.

LABORATORY FOR PREPARING MEDICINE.

It is stated that Government have formed a committee to ascertain what articles of materia medica are the produce of this country; and to consider for the preparation of medicine what laboratory would be sufficiently large to make the supply equal to the demand that can be made upon it.

MR. ADAM'S REPORT ON NATIVE SCHOOLS.

The second report of Mr. Adam on the statistics of native schools has lately been published, and a deplorable account indeed does it present of the inattention of the natives to the subject of education. This inattention, however, is a fact, which required no particular investigation to become assured of, as the most superficial observation of any one resident in the country for a few years would be enough to convince him of the ignorance of almost all classes, and the ordinary extent of education acquired in indigenous schools. It is gratifying, however, to be furnished with accurate information on this subject, and there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Adam's report may be relied on as being correct, since it affords internal evidence of careful and minute inquiry. Whether it be the intention of government to have the investigation prosecuted any further, we are unable to say. Mr. Adam's statements may probably be regarded as a pretty fair specimen of what the state of education is throughout the presidency of Bengal, and as furnishing tolerable accurate data to government, by which they may calculate what and how much they have to do.—*Orient. Obs.* Sept. 24.

The following is the conclusion of the report:

"The conclusions to which I have come on the state of ignorance, both of the male and female, the adult and the juvenile, population of this district, require only to be distinctly apprehended in order to impress the mind with their importance. No declamation is required for that purpose. I cannot, however, expect that the reading of this report should convey the impressions which I have received from daily witnessing the mere animal life to which ignorance consigns its victims, unconscious of any wants or enjoyments beyond those which they participate with the beasts of the field—unconscious of any of the higher purposes for which existence has been bestowed, society has been constituted, and government is exercised. I am not acquainted with any facts which permit me to suppose that, in any other country, subject to an

enlightened government, and brought into direct and constant contact with European civilisation, in an equal population, there is an equal amount of ignorance with that which has been shewn to exist in this district. Would that these humble representations may lead the Government of this country to consider and adopt some measures with a view to improve and elevate the condition of the lower classes of the people, and to qualify them both adequately to appreciate the rights, and discharge the obligations of British subjects! In such a state of ignorance as I have found to exist, rights and obligations are almost wholly unknown, and society and government are destitute of the foundations on which alone they can safely and permanently rest."

THE SUGAR BILL.

A deputation of merchants had an interview with Lord Auckland yesterday, on the subject of the Sugar Bill, and an assurance was given them by his lordship that nothing would be neglected on the part of this government to bring the Act into full operation, at the earliest period consistent with the provisions it should be found to contain, when passed by the three branches of the legislature at home. *Cour. Sept. 23.*

THE ROHILLAS.

"Ellichpoore, 8th Sept. 1836.—They are sadly bungling the business of the Rohillas at Hyderabad. Since the skirmish with the Bolarum troops, the Rohillas have remained *in statu quo*, except that they have established themselves in their original position near the city, to dislodge them from which the troops were out for a fortnight, in the hottest time of the year. The matter in dispute is the *nuzuranee*. This is money which was paid to the government, or to government servants, on their admission into the service, and in some instances was of large amount. In paying *nuzuranee*, it is probable that no specific stipulation was made in regard to the time the Rohillas were to be employed, but it was understood that their service would depend upon their good behaviour. They have now been dismissed for the misbehaviour of some of their number; but I imagine without much pains being taken to ascertain who were guilty and who innocent. At all events, nothing has even been alleged against the Rohillas who were stationed at a distance from the capital, but who, nevertheless, have been subjected to summary discharge, and a forfeiture of their *nuzuranee*. I knew one very glaring instance of this. A party of Rohillas, eighty-six in number, had been enter-

tained fifteen months before the date of their discharge. They had paid a *nuzuranee* of Rs., 7,000 but as they had not the required sum, they were obliged to make forced sales of their property, and take up part of the money on interest, from which causes they estimated the actual cost of the retaining fee at 12,000 Rs. The total amount of pay that they had become entitled to, for their service of fifteen months, was a little more than 10,000, so that they actually lost money by the transaction, independently of having given the Nizam's government fifteen months' gratuitous service, and upon this point they were within an ace of having their throats cut into the bargain. It is because the Nizam's government at Hyderabad are conscious that they have ill-used and cheated these men, that they have shewn such a lamentable want of decision in chastising them. Notwithstanding their late treacherous attack upon the detachment commanded by Capt. Peyton, they are still permitted to bask in his highness in his den. Our last accounts say that the Rohillas still continue to surround the city and the cantonments; their arrears of pay and a gratuity of two months' additional had been offered them, which was not accepted. Then they were given two days' law to quit the place or take the consequences; they preferred to take the consequences, and none were enforced. They were still unmolested, although ten days had elapsed beyond the two days. I think it is to be regretted that an example had not been made of them at the time they attacked our troops. They had been treated throughout with great forbearance by the English authorities, and their attack, therefore, was very wanton. At all events, they should have been obliged to surrender at discretion, without quitting the musjid, instead of their arms being left in their possession, and which became the subject of protracted negotiation afterwards. It would appear, that at the time the detachment marched towards their camp, three hundred Rohillas were in the musjid, and 120 in an adjacent village, and that the larger number, whose arrears had not been paid, had permission to remain. It was only wished that the smaller body should evacuate their ground. The officer commanding at Bolarum had taken the precaution to warn the Rohillas in the musjid not to admit the other party, should any force be required to eject them; notwithstanding which, they did admit them, and thus became participants in their guilt. Then they were all surrounded in the building, and the less guilty were told to come out; so they did, and with them their offending brethren, and the whole refused to give up their arms."—*Corr. Hurkaru, Sept. 22.*

THE NATIVE CHARACTER.

The most important event on which the native mind in Calcutta and its vicinity has been of late engaged, next to the trial of the individual who calls himself the Raja of Burdwan, has been the grand poojah celebrated at Sam-bazar, called Barowaree, from its having been got up by a general subscription in Calcutta and its vicinity. A very full description of it has appeared in all the native journals; and its arrangements and details have been discussed, and praised or censured, with as much ardour as a new *vaudeville* is criticized in the *Courier des Spectacles*, or any of the other journals of Paris, which are devoted, exclusively, to Thespian matters. A Hindoo, indeed, locks up half his family, and that the most interesting part, his wife and daughters, at home, and seeks for enjoyment abroad. Give him his poojah and his music, and the gossip for which they afford food, and he cares not who is king of India. Such is at present, we think, the national character of Bengal, though there are numerous exceptions to this rule, within our own knowledge, of young men imbued with the most ardent desire of mental improvement. This subscription poojah at Sam-bazar has, therefore, formed the absorbing topic of the day; and the remembrance of it is only now giving way to the anticipations of the Hindoo carnival which is approaching, and which will furnish the native editors, as it always does, with as much matter as the meeting of Parliament furnishes to the London papers.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 29.

INFANTICIDE.

"I lately witnessed a most revolting spectacle, and one which will tend to expose the absurdity of an existing Hindoo custom. When a Hindoo woman marries, which is often at a very early age, she cannot, in the event of her husband's decease, again marry. It happened, some years ago, that a bunciah's daughter, eight years of age, was married, but her husband died a few months after; thus dooming her to perpetual widowhood. However, as, in all ages of the world, nature has asserted her pre-eminence over religious and moral restraint, so in the case of this unfortunate creature. She allowed herself to be seduced by a police chuprassie, who, upon the promise of protection and support, made an easy conquest. But the rascal, after a certain period, decamped, and left her. The inevitable consequences of her illicit love soon became apparent, and the wretched woman returning to her parents, gave birth to a son, which was doomed to a most shocking end. With the view of averting the disgrace such an occurrence

would entail on the family, if generally known, the child was, at a still hour of the night, consigned to the tender mercies of the canal, which quickly put an end to it; the body, of course, immediately sunk, but as no precaution had been taken to prevent its rising again, it floated on the surface a few days after. I was present when it was dragged out of the water, and, upon enquiry, learnt the above particulars.—*Corresp. Delhi Gaz.*

ABOLITION OF OATHS TO NATIVES.

The Court of Directors, it is understood, have ordered, that oaths shall not be administered, in future, on the Koran or the waters of the Ganges to Moslems or Hindoos, but that declarations on honour shall be substituted. The reason assigned for this measure is, that, in the state of barbarism and moral depression in which the natives are found, oaths have not the desired effect, but declarations on honour might.—*Delhi Gaz.*

RAJAH OF JYNTIAH.

The rajah of Jyntiah, it is reported, is going to prefer his complaint to the consideration of the home authorities. If he should do so, it would be but fair for his advisers to recommend him to append to his memorial, or petition, whichever it may be called, the report of a trial, to be found in Mr. Macnaghten's "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut," vol. ii. p. 108, in which it appears that, on the second sessions of 1821, for zillah Sylhet, "the prisoners Bukhtear, Gazee, and Ruheem, who were charged with kidnapping Munnoo, a boy of fifteen years of age, a British subject, for the purpose of offering him up as a human sacrifice at Jyntea," were convicted by the *futwah* of two of the law officers, in which Mr. Shakespear and Mr. Dorin concurred, and were sentenced to hard labour in the jail at Allipore for fourteen years. To which may be added the remonstrance of government, addressed to the Rajah Ram Sing on this occasion, and with which the present rajah, who stands charged with having instigated the perpetration of a similar atrocity, was fully acquainted. We have not room to quote the report of this case for the edification of our readers. If, when we tell them, that Oochung Rungaut Koor offered up human sacrifices for ten years after he married Ram Sing's sister, and that she bathed herself in the blood of the victims with a view to procure pregnancy, they desire to know more of the matter, they will find the whole drawn out in horrid detail, in the volume and at the page to which we have above alluded.—*Orient. Ob.* Sept. 10.

ACCELERATION OF MAILS.

The following notice appears in the journals :

" It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that, in furtherance of the measures which have been successfully adopted under this Presidency for accelerating communication to and fro, between Bombay and Calcutta, the Government of Bombay has made arrangements, to come into operation on the 1st October, for the conveyance of the mails by a horse-dawk between Poonah and Aarungabad. By this means, and by revised rules for the time of despatch from those Post-Offices, it is calculated that a whole day may be saved in the transit of the upward and downward mails between Calcutta and Bombay.

" G. J. SIDDONS, Post-Master General.
" Gen. Post Office, 6th Sept. 1836."

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Some days ago, the Chamber of Commerce applied to Government for information, whether the *Hugh Lindsay* would be employed, or what other arrangement would be made to keep up the communication with Suez. The answer given to the Chamber is, that Government have not at present made any arrangement, nor is it possible to state what arrangements will be made, for the transmission of mails by the route of the Red Sea in the ensuing season ; but that, when any thing shall be settled on the subject, intimation thereof will be communicated to the public in every part of India.—*Cour. Sept. 23.*

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

We have recently had opportunities to visit the Company's Botanic Garden, where we saw a small supply of the Otaheite cane, arrived in rather miserable plight, and about to be removed from their boxes into a plot of ground carefully manured with lime for the propagation of this species of cane. In addition to its vast treasures of former accumulation, the garden has recently acquired several plants of much commercial interest—the Soy, the Vanilla, and the Jalap,—to which we may add a fine nursery of tea plants from China seed, and now the Otaheite cane. The soy is a dwarf species of bean, lately introduced by Dr. Wallich from the tea hills in Assam, where it was found in a wild state,—and the fact is curious, since the same plant is also indigenous in the tea country of China. The *Convolvulus Jalapa* is a part of the contribution which the garden received from Lord Auckland on his arrival, and we were happy to see it in flower, as vigorous and healthy in appearance as in its native country—the acquisition of a foreign plant so exten-

sively used in medicine is important, and the propagation of it is worthy of every encouragement. The Vanilla plants are also partly, but not exclusively, contributions of his Lordship, and though delicate, are sufficiently thriving and healthy to serve as a stock for propagating this fruit in more suitable situations, such as Ceylon, the Malabar Coast, but more particularly our settlements in the Straits.—*Ibid. Sept. 29.*

EFFECTS OF NATIVE IGNORANCE.

We have shewn in a former article, that improvement in the agriculture of Britain has doubled her produce and her revenue within the last sixty years. But we find, on more carefully examining the subject, that it has done more. Only compare the *seventeen* millions, of which the revenue was known to consist in 1793, with the *forty-six* millions of 1833, and say from whence the almost triple increase has arisen, if not from the improvement in its agriculture in connexion with its manufactures and commerce. And is this fact known to the British Government of India, and the two facts that the soil of Bengal is far richer than that of Britain, while a far less portion of it is as yet brought into cultivation? What then prevents such improvement being attempted? Nothing but the ignorance which pervades the land, which has bereft the rich of feeling, and the poor of exertion, and almost of hope. The remarkable fact brought to light at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, that not one copy of their Transactions had been called for by any native landholder, sufficiently demonstrates how dense is the cloud of ignorance enveloping them, which even their own interest cannot pierce. There can be but two ways in which that improvement of Indian Agriculture can be effected which would more than double its produce. The first is, through Europeans' owning and cultivating estates in India, an event surely not brought nearer by the difficulties and uncertainty attending the purchase of land. But if Europeans cannot be prevailed upon to vest any part of that wealth in land, which they may have acquired in India (the hope of capital being sent from Europe for this purpose, is still more distant), no hope remains of improving agriculture here, as it has been improved in Britain, but through native cultivation. Yet, taken as a mass, the natives are in such a state of ignorance as almost deprives them of the power of action. No duty then can be more incumbent on a paternal government, than the attempt to dispel this ignorance ; and this is demanded of their British rulers as much by their own interest, as by their regard to

the welfare of their Indian subjects,—
Friend of India, Sept. 1.

THE THUGS.

"The Thug associations, which we are now engaged in suppressing, have been taught by those whom they revere as the expounders of the will of their Deity, that the murders they perpetrate are pleasing to her, provided they are perpetrated under certain restrictions, attended by certain observances, and preceded and followed by certain rites, sacrifices, and offerings. The deity who, according to their belief, guides and protects them, is ever manifesting her will by signs; and as long as they understand and observe these signs, they all consider themselves as acting in conformity to her will; and consequently fulfilling her wishes and designs. On all occasions and in all situations, they believe these signs to be available if sought after in a pure spirit of faith and with the prescribed observances; and as long as they are satisfied that they are truly interpreted and faithfully obeyed, they never feel any dread of punishment either in this world or the next."—*Sleeman's Ramaseena.*

The following is a brief summary of what has been effected for the suppression of thuggee. In nine years, more than 2,000 thugs have been arrested, 1,470 have been tried and convicted in 167 trials, for the murder of 947 persons. Of these 382 have been hanged, 909 transported, 77 imprisoned for life, 92 imprisoned for certain periods, and 21 acquitted. Besides these, 11 have escaped, 31 died before sentence, and near 250 have at different times been admitted King's evidences, and exempted from death or transportation—first, to secure the conviction of those already in custody; and, secondly, to aid in arresting their associates at large. In Malwa, Guzerat, Rajpootana, and Delhi, thuggee has been in a great measure suppressed. Great progress has also been made in the Lower Doab, in Oude, Hyderabad, and the Deccan. In the Concan and Malabar, it appears never to have existed. But much yet remains to be done throughout the whole of Southern India, in the Carnatic, Mysore, and the Circars; also, in Gwalior and Bundelcund, in Orissa, Behar, and Bengal. Captain Sleeman anticipates the greatest difficulty in dealing with the river thugs of Bengal, who are supposed to be 300 strong, and who, he thinks, will probably defy the efforts of our government, without some special measures be sanctioned for their suppression. In the convictions on all the above trials, the *Bhurtote*, or strangler, has been invariably executed. As the *Bhurtote* is the most

experienced of the party, and must have given proofs of his judgment, courage and skill, before he is permitted to undertake the office, he is always an exceeding villain. The *Shumseas*, or those employed to hold the hands of the victim, are considered to be a lower order of villains, and with these the sentence has often been commuted to transportation.

The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 26th September:

"That whoever shall be proved to have belonged, either before or after the passing of this Act, to any gang of Thugs, either within or without the territories of the East-India Company, shall be punished with imprisonment for life; that every person accused of the offence made punishable by this Act, may be tried by any court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the zillah where that court sits; and that no court shall, on a trial of any person accused of the offence made punishable by this Act, require any *futwa* from any law officer."

THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

We are happy to learn from the *Calcutta Courier*, that in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, under the auspices of the commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Shore, half the business of the public offices is now conducted in the vernacular languages and in the Nagree character, without changing a single officer. A uniform alphabet has been arranged, based on the Sungskrit alphabet, from which all superfluous letters have been rejected, and where varieties of form for the same letter exist, selecting that which is most simple and best known. This alphabet is to be adopted in all the courts and schools in those territories, and it is probable that the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces will direct its adoption by the various officers subordinate to their authority. The next point is to establish an uniform orthography, and for this purpose, with the help of an existing dictionary and of English and native scholars, Mr. Shore is arranging a vocabulary of 6,000 or 7,000 words in Nagree, which will be printed at Bombay.—*Friend of India, Sept. 29.*

PRINCE MIRZA SELEEM.

We regret to have to announce the death of Prince Mirza Seleem, the fourth son of the King of Delhi, at the age of 38, which event occurred here, in the palace, on Thursday last. This prince had, for some time past, suffered severely from a *ghumbeer*, or internal ulcer, near the knee-joint, which was lanced eight or ten

days ago, when a vast quantity of matter was discharged, but without affording him any relief or retarding the fatal progress of the disease. The death of Mirza Seelem will, doubtless, put an end to all those heart-burnings and squabbles which have so long disgraced the members of the Royal Family. From having been the favourite son, and we must add, the best and most princely, both in person and manners, of the House of Timour, Mirza Seelem's views to the Mogul Throne were seconded and encouraged by His Majesty. The circumstance gave rise, as was natural, to constant bickerings between the favoured son and the heir-apparent, which, extending to their partizans, made it a matter of no small difficulty to preserve peace and order in the palace.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept. 14.*

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignee of the late Firm of Colvin and Co., from 1st to 31st August 1836.

Receipts.

Balance per last Statement.....	4,854
(Outstanding Debts recovered.....)	28,411
Sale of Landed Property.....	4,063
Refund of Loan.....	8,000
Interest on Loan.....	73

Company's Rs. 45,507

Payments.

Indigo Advances.....	15,747
Dividends to Creditors.....	126
Charges, Advertisements, &c.....	79
Postage for June.....	43
Refund of Surplus Receipts.....	7,197
Balance of Cash on hand.....	22,315

Company's Rs. 45,507

BANK OF BENGAL.

In pursuance of a notice to the effect that the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal having made subscription in the book opened at the Accountant-General's office, for the additional capital of twenty lakhs of Sa. Rs. (ordered to be subscribed for by the Governor-General in Council, agreeably to the notice published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and dated the 7th March, 1835), under powers from proprietors entitled to claim the whole amount of the said additional capital, which powers bind the said subscribing proprietors to abide the distribution that may be made by the proprietors at large, at a General Meeting to be held for the purpose,—a General Meeting of Proprietors was held, on the 10th September, to determine upon the distribution of the new capital amongst the proprietors, and upon the steps to be taken to realize the amount; Mr. Cockerell in the chair.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"That subscription has been made of the entire amount of additional capital re-

Asiat. Journ. N. S., Vol. 22, No. 87.

quired by government on behalf of proprietors entitled to subscribe for the same, and that the subscribers are bound by the rules for distribution of this capital that may be passed at this meeting."

"That the Proprietors do approve the Draft of Act published in the *Gov. Gazette* of the 7th inst., and in conformity with the tenor of its provisions, resolve that the proprietors be allowed to the 1st prox. to pay up, upon each share held by them respectively, the sum of 5,000 Sa. Rs., and that those proprietors on whose behalf claims have not been submitted up to this day, be allowed up to the same date to subscribe and pay in the same manner as those who have claimed."

"That if, contrary to expectation, any Proprietor of a share or shares shall not subscribe for his proportion of new stock, or having subscribed, shall not pay up the amount due thereon on or before the 1st prox., the equivalent for the share or shares of old stock, held by such proprietor shall be made up to him in shares of the new stock two shares of Company's Rs. 4000, and three-fourths of a share being given for each old share of 10,000 Sa. Rs. the difference in the value thereof, viz. the sum of 312-8, being made good to the bank from the dividend payable on the profits of the bank to the 30th of September next."

"That for the benefit of Proprietors absent from India, and of Trustees and others who for want of means or otherwise may not have taken the necessary steps to subscribe and pay up the proportion of new stock to which they are entitled, the known agents of such proprietors or the trustees, or any one of them, shall be allowed to subscribe and pay up on account of such shares, and to take debentures for the new stock in their own name as agents or trustees, and the bank shall register the transfers of such stock, on the application of such agent or trustee as the case may be."

This resolution was strongly opposed by Mr. Mangles, and likewise by the Chairman; and the former proposed an amendment, to the effect that there was no necessity for the bank to make any provision in favour of those who might not provide funds to pay up their subscriptions. The votes were then taken upon this amendment, when the numbers appeared to be nearly equal; on a scrutiny, the original motion was carried by a majority of two.

The meeting was a very full one.

A further meeting took place on the 30th September, for the following object, viz. "The greater part of the meeting of the 10th inst. was taken by surprise at the unexpected proposition of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and not having come prepared (X)

with proxies, by which description of votes the resolution was carried (the number of votes present in favour of Mr. Mangles' amendment being 18 to 9), the undersigned think it necessary for the protection of the interest of the bank, that the sense of a duly advertised meeting should be taken on the subject." This requisition was signed by Mr. R. H. Cockerell and twelve other proprietors. Mr. Dorin took the chair.

Mr. E. Macnaghten contended that the fourth resolution of the meeting of the 10th tended to establish a dangerous precedent and was illegal, and he quoted an opinion of Mr. Clarke to this effect; Mr. Clarke's principal objection to it resting upon certain words in the third clause of the old Bank Charter, providing that certificates for parts of a share "shall be assignable and transferable in the same manner as certificates for whole shares, and in no other manner;" and also a like expression in the third clause of the new charter, stating that "part shares and certificates thereof shall be assignable and transferable in like manner as certificates for whole shares and not otherwise soever." Mr. Macnaghten said that if this unlawful act were persevered in, he should take the remedy suggested by Mr. Clarke, and apply to the court for an injunction, whether he were joined by others or not in this course of proceeding. He concluded with moving the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Cockerell.

"That the fourth resolution carried by a majority of the meeting held on the 10th inst. be expunged from the books of the Bank, because it is directly subversive of one of the constitutional and most protective clauses of the Bank Charter, viz., the third, which directs that the shares shall be delivered to the proprietors or their attorneys lawfully constituted, and shall be transferable and assignable by special endorsement on such certificates of the proprietors thereof respectively, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and in no other manner."

Mr. Prinsep remarked that the clause in the charter, so much dwelt upon in the opinion which had been read, had reference only to the registration and transfers of the old shares; but now the Bank was in a new position, the whole of the new stock having been subscribed for on account of the Proprietary, and the question arose merely how they should divide it. The resolution offered to the meeting went too far, for it impugned the former resolution, a resolution formally adopted by themselves and supported by the highest legal advice they could obtain, and since acted upon.—How then could they now be asked to expunge it as illegal?

Mr. H. T. Prinsep said that in bringing

forward the resolutions at the last meeting he had acted only as the mouth-piece of the Directors. To call it a *surprise* was most extraordinary, for the object of that meeting had been advertised for months before, and the Directors would have been wanting in their duty if they had not then come forward with some propositions matured.

Here Mr. Macnaghten, after consulting with Mr. Mangles, proposed a compromise, that the question should again be referred to the Advocate-general, to be argued before him by counsel; but Mr. H. T. Prinsep said they were well satisfied with the opinion that had been already given, and were not disposed to stultify their own acts in this manner.—Subscriptions had already been taken under resolutions legally passed from Mr. Fullarton, Mr. Colvin, and the government agent.

The resolution was put and negatived on a show of hands by 15 to 9, and with proxies, 72 to 47.

Mr. Mangles then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. Macnaghten.

"That it be referred to the advocate-general, whether the fourth resolution of the 10th inst. be compatible with the charter of the bank, and consequently be legal, with reference more especially to clause 3 of that charter."

This, upon a show of hands, was negatived by 14 to 11, and with proxies, 70 to 53.

DIVIDENDS ON INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The following dividends were on Saturday declared in the Insolvent Court. estates of J. C. C. Sutherland, four per cent.; of N. Alexander, 2½ per cent.—*Oriental Obs.*, Sept. 24.

EXPORT OF BENGAL COOLIES.

The remarkable traffic, which has lately sprung up since the abolition of slavery at Mauritius—the export of Bengal coolies to that island, under contracts of three, four, and five years, to work on the plantations,—is ample confirmation of the doubts we have expressed as to the relative capabilities of Bengal for the manufacture of sugar, in competition with that thriving colony. The number already gone, we hear, is not far short of four thousand; and the general behaviour of those now in the colony has given so much satisfaction to their employers, that the West India planters have begun to turn their attention to the same source for procuring field labourers, having found the wild project of supplying them from Ireland a miserable failure. Such a scheme, we are told, is actually entertained at this moment, and an order is in town to ship off a party of coolies to one of the West-India islands—Jamaica, we believe.

So novel a description of commerce demands some special regulation. At Mauritius it is under the restriction of licenses, which must be previously obtained by persons desiring to import coolies from India. But this is not enough: the treatment of the people on the passage, and the number of persons which a vessel should be allowed to carry, are matters much more liable to abuse, and much more urgently requiring regulation, than the power of the planters to tyrannize over the poor fellows, that power being checked by the interest of the planters themselves, as well as by the general protection of the laws. If something of this kind be not done, we may have instances of human cargoes in the ratio of three and four persons to the ton, stowed as thickly as are the poor Africans in Brazil slave-ships.—*Cour.*, Sept. 27.

It appears from some official records to which we have had access, that, in September 1834, a ship called the *Agnes* was the first vessel engaged to take labourers from this port to the Mauritius, and the number reported to have been taken on board is thirty-six. Since that time, to the end of August last, sixteen vessels have been similarly engaged, but, strange to say, the total number of labourers shipped, according to the police records, is only 1362, though it is within our own knowledge that two vessels, the *Nerbudda* and the *Juliana*, sailed hence a few days ago, having on board upwards of 700 coolies. The incompleteness of the police records appears strange, and this singularity is not diminished by a statement that the *Sir John Rae Reid** had but twenty labourers on board, whereas it is notorious that upwards of ten times that number crowded the vessel's deck when she left Calcutta. The fact of this concealment of the number of labourer passengers, would of itself lead one to infer that, in the opinion of the commanders of the vessels, they had taken a greater number on board than was consistent with the health of the people, or the safety of the ship. It requires no great stretch of imagination to picture the misery of some four hundred of those poor creatures, crowded on the deck of a vessel of 500 tons burthen, and exposed to dangers of which, perhaps, few of them have ever heard before.

We understand the coolies ship themselves, under an engagement that they are to receive, when they arrive at the Mauritius, per month, twenty-five seers of rice; two and a half seers of doll; one

of oil; two and a half of fish; one of tobacco, and one and a half of salt. The wages are: the sirdars seven; the mates six; and the labourers five rupees per mensem; and, yearly, they are allowed one blanket and eight yards of coarse cloth. It is also said they are paid six months in advance on going on board, and that, as indeed is very probable, after the receipt of the money, they are not permitted to leave the vessel. We are not about to say that these terms are not fulfilled, but we may state that there have been complaints, possibly without foundation, that labourers have been taken to the Mauritius, who, when they went on board the vessel in the Hooghly, had not an intention of proceeding thither.

In conclusion we can but express our hope that the subject may receive from the proper authorities that attention which every friend of humanity will consider it deserves.—*Englishman*, Sept. 29.

THE ARMENIANS.

The Armenian inhabitants have addressed a memorial to the Government, in which they set forth that they are of the ancient Armenian race, which has long ceased to be any where a nation, and was the foremost to appreciate the benefits of British government in the East; that the resort of Armenians to the British settlements in this and other parts of India was coeval with the establishment of those settlements; that the first important firm of the imperial court of Delhi to the English company, was procured by the agency of an Armenian, and the connexion, thus begun with a sense of mutual obligation, was cemented by an instrument of solemn compact, in the nature of a treaty, between Coja Phanoos Calendar, an eminent individual of the Armenian race, and the Governor and Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, bearing date the 22d June 1688, and ratified under the hands of the governor and directors, and common seal of the company; that they are possessed of large personal property, and also of large property in houses and lands, within the limits of Calcutta itself, and also in Talooks and Zemindaries in several of the Zillahs and districts of this presidency; and that, of this property, a part is the fruit of their personal acquisition, but the greater portion has been derived to them from fathers or forefathers, by whose industry it was acquired; that since the date of the above compact, in the year 1688, Armenians have, without restriction or question, purchased, enjoyed, and transmitted, real property within the British territories and settlements, never doubting their legal right so to do; that recent decisions and discus-

* "The *Sir John Rae Reid*, which left this port a day or two ago for the Mauritius, with two hundred coolies on board, grounded on Saturday off Fulta, and immediately went on her beam ends, in which position she remained about ten minutes. Thirty or forty coolies were washed overboard, of whom thirteen were unfortunately lost."—*Englishman*, Sept. 29.

alons have not only shaken their confidence in the stability of their possessions, but filled them with well-grounded apprehensions of liabilities to an amount which it is impossible to estimate; and they pray that some measures in consistence with the compact or treaty may be devised to secure them from the ruinous consequences of the introduction of the English alien law into India without qualification; to fix the law of aliens for the future upon definite principles, and such as are suitable to the state of the country and of society; to declare the right in which the Armenians, whether born within the territory, or mere settlers in it, shall in future stand before the law, especially in the important particulars of marriage, inheritance and succession to property; and to restore to them the enjoyment of their rights and privileges held out to them by the treaty or compact.

A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. M. C. Arrakiel, A. Apoor, M. Gaspar, I. H. Arathoon, I. G. Bagram, and Johannes Avdall, waited upon the Governor-general on the 29th September, by appointment, to present the petition. His lordship gave them a very courteous reception, and observed that, although it was out of the power of his government to interfere with the Alien Law of England, he had every hope that in the course of a few months that question would be satisfactorily settled. His lordship added, in allusion to the other matters of grievance stated in the petition, that a representation from so respectable a class as the Armenians of Calcutta, was entitled to every attention, and he was sure that the council would give due consideration to the several matters which it embraced.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

The subject of the River Indus Steam-Navigation Company has acquired more interest just now, from a determination of this government to depute Capt. Burnes immediately on a second mission up the Indus, with the same offices attached to him as before,—visiting Scinde in the first instance, and thence proceeding up the river, and eventually into Afghanistan, with a view to carry out the measures that have been begun, for promoting the security and extension of our trade with the Punjab and with Central Asia.—*Cal. Cour. Sept. 16.*

THE BEGUM SUMROO.

We have much pleasure in having to announce that the Begum Sumroo left thirty thousand rupees to the Propaganda Chapel at Agra, for the purpose of founding a college of young men to serve in the

Apostolic Mission of Thibet and Hindustan. The funds are to be placed in the hands of three Trustees, one of whom is naturally to be the worthy Bishop A. Pezzonni, and the other two laymen. The Begum might, perhaps, have done more, but surely could not have done less for the interests of the Chapel, within the cemetery of which the remains of Walter Reinhard, her first husband, are deposited, and the ministers of which, Carmelite and Capuchin, had been her spiritual attendants throughout her life.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The proprietors of the Oriental Life Insurance Company have resolved not to admit any more subscriptions for shares, the large amount of the present accumulated fund rendering any further addition of capital quite unnecessary.—*Cal. Cour. Aug. 17.*

AGRA BANK.

The *Agra Ukhbar* contains the half-yearly report of the Agra Bank, shewing a net profit of Rs. 30,019, "sufficient to pay a dividend of a little more than 12 per cent" per annum, at which rate a dividend is accordingly declared. It appears to be of a very satisfactory nature, shewing the concern to be gaining in credit among the natives, as well as doing a thriving and increasing business.—*Cal. Cour. Aug. 24.*

MILITARY ITEMS.

It is rumoured that, in consequence of certain renewed hostilities on the part of the Coles, the 31st N. I., and Ramghur Light Infantry battalion, have received orders to take the field early in November. It is also understood that the 24th N. I. have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for the same duty.—*Englishman, Sept. 22.*

We further hear that the political agent in Cuttack has been permitted to indent for Bengal regiments to the extent of three, for certain operations in contemplation in that quarter, and that probably two of these will be taken from Barrackpore.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Berhampore, date 18th inst. says:—"The Commander-in-Chief arrived here this day, and landed under the salute due to his rank."—*Ibid. Sept. 21.*

The artillery officers stationed at Dum-Dum have unanimously agreed to memorialize the court on the subject of purchasing out, and to state their opinion decidedly opposite to that lately expressed to the court by a staff officer of the Bombay army. A memorial to this effect has been drawn up by Lieut.-Col. Shaw, command-

ing the 1st battalion, in behalf of himself and other officers.—*Mil. Gaz. Sept. 24.*

We understand that the court of inquiry, now sitting in Fort St. George, of which Col. Sewell is president, must terminate in a court martial, notwithstanding that great efforts have been made to avoid this unpleasant alternative.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE STATES.

Lahore.—Captain Wade's moonshee has had an hour's private audience with the Maharaja, after the termination of which, orders were given to Hukeem Azeezooddeen to send two risalahs and two companies to the Dooab, as the Maharaja intended to avail himself of Captain Wade's valuable assistance to settle the disputes which have arisen there.

Gwalior.—It is said that the Lieut. Governor is instituting inquiry into the claims and grievances of the Baiza Bae and her brother Maharajah Hindoo Rao.

Bikaner.—It is asserted that the Beekaneer Rajah has lately made a terrible example of a fraternity of Charuns at Seetul—a sect greatly revered by the Hindoos—owing to one of them having committed a rape on the daughter of a buneah. The Rajah is said to have enclosed them in a square encompassed by briars, which he set on fire, and burnt them all alive.

Bhurtpore.—The Rajah, in his endeavours to remodel the constitution of his estate after the fabric of the English, has introduced the punishment of death; which is, however, inflicted in the form of strict retaliation, but to imitate as his Highness conceives his model, he subjects the inanimate bodies to the process of suspension from a gibbet.—*Agra Ukhbar, Aug. 6.*

Jaunpore.—Jugmohun Singh, the son of a very opulent Zemindar of Oude, has been apprehended, and is at present in irons, though his trial has not yet taken place. The charge against him is, we believe, dacoity, and in 1834 he gave great trouble, caused much official writing, and had the military out after him. His brother, Dirghojee Singh, accused him of being the ringleader of a troublesome gang, but as it appears the outrages were committed by Goordut Singh, it is likely he will get clear of his trial. Goordut Singh was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to ten years' imprisonment, which was however reduced to five years' by the Nizamut Adawlut.—*Central F. P. Sept. 30.*

Jeypore.—Gopaul Sing, one of the guards in Umr Chund's mundur, and Munna Lall, the *Maire du Palais*, have been put upon their trial, and it is rumoured have been proved guilty. We have no doubt of it,—if intimacy with Futteh Sing and Hidavut Khan was sufficient proof of the guilt of Umr Chund and Sivu Lall, why not of any body else?—There are many men yet in Jeypore who ought to be hanged for the plot, on the finding of the assessors!—*Central F. P. Sept. 17.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, September 20th.

Ayasha Beebe v. Meer Abdo Ally.—This was an action in *Assumpsit*, brought by a Mahomedan Lady of respectability against her husband, upon a written contract, which he executed to her in 1818, in the presence of a Cauzee, of the Maccamah or Nabob's Court, engaging to pay her a sum of money monthly for her maintenance. The action also went to recover the balance of an account stated and settled by the defendant. The defendant pleaded the general issue "*Non-Assumpsit*," and also payment of a sum of money in full of the plaintiff's claim on the defendant.

Mr. Teed, for the plaintiff, called two witnesses—the one, (a subscribing witness) proved the execution of the contract, for maintenance;—and the other, the stating and settling of the subsequent account.

Mr. Minchin, for the defendant, took a technical objection with regard to the variance which, he said, appeared between the written contract itself, and the stating of it in the plaint, but the Chief Justice thinking there was no foundation for the objection, it was overruled. Mr. Minchin then proceeded with the defence. He denied the execution of the contract and also the stating of the subsequent account, though he admitted the liability of the defendant to allow the plaintiff maintenance: but he contended this liability continued only so long as the plaintiff was actually the wife of the defendant, living with him, and treated by him as such. He stated that a divorce took place between the parties some six or seven years ago, and that, after that event, no maintenance could be claimed. In proof of this, he called two witnesses, one of them, named Meer Goolam Ally, the brother of the plaintiff, stated, that he had a conversation about two years ago with the plaintiff on the subject of her claim on the defendant, and that on that occasion the plaintiff admitted she had no demand against her husband for maintenance. This wit-

ness also stated that the plaintiff ceased to live with the defendant for the last 6½ years. He was cross-examined by Mr. Teed, and in his cross-examination, which was gone into chiefly to discredit his testimony, he admitted with great reluctance the fact of his having been accommodated with apartments in the criminal gaol at Madras, for having unwittingly, as he stated, made free with the contents of a cash chest which was placed under his charge by his father. The other witness called by Mr. Minchin, stated that there was no Maccamah, or Nabob's Court, till the year 1819, but he admitted that the Nabobs before His Highness Azeem Jah had Cauzees, before whom disputes between private individuals were settled.

The Chief Justice pronounced judgment; and, after remarking that this action, by a wife against her husband founded on the Mahomedan Law, was the first of the kind which, he believed, had come to be decided by the Supreme Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

October 3d.

In the matter of Valungapooly Thaver.—

This was an attempt to bring up a prisoner from the interior, before the court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appears from the affidavits on which the application was founded, that the prisoner was formerly a Zemindar of Chocumpetty, in the Zillah of Tinnevely; that he had been arrested on the 8th December, 1834, and imprisoned in Tinnevely; that, in Aug. 1835, he was transferred to the Hill Fort of Ghooty, in the Zillah of Bellary, where he was confined; that he still continued a prisoner in the hill fortress of Ghooty; that his person is guarded by a party of sepoy detached from a detachment of the 28th Regt. N. I.; that the sepoy sentries over the prison are relieved from time to time, by other Sepoys of the same Regiment; that there is no jailer or peon of any Civil Court attached to the prison; that Valungapooly Thaver has not been brought to any trial, or warned of any trial, or convicted of any offence, and that no proceedings are in contemplation or progress, for bringing him to trial, for any offence or upon any charge whatever.

Application for a rule to shew cause was made in August last to the chief justice and granted, but it being ascertained that Captain Craigie, of the 28th N. I., to whom the rule was to be directed, was about to be relieved from the command of Ghooty and Lieut. H. T. Yarde, of the same Regiment, to be substituted, it became necessary to renew the application, and Sir R. Comyn, on the 2d. September, granted a rule *nisi* for a writ to be directed to that officer, cause to be shewn in a fortnight from the date of service.

Mr. Advocate general. This day shewed cause against the rule. The ground on which the rule had been granted was that the prisoner was taken up without conviction and altogether in an irregular manner. It would be found that the prisoner had been arrested under the authority of Reg. II. of 1819; that the warrant had been signed by the chief secretary, according to the terms of that Regulation, and that he was still under the charge of Mr. Robertson, the collector of the ceded districts and magistrate of Bellary. He read the affidavit of Mr. Chamier, chief secretary, and the Regulation. He said he should not take upon himself to justify either the Regulation or the act of the government—his duty was confined to that of shewing that the terms of the Regulation had been complied with, and if so, it was not competent for any municipal court to enquire into it.

Mr. Teed. In support of the Rule, objected that there was no charge specified in the warrant of commitment. He submitted that the Regulation was one which could not be established: a Regulation must be in accordance with the law; but this is at variance with the law of England; therefore it is illegal. It will extend to authorise incarceration for life without possibility of redress—to pass such a Regulation was more than the King of England could do, much less the governor in council. He quoted the case of "King v. Lieut. Col. Symons and others" 2 Strange's Rep., p. 256. He contended that this Regulation was a repeal of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which was what the governor in council could not do.

Mr. Advocate general, in reply, said, there were much worse Regulations than the one in question, but still they were laws binding in the Mofussil. As to the right of government to make laws, it would be necessary to bear in mind the distinction between the plenary power of legislature in respect to the provinces committed to the governor in council anterior to the last Charter Act, and the limited one which was confined to Regulations within the Presidency; in respect to these latter Regulations, they were not to be at variance with British law; as to the Regulations in respect to the provinces, there was no limit to the legislative authority. He declined to enter into the merits on which the prisoner was committed; he confined himself to the Regulation and the warrant of commitment under it.

Mr. Minchin, as *amicus curiæ*, enumerated the statutes under which the governor in Council became entitled to make Rules and Regulations.

Mr. Advocate general, denied this doctrine, and insisted that the right of the

governor in council to make rules and Regulations depended not on these few statutes, but on the general government which had been committed to the governors in council of the several presidencies, by charter both of the Crown and by those conferred by the Crown and Parliament.

The *Chief Justice* said; if Mr. Teed put it upon the ground that the affidavit contained no return, he thought the objection untenable—this would be a good return; the only question is whether this is a good regulation. He did not consider he had a right to say that the governor in council had no power in 1819 to make this Regulation. There was a great difference between Regulations for the town of Madras and Regulations for the provinces. Whatever his private opinion may be upon the merits of the Regulation, if the court finds such a Regulation framed and acted upon as the law of the land, he was bound by it. He, however, was quite clear, that if the Regulation did not exist, the writ must have gone; but as the Regulation, such as it was, was relied on, and brought before the court, the rule must be discharged.

His Lordship afterwards observed, he wished the party would appeal, when perhaps the Privy Council would, if they saw occasion, make such amendments as might appear expedient: "I assure you, Mr. Teed," said his Lordship "it will give me great pleasure to make the order for appeal."

It is stated that an appeal will be made to the King in council.

We subjoin an abstract of the regulation referred to, II. of 1819. "Whereas, reasons of state policy occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper; and whereas it is fit that, in every case of the nature hereinafter referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor in Council; and whereas the ends of justice require that, when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision, and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require that due attention be paid to

the health of every state prisoner confined under this regulation, and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life and to his own wants and those of his family; and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the estates and lands of Zemindars, Talookdars and others, situated within the territories dependent on the Presidency of Fort St. George should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the revenue authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceeding, and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure him from injuring the just rights and interests of individuals whose estates may be so attached under the direct authority of Government; the Governor in Council has enacted the following rules, which are to take effect throughout the provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George from the date on which they may be promulgated.

"A warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor in Council, and under the hand of the Secretary to Government, shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed."

"The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any state prisoner."

"Every officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Governor in Council, on the conduct, the health, and comfort of such state prisoner, in order that the Governor in Council may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force, or shall be modified. When any state prisoner is in the custody of a Zillah Criminal Judge, the Judges of Circuit are to visit such state prisoner, on the occasion of the periodical sessions, and they are to issue any orders concerning the treatment of the state prisoner which may appear to them advisable, provided they be not inconsistent with the orders of the Governor in Council issued on that head. When any state prisoner is placed in the custody of any public officer not being a Zillah Criminal Judge, the Governor in Council will instruct either the Criminal

• *Form of Warrant of Commitment.*—To the (here insert the officer's designation). Whereas the Governor in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that (here insert state prisoner's name) shall be placed under personal restraint at (here insert the name of the place), you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor in Council and the provisions of Regulation II. of 1819.

By order of the Governor in Council.

A. B.

Chief Sec. to Government.

Judge, or the Court of Circuit, or any other public officer, not being the person in whose custody the prisoner may be placed, to visit such prisoner at stated periods, and to submit a report to Government, regarding the health and treatment of such prisoner. The officer in whose custody any state prisoner may be placed, is to forward, with such observations as may appear necessary, every representation which such state prisoner may from time to time be desirous of submitting to the Governor in Council.

"Every such officer shall, as soon after taking such prisoner into his custody as practicable, report to the Governor in Council whether the degree of confinement to which he may be subjected appears liable to injure his health, and whether the allowance fixed for his support be adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to their rank in life; and every such officer shall take care that the allowance fixed for the support of such state prisoner is duly appropriated to that object.

"Whenever the Governor in Council shall judge it necessary to attach the estates or lands of any Zemindar, Jagheerdar, Talookdar, or other person, without any previous decision of a court of justice, or other judicial proceeding, the grounds on which the resolution of Government may have been adopted, and such other information connected with the case as may appear essential, shall be communicated, under the hand of one of the secretaries of Government, to the judge of the district in which the lands or estates may be situated, to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and to the Sudder and Foudjarry Adawlut.

"Whenever the Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such estate necessary, have ceased to operate, and that the management of the estate can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience, the revenue authorities will be directed to release the estate from attachment, to adjust the accounts of the collections, during the period in which they may have been superintended by the officers of Government, and to pay over to the proprietor the profits from the estate which may have accumulated during the attachment."

The *Courier*, of October 20th, contains copy of a memorial from Valungapooly Thaver, to the Governor-general in Council, setting forth his case, and the correspondence with public officers on the subject, alleging that he was still wholly ignorant of the cause that led to his arrest, or of the matter which had given displeasure to the government of Madras.

It also contains copy of a memorial to the Governor in Council of Madras, praying for his release. The former memorial is dated 8th October, the latter, 13th April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the Governor returned from the Hills on Thursday last; the batteries of the Garrison and Chepauk announced his Excellency's arrival at the presidency at sunrise. Various rumours are afloat respecting the sudden determination of his Excellency to return to Madras; but we are glad to learn that ill-health is not the cause, as Sir Frederick was never looking better than at the present moment. We hear that his Excellency intends returning to England overland, and it is stated that he will most probably proceed to Bombay in a man-of-war, and go from thence by steamer.—*Herald*, Oct. 8.

The very pleasant situation of the Goomsoor business, as regards the transmission of the *requisite* troops for the new campaign, is, we believe, the chief matter that calls his Excellency again to the seat of government: though receiving the new Commander in chief is mentioned as one reason of the visit.—*Cour.*

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The *True Briton*, having on board his Exc. Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., appointed Commander in Chief at this Presidency, anchored in Madras roads on the night of the 30th October, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, landed, under a salute of 17 guns, at the Sea Gate, where he was received by his Exc. Lieut. General the Hon. Sir. R. W. O'Callaghan and staff, the chief, and other secretaries to Government, the heads of the general staff, and a large assemblage of the civil and military functionaries of the Presidency, and conducted through a line of troops to the council chamber, where he was met by the Right Hon. the Governor and Members of Council, and sworn in under another salute of 17 guns from the ramparts.—*Herald*, Oct. 12.

At the farewell dinner to his Exc. Sir Robert O'Callaghan, last night, at the Banqueting room, the friends of Sir Robert had the happiness of witnessing their best intentions crowned with gratifying success. They met to show him how truly they knew him to be worthy of every mark of esteem which they had it in their power to offer; they met to show him how much they loved him.

His friends must be ever proud of the opportunity they availed themselves of—and they will be equally happy in days to come, when they shall recollect the pleasing moment of their success. They will be equally mindful of, we are sure, and remember with gratification the intense feelings of pleasure which they gave their chief. Their hearty demonstrations of satisfaction at his past conduct, both private and public, and the interest they shewed for his future welfare, sunk deep into the bosom of their chief and guest, who in countenance could not conceal from his friends the powerful feelings of self-satisfaction with which they had impressed his heart.—*Cour.*, Oct. 14.

Sir Robert was to sail on the 15th.

THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.

The German missionaries at Tinnevelly have printed their first half-yearly report. The Mission comprehends ten districts, including, at the end of June 1836, 189 villages, inhabited, at least in part, by a Christian population, amounting to 1,835 families, or 6,356 souls; and amongst them were 96 native catechists and assistants, and 63 places of worship. Of the Christian population, 436 men, 350 women, and 432 children had been baptized; and the remainder are ranked as candidates for baptism. There are 68 vernacular schools connected with the Mission; in which instruction is given to 2,004 boys and 89 girls; besides which, there is a *preparandi* class of 15 persons, under a course of instruction, either as catechists or schoolmasters; and a seminary of 25 scholars, who are boarded on the Mission premises, and receive a superior education, in English as well as Tamul. This extensive system of operation is kept in an effective state, by the personal superintendence of the brethren Rhenius, Schaffter, Muller, and Lechler. One peculiarity of this Mission is, that it depends upon resources found in the country itself.

Another important peculiarity of the Tinnevelly Mission is, the extensive use it makes of native agency, and of the language of the people, both in common education and religious instruction. In the "concluding remarks" it is said: "In certain recent publications, doubts have been raised as to the efficiency of our former plan of proceeding, and especially as to the character of the native Christians. Sorry as we are at the misrepresentations and insinuations which have been made, we will by no means enter into a minute refutation of them. If those who make them can pursue a better plan, we shall wish them God speed, and willingly learn of them. From the beginning, the holding forth of worldly

Asiat. Journ., N. S. Vol. 2^d, No. 87.

advantages for the purpose of drawing the people over to Christianity or attaching them to us, has been an abhorrence to our minds, and we trust the Lord our God will ever preserve this feeling in our breasts. We can fearlessly say, that there is not a single congregation, which cannot rise up and declare that in point of worldly advantages, they have always been discouraged by us to expect them, when expressing their desire to become Christians. The representations that we have given to the people of Christianity, have been simply these; that, the religion of Jesus will make them sober, just, chaste, heavenly-minded, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and, as a natural consequence, diligent in business. Thus far we have told them that Christianity will improve their worldly condition; but herein we have done nothing more than prophets and apostles have done before us."

THE BREAKWATER.

We understand a communication has been made to Government by the Breakwater executive, to the effect, that the services of the convicts placed at the disposal of the committee, will no longer be required; a further evidence of the intended abandonment of the Breakwater undertaking. But what has become of the statement of expenditure for the past two months? Rumour suggests the possibility of the accounts, when forthcoming, exhibiting a balance on the wrong side:—to say nothing of the quantity of marine and other stores employed, with and without authority, which may be returned "not to be found;"—among which *one hawser* alone, valued at from 600 to 700 rupees.—*Cour.*, Sept. 9.

THE CONJEVERAM TEMPLE.

Among the labours of a public journal, one of the most gratifying is to record the progress of improvement, in the sentiments of Government and the conduct of the people, and we shall be excused for dwelling with delight on the happy change which appears so visible at the Madras Presidency, in regard to the countenance afforded by a Christian Government to idolatry. The *Conservative* of the 8th July supplies the intelligence that "the order recently issued in respect of forced labour at the idol cars is complete. They not only forbid the use of forced labour, but they forbid the Collector's interference except for the purpose of preserving the peace." A rumour had, it seemed, got wind at Madras, that the prohibition was merely a *ruse*, and that money had been supplied from the public treasury by the brahmins to enable them to hire labourers. But the report was incorrect, though partially

(Y)

true. The money was remitted, not from the Treasury, but by three wealthy native gentlemen; and this fact goes far to shew how unnecessary were all the care and anxiety so long bestowed by Government on the car. The money reached Conjeveram; but the bramhuns, instead of hiring labourers, very wisely bethought them of drawing the car themselves, and pocketing the bonus. Between two and three thousand priests assembled, therefore, and applied their own necks to the cables, and the procession was completed. On the present occasion, three distinct and auspicious results have followed this salutary order. In the first place, the Natives at that Presidency have been disabused of the notion so long fostered in their minds by the conduct of the public authorities, that the Government attached an idea of sanctity to the image, and that the annual procession was as grateful to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council as to the gods. Secondly, the poor peasant and mechanic, who used to be forced from their homes without remuneration, and compelled to drag the car, are now left in the undisturbed possession of their time and labour, and the country is spared the annual sight of an act of flagrant oppression perpetrated by the public ministers of justice. And thirdly the priests who fatten on the spoils of the idol have been induced to put their own shoulders to the wheel. Never has the car been drawn by hands so holy since it was built.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 21.

GUNNER LEACH.

Capt. Chisholm, of the Madras artillery, has published a direct disproof of the insinuations contained in a letter published in the *Bengal Hurkaru* (see p. 102), that Gunner Leach, the witness against Capt. Fitzgibbon, was once an officer in the Company's service, who fled to avoid certain charges.

OPIUM TRADE.

The merchants of this presidency have applied to the government to be allowed to participate with Calcutta and Bombay in the opium trade by the abolition of the prohibiting duty. The Revenue Board have assigned the following reasons for declining to comply with the request.

"The pass system introduced at Bombay, in 1830, was not established either for the improvement of the revenue of that presidency, or with any view to encourage the production of the drug. On the contrary, the Bombay government has uniformly been desired to use its endeavours to prevent the growth of the poppy within the Company's territories on that side of India. But the Supreme government

having resolved to abandon the attempt to enforce its monopoly of the drug in the districts of Malwa not under its authority, and deeming it impossible to prevent the opium produced there from reaching the sea coast for exportation by indirect routes, determined to realize, by means of a duty upon passes for the direct route to Bombay, an equivalent for the charges of the circuitous and more dangerous routes by which the article was before and might if the parties pleased still be conveyed for export. The system was thus adopted as a choice of evils, under peculiar circumstances, which were considered to be beyond control, but with full knowledge that the revenue realised upon opium in Bengal must suffer in proportion as the export of the drug from that side of India was extended. Its adoption at Bombay therefore affords no argument for introducing a similar scheme where the same circumstances do not exist."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A very numerous meeting of the merchants of Madras took place on Thursday last, at the office of Messrs. Binny and Co., when it was determined to form a Chamber of Commerce. Various rules were agreed to for the guidance of the society, a chairman and committee were ballotted for, and the following gentlemen elected: J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq. chairman; committee, Messrs. Dare, Line, Scott, Pugh, Ouchterlony, and Barrow; hon. secretary, Mr. Hart; treasurers, Messrs. Binny and Co.—*Herald*, Oct. 1.

PORTO NOVO IRON COMPANY.—RAILROADS.

We had learned that the furnaces of the Porto Novo iron company were in full play, having an order from the Government for six hundred cast iron gun carriages; as well as another for a large quantity of road-rails. The *Herald* of Saturday confirms this account, as far as rails are concerned, intimating that the Government has made the necessary advances, and that operations are to commence at the Red Hills, carried on in a direct line to Cochrane's canal.—*Standard*, Aug. 23.

SCHISM AMONGST THE CATHOLICS OF MADRAS.

Don Antonio Teixeira, the newly appointed Roman Catholic bishop of Meliapore, who lately arrived from England in the *Thomas Grenville*, underwent the ceremony of being enthroned, and took possession of the ancient cathedral at St. Thomé, on the 6th October.

The Rev. P. E. Moriarty, vicar general, has addressed a letter to the catholic community of Madras, on the irregular intrusion of the bishop. "Having seen in the public prints," he says, "that

a duly appointed bishop was to be enthroned in the cathedral of Meliapore, I was induced to be a witness of that very *decisive* ceremony; whereas some reports held forth an expectation, that, the unity, sanctity, catholicity, and apostolicity of our church would be maintained in the appearance of a venerable member of the apostolical succession. If so, I was anxious to mingle in the general joy that would be occasioned; if not, I was bound and determined to be in possession of the most unequivocal evidence to the reality of my worst apprehensions. Alas! my surprise was not great, but my grief was most poignant, when, all that I had to witness turned out to be a most audacious and schismatical usurpation of the episcopal chair and investiture. At the installation of a bishop, the patent of presentation (where patronage exists) is read, the pontifical Bulls of election are next read, then the Bull issued for consecration; and finally, the certificate of the consecration having been administered. What did I witness this day at St. Thomé? On this day a person, partially decorated with the episcopal dress, entered the church; then a clergyman ascended the pulpit, and read aloud a letter of the Queen of Portugal, appointing Don Antonio Texeira bishop of Meliapore; then an order from the same Queen, 'commanding the chapter of Goa to grant him all necessary jurisdiction!' Afterwards, the same clergyman read the royal lady's instructions to Don Antonio, which principally consisted of directions 'to preserve in safety all rights of the crown of Portugal in this country; and to be very attentive and careful to write to her very often; availing himself of the convenient opportunity afforded by the English steam-boats, and to forward by this ready way, of the isthmus of Suez, regular intelligence concerning all matters of interest connected with this part of the world.' After this most extravagant proceeding, the person, who presumes to call himself a bishop, addressed a few words to the people without directly or indirectly mentioning any thing that might afford a shadow of justification for such an impious proceeding. Immediately, I was bound in conscience to retire, fully satisfied that Mr. Antonio Texeira is not a bishop; that he has not any authority in Meliapore or any other church; that he is endeavouring to bring into British India the spiritual disorders of Portugal, where the people are the victims of a government, which has set itself up against the spiritual authority of the supreme Pontiff, and are left without legitimate pastors of the Catholic church, through the authority of the same Queen, counselled by the debauchee José de Carvalho; the atheistical generals De Sa Bandiera and Sal-

danha; and that catalogue of crime, the drunken Padre Marcos. I do therefore declare that the Rev. Mr. Texeira has not any Catholic ecclesiastical authority, that he is an usurper of the episcopal name and rights. I call on the Roman Catholics of Madras, to guard from profanation the sacred deposit of their faith, and to recollect that they cannot hold spiritual communion with the Rev. Mr. Texeira or his abettors."

GOOMSOOR.

We hear that the young Rajah has come into Vizianagram, to take the pension offered him by Government, surrendering the Goomsoor territory to us. This is a mere form as the youth has been long in our camp; there remains to us still the task of *taking* the country and *keeping* it.—*Spectator*, Oct. 2.

The Royal Family have left Goomsoor for ever, and are now on their road to Vizianagram, where they are to be accommodated with the Fort. In passing from Goomsoor to Aska, the villagers all turned out, to see the last of the Bunjees, but no marks of respect were paid to him by his loyal subjects; only one man was observed to make his *salam*. This argues well for the future. A proclamation has been since promulgated, announcing that the Bunjee dynasty has ceased, and the country, which is now resumed by the Government, will never be restored.

Rumours of the operations intended to be carried on in the next campaign are numerous, and all of course equally authentic, and half the regiments composing the Madras army have been named the fortunate ones, who are to reap an additional wreath of laurel in the Khond country. It appears, we are to have five regiments, with some regular and irregular horse. I much fear the most powerful enemy we shall meet will be the fever.—*Corresp. Conservative*, Oct. 6.

Tonnage has at length been procured for the 17th and 6th Regts. N. I., which are to proceed northward with all despatch. The 17th are expected to embark to-morrow morning on board the *Thomas Grenville*—The *Charles Dumeryue* and one or two other vessels have also been engaged.—*Herald*, Oct. 8.

The 17th Regt. N. I. embarked at an early hour on Monday morning, the greater part on board the *Thomas Grenville*, which ship left the roads on the evening of the same day for Monsoorcotah.—The remainder, on board the *Isidora*, sailed early on the following morning.—We understand the 6th Regt. will soon be ready for embarkation on the same service, and that immediate arrangements will be made for that purpose.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 12.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP.

The primary visitation of the Lord Bishop of this diocese took place yesterday morning in the Cathedral Church.—The attendance was not very numerous, probably 130 or 150 persons being present. His lordship delivered his charge, which was very affectionate, with much feeling, and explained, that as he had for many years filled a station similar to theirs, he could fully enter into their trials and difficulties. He then pointed out some of the most essential duties which they had to perform—strictly enjoined the rejection of the distinction of caste, in all new converts, but spoke of not interfering with them in non-essentials. His lordship alluded to the number of clergymen in the diocese being very considerably less than the prescribed complement, and spoke of the advantages which might be expected from the ordination of priests in this country. He said that, generally speaking, it was not desirable to ordain persons who did not possess a knowledge of the Scriptures in the languages in which they were written—but if a person of proper age, with a good knowledge of the English language, and in other respects desirable for the high office, were likely to be supported by any congregation, he would ordain him.

His lordship adverted, also, to the marriage ceremony, which, he understood, would soon be put on the same footing with respect to banns and licence in this Presidency as in England. In the course of his charge, our truly excellent Diocesan alluded to the various denominations of Christians who are labouring in the same cause, and urged the desirableness of their living on terms of brotherly affection, and mutually assisting each other, as much as possible, in the great object which they all had in view.—*Mad. Herald, Aug. 27.*

NATIVE SWINDLING.

The following deposition of a native, named Arseavey Acherry, in the Supreme Court, on the prosecution of two other natives for obtaining money under false pretences, will shew the nature of the impositions practised upon these occasions. "The defendants Veerasawmy Raugoo, and Vadagherry Maistry came to my house four years ago; they asked me to go to Mr. Cooper's dubash, Veerasawmy Naick. They saw me every day after that. They spoke of Mr. Cator's office, and said there was a Mr. Hunter in the office, who was manager, at a salary of 100 pagodas; I refused to go; they insisted upon my going, saying that all the papers were at Mr. Cator's. I afterwards went near Government House, and waited until ten o'clock. They said Mr. Hunter was coming in a bandy; they took me

near the bandy. Veerasawmy produced a paper and handed it to the gentleman in the bandy—a Portuguese gentleman; he asked if I was the person; the gentleman then tore the paper, and said, 'I'll issue an attachment immediately.' I began to tremble, and asked what was the meaning of an attachment; they said, to carry me to gaol. Veerasawmy Raugoo carried me to my own house, and locked me up in a room, and Vadagherry said he would go and ascertain how matters stood. He returned and said Mrs. Hunter had written to Mr. Hunter to stop the attachment, and for the despatch of that letter they had incurred the expense of three fanams, which I paid. They both said they would go and ascertain respecting the issuing of the attachment, and would return the next day. On the next day, they said a cloth of the value of fifteen pagodas must be given to Mrs. Hunter, which sum they received from me. Vadagherry came to me, two or three days after that, and said Mr. Hunter was short for expenses, and wanted twenty pagodas, and this sum Vadagherry received, and paid to Veerasawmy. They further said that Mrs. Hunter had visited Mrs. Cator, and that Mrs. Cator had asked her to purchase a similar cloth. They bought a cloth worth ten pagodas, and received the money from me. Four days afterwards, they told me that it was necessary to pay Mr. Cator 100 pagodas, as he was in the receipt of 1,000 pagodas and would not take thirty or forty pagodas: they told me not to mind money. I was obliged to borrow 100 pagodas, and mortgage my jewels. They then asked me for 100 pagodas for the Judge, as he was the gentleman that was going to speak on the subject. I was obliged to sell my goods. They then said Mr. Hunter was sick, and that he had asked them to bring figs every day. I gave them ten rupees on that account. They said he was ailing for ten days, and on the following day he died. They told me this with tears in their eyes. I begged them to carry me to his house, that I might cry also. (The Court was here convulsed with laughter at the ludicrous manner in which the witness, a very infirm old man, gave his evidence. It appeared by the indictment that no such person as Mr. Hunter, whose death was so lamentably described, had ever existed.) I said I wished to go to Mr. Cator, to whom I had sent a cloth and 100 pagodas; but they said it was not proper. They said they had already paid 100 pagodas to Mr. Cator and 100 pagodas to the Judge. They said that, as the manager at Mr. Cator's office had died, the new manager would cause new troubles. They did not tell me his name, but they said he must have fifty pagodas."

The Chief Justice told the Jury that

they must acquit the defendant, as the charge had not been proved in the manner laid in the indictment. The law officer of the Crown had nothing to guide him in drawing up the indictment except the previous deposition of the witness, which differed materially from the evidence which they had just heard. Other indictments against the same parties failed from the same cause.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION OF COAL.

A fire took place on the 22d of October, in a godown belonging to Messrs. Binney and Co., next to Grant's Hotel, occasioned by the spontaneous ignition of coal.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUDDER ADRAWLUT, August 3d.

Furdonjee or Framjee Rustumjee, Parsee, of Surat, v. Oomabae Jeobase and Nusserwanjee, do.—This was an action by the appellant for the recovery of his wife, under the following circumstances. In the absence of the appellant from the country, Nusserwanjee married his wife, which he now claimed on his arrival. It was stated in her defence, by the respondent, that the appellant had been absent from the country for many years, and had married a Mahomedan woman, by whom he had children; under this state of things, she consulted the heads of her caste as to the steps she should adopt for her support, and they advised her to remarry, which advice she accordingly followed. The principal native commissioner of Surat, Ardesur Bahadoor, decreed the restoration of the woman, or the payment of Rs. 500 for damages, on the ground that the appellant, though married to a Mahomedan, had been readmitted into caste. This decree did not satisfy either party, the appellant because he claimed Rs. 1,000 for damages; and the respondent because she thought it unjust to require her to pay Rs. 500. An appeal was subsequently made, and Mr. Lumsden, the judge at Surat, being of opinion that the respondent was justified in remarrying on the appellant's turning a Mahomedan, reversed the commissioner's decision. A second appeal was made to the Sudder Adawlut, and the case had been before the court on a former sitting, when it was referred to the Parsee Panchayat. The opinion of that body was, that a person once admitted in another caste, could not be considered as belonging to their own. The puisne judge (Mr. D. Greenhill) hereupon confirmed the decision of the judge, and the appellant was non-suited, with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INFANTICIDE IN MALWA.

The Rajpoots of Malwa used to destroy their own female offspring, immediately after birth. Mr. L. Wilkinson, the political agent of Bhopaul, made inquiries among persons of veracity, in order to ascertain whether it was true that the people were guilty of this horrid act. Some of them confessed that the custom had long since existed in their caste, and that they themselves killed their female children. This excited surprise and horror, but not having order to suppress this practice by force, it was thought best to accomplish the end in view by impressing upon the mind of the people, the sinfulness of this act, and thus use the means of persuasion. A work, entitled "The Sinfulness of Infanticide," being, therefore, prepared in the Rangdee dialect, was published at Calcutta, and copies of it were sent to all rajas and rajwaras. On seeing the work, those who were intelligent, being convinced that infanticide was a great sin, repented, and totally abandoned the practice. The ignorant did not follow their example. The rajahs also, having taken the subject into their consideration, it appeared that girls were destroyed in consequence of the great expense attending marriage. It seemed, also, that Shivaee Jeysing had formerly adopted means to prevent this, by issuing an order that marriages should be performed with moderate expense, proportionate to the rank of the parties, and that he gave assistance from government to such as had actually no means to marry their children. This arrangement lasted as long as he was living; but the guilt recommenced. The rajahs, knowing this, issued proclamations through their territories; they also assembled together to consider the subject of the deceits of bhats and charuns; and in the presence of the agent, unanimously passed the following document:

"An agreement entered into in the presence of Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, agreeably to a (previous) arrangement. All the rajahs have prohibited, in their respective territories, the practice of destroying girls, which prevailed among the Rajpoots of Malwa. A measure is now adopted by unanimous consent, to remove the causes, in consequence of which the Rajpoots used to kill their female infants. The details are as follows:—

"1. The first cause for the destruction of girls in this country is, that some people have a contempt to give their daughters in marriage to persons of those families in whom they have no scruple to marry themselves. The people have hesitation on this head, in marrying their daughters, and with suspicions of this nature, they

used to kill their children. To prevent this, it is agreed that all should issue a proclamation through their respective territories, directing that no person shall give his girl in marriage to another, who scorns to give him his own daughter.

"2. Should any person kill his daughter, he shall, necessarily, be expelled from his vuttan and caste; but should any of such persons, as may preserve their offspring, take money upon his daughter, he also shall be excluded from caste. In case he be poor and unable to defray the necessary expense, his family and relations should have the marriage performed, according to their rank; and should he have no family, the marriage shall be assisted by the ruling raja, the ceremony to be performed suitably to the man's condition.

"3. And as the bhats and charuns have a due over Rajpoots on the occasion of marriage, the same is hereby fixed as follows:—

"A raja, Ra. 1; thakoor, or the heads of village, 8 annas; jeerat enamvalas, 4 annas; sipahees, and lower officers,—annas. This fee is established for bhats and charuns on the occasion of marriage, and they are permitted to receive it, and nothing further, according to old custom; no prohibition is hereby imposed upon people who may, of their own accord, choose to give larger amount. These three resolutions, as are here written, should be carried into execution by all in their respective territories.—26th January, 1836.

Raja Bahado Shree Byree Saljee.
Rawut Motee Singhjee.
Dewan Sher Singhjee.
Raja Hunwunt Singhjee.
Thakoor Chuttra Saljee Ugawara.
Sauvut Singhjee.
Koonvur Indra Singh.
Maharaja Bulwunt Singh Sooghleeawala.
Fukeer Singh on behalf of Takoor Soorujmull.
Fukeerchund. [Durpun, Sept. 9.

NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

We learn from a private letter, that an examination of Oomedwars, or candidates for public situation, took place at Dharwar towards the end of the last month. We are further informed that these examinations take place quarterly. We have already expressed our opinion on the beneficial tendency of these examinations; and we would wish to see them extended not only to every collectorate, but to the presidency; that the desire of Government to make merit the criterion of every appointment may be practically illustrated. If this be done, it may open an avenue to public employment to the hopeful pupils of the education societies here, and the Government schools in the interior; while it will shut the door of preferment against all pretenders to knowledge, for which no man of sense will

feel the least regret. We understand some of the boys of Dharwar school fairly beat out the old-fashioned carkoons on the field of competition.—Durpun, Aug. 26.

SCARCITY OF BARRISTERS.

On Tuesday, the third term of the Supreme Court was opened before a full bench, and adjourned from want of counsel, the only two barristers being officers of the Court, one as advocate-general, the other as master in equity.—Gaz. Aug. 27.

Mr. Campbell, the gentleman who conducted the defence of the late Soobaroish upon his court-martial at Bangalore, arrived here from Madras on last Saturday night, and having taken the customary oaths before a full bench in the Supreme Court on Monday, was admitted to practice at the Bombay bar. To enable the learned gentleman to make himself acquainted with the cases upon which he has been retained, the Court was adjourned till Friday next.—Ibid. Aug. 31.

By the *Walmer Castle*, which came into port on the 29th August, the gentlemen of the long robe have received another addition to their numbers in Mr. Howard.

DINSHAW FURDONJEE.

The last arrival of the *Hugh Lindsay*, from the Red sea, restored to his native land a young Parsee, named Dinshaw Furdonjee, who had been in England for the four preceding years receiving a general and commercial education. The degree of benefit which he has received we have had an opportunity of observing, and doubt not but that the good effects thus developed of his father's moral courage in being the first Parsee to send his son to such a distance for intellectual improvement, may produce many imitators: in the young, a desire to emulate the attainments and accomplishments of our traveller; in the old, to cast aside national prejudices, sink for a time the natural feelings which make a father reluctant to separate himself from his children, when they see before them a signal example of the honourable pride and gratification which Dinshaw's father must naturally experience in seeing all his expectations so fully realized, the many anxieties, which during a period of four years he must frequently have entertained, entirely dissipated, and all amply rewarded by the grateful feelings with which his son must ever regard him for having unlocked to him the stores of English literature, and laid open to his view the many interesting, wonderful, and instructing complications of our social economy in arts,

manufactures, sciences, and even everyday life, of which no native of the East who has not seen them can form an adequate idea.—*Ibid.*

MOTEECHUND AMEECHUND.

Moteechund Ameechund, one of the wealthiest native merchants of the island, died on Sept. 12 at the age of 52. Moteechund (commonly known by the name of Motissa) was liberal and generous, and though from his ignorance of the English language, he could not of course appreciate the advantages of public-spirited undertakings, so readily as the other members of our community, yet we have hardly seen a subscription-list in which his name did not occupy a prominent place. In private life he is said to have been courteous and affable. Of sympathy and compassion for the sufferings of others which he was taught to regard as the highest virtue by his religion, we have a monument in the hospital founded by him near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, for old, diseased and maimed animals; which institution is to receive a legacy of about two lacs. He has left an only son behind him, who inherits all his wealth, amounting as it said, to about three millions of rupees. We hear that considerable sums were distributed in charity on the occasion of the funeral ceremony of the deceased.—*Durpun, Sept. 15.*

We understand that the late Moteechund Ameechund, amongst the many sums which he has, by his last will and testament, devised for charitable purposes, has, with a feeling that does his memory honour, left seven lakhs of rupees for liberating from the Bombay jail, and the other jails under this Presidency, all persons who may be confined for such an amount as the sum bequeathed may cover. In pursuance of this direction, fourteen debtors were released the day before yesterday.—*Gaz., Sept. 17.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the mercantile community favourable to the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, took place on the 24th inst., at the Custom-house, when a draft of the rules and regulations, prepared by a committee previously appointed for the purpose, was unanimously adopted. The members already amount to thirty-two, and it is hoped that every individual, connected with the trade of the port, will give in their adherence to the association, which cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the mercantile interests of the place.

Mr. Skinner and Mr. Sindry were elected chairman and deputy chairman, and Messrs. Richmond, Finlay, Turner, Murray, Ewart, Dadabhy Pestonjee, Dady

Cursetjee Ardaseer, and Jehangeer Nasserwanjee, were appointed the managing committee for the ensuing year; Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. treasurers.—*Bomb. Gaz., Sept. 23.*

COTTON CULTIVATION.

In consequence of the unusually heavy falls of rain in Guzerat this season, an idea prevails that the ensuing crop of cotton will be greatly deficient. This, however, seems likely to prove erroneous; for, though the destruction of the early sowings in the principal cotton districts has been quite enormous, it will be counterbalanced in a great measure within those very districts by the unusual exertions made to re-sow the lands that have suffered; while in the Deccan no losses have occurred, and the cultivation has more than doubled within a twelvemonth.

What the state of the crops is in Candesh, Kattywar, and the Southern Malabar country, we cannot say, as no returns have yet been received from them; but it is certain that, in all these districts, the weather has been most favourable, and as the causes which have led to the improvement in the Deccan have been such as to operate throughout the country, it may be inferred that the effect has been equally general.

The total decrease of cultivation in Broach and Surat is stated at 53,608 beegas. Allowing, therefore, 5 maunds to the beega, those two provinces will produce 9,572 candies less than last season. Against this, at the same rate of computation, we have an increase of 2,945 candies from the Deccan. It will not, therefore—supposing the yield to be as good this year as last—require a very great increase in the produce of the other districts, to render the extent of the present crop fully equal to that of the last.—*Cour., Oct. 1.*

BANK OF INDIA.

It is amusing to observe how much the prospect of a little competition has excited the energies of one of the most torpid establishments in India, or perhaps in any part of the world—the Bank of Bengal. Although established nearly thirty years, in, perhaps, one of the finest fields for banking, and possessing advantages from its connexion with government which secured it an almost unlimited credit, this institution has remained stationary, or nearly so, content with a certain amount of business, of which it enjoyed a virtual monopoly. The only symptoms of vitality manifested by it, until lately, within the last eight or ten years, were when its very existence was threatened by the great forgeries of 1829 or 30, and again, when in opposition to the Union

Bank, and apprehensive of the growing popularity of that establishment, it made an effort to exclude its paper from circulation, and destroy its business by refusing to receive any but its own notes. From this state of profitable inactivity it has been roused, however, by the prospectus of the Bank of India. At the very first meeting after the arrival of the plans for the new bank, they have come forward with a proposition "That a committee be appointed to report in what manner the Bank of Bengal may be most safely and beneficially extended." We do not see that the Bank of India has any thing to apprehend from the non-compliance of the Bank of Bengal with its wishes. The field for banking in this country is quite enormous, and but a small portion of it is occupied by the institutions now in existence. Even in Calcutta the Bank of India would not find it difficult, without the assistance of government, to do a very large and profitable business, as long as the current rate of interest remains as high as at present, by merely being the channel for introducing English capital into the place. At Madras the Government Bank, if it were not discontinued at once, as it must ultimately be by a more popularly constituted establishment, would not much impede the business of such an institution; while in Bombay, besides having the freest scope, the new bank would at once enter upon an almost boundless field for its operations. To such an extent, indeed, would this be the case, that it is a matter of amazement that the commercial community here have so long closed their eyes to the capabilities of the place. The trade of the port, as we have already shown, is about equal to that of Calcutta, whence it may be inferred that an equal, or nearly equal, amount of paper money would be wanted for circulation here that is required for the circulation of the former place.

With respect to deposits, the plan pursued until lately at the Treasury shows what a profitable portion of the business of a bank they would form. The difficulty of making large payments in bullion is such, that some of the large mercantile establishments here have been in the habit of keeping sums in the hands of government, and making their payments by orders on the Sub-Treasurer; thus in some respects making the Treasury what the celebrated Bank of Amsterdam has always been, a place for the general transfer of money. And the convenience arising from this privilege was such, that the average balance in the Treasury was about twenty lacs of rupees. Finding the practice, however, objectionable, from the responsibility incurred, orders were lately issued for discontinuing it; and at present the public are deprived of the convenience it afforded.

Here, then, is a large amount of business which would immediately fall to the share of a well-constituted bank: nor must the sum we have mentioned be supposed to define its limits; for, after all, but a small portion of the community availed themselves of the Treasury in the way we have mentioned.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

We see noticed in the *Englishman*, a case which we think is deserving of some comment, as bearing on a point in which the public have already taken great interest. We allude to the order by Lord Bentinck to discontinue the practice of flogging soldiers in the native army.

The case now under observation is as follows: A Christian sepoy musician, attached to the 60th Regt. Bengal N. I., deserted, but finding his progress more difficult than he had anticipated, he returned to his regiment, and was brought to trial before an European court-martial, which, on guilt found, sentenced him to receive a corporal punishment. This sentence came in the usual course before the brigadier commanding, for his confirmation, but that officer, looking to the General Order by Lord Bentinck, considered himself barred from giving his assent to the sentence of the court, as, according to his judgment, the order was meant to apply to all soldiers in the native army. But he laid the case before the judge advocate-general for his opinion, and that officer expressed himself on the subject as follows:

"Sir,—I have the honour to return the proceedings of an European court-martial held in the 60th N. I., upon sepoy and musician John Dooming. I conceive that the prisoner Dooming was correctly sentenced to corporal punishment, and that Lieut.-Col. Tulloch might have carried the same into effect without any reference to you—the award not exceeding 300 lashes. The General Order of the 24th February, 1835, does not extend to Christian drummers or musicians, who are governed by the rules laid down in the articles of war for the European troops. It only affects native soldiers not professing the Christian religion.

(Signed) "G. Young,
Judge-Advocate-General.
"Judge-Advocate-General's Office,
Fort William, 16th April 1836."

Here we must pause to draw breath. Is it so, that the being a Christian, subjects a man to an infliction which is considered too degrading for a Hindoo or Mussulman to suffer? Who, after this, will dare insult the heathen, as they are termed, by recommending a change of religious belief? We must confess there is something so recklessly extravagant in this doctrine,

that we are afraid to trust ourselves in the expression of our indignation, an indignation in which we are sure all who may hear of this subject will participate in. But it cannot be that the government of this country will sanction so flagrant an outrage on the religion of their country and of their own adoption, as thus to hold it up as a crime on the part of natives of this country to profess it. In what other light is the matter to be viewed? A Christian sepoy is to suffer under the torture of the lash, and be degraded for ever in his own esteem as well as in that of others, while a Hindoo or Mussulman, for the same offence, is merely discharged the service! Then it is the profession of religion alone that turns the balance, and constitutes the crime, not the military offence!

There were grounds enough for complaint in the fact of the native army being exempted from personal correction by the cat, while his majesty's troops, the European soldiers, were still destined to suffer that barbarous punishment; but it is only now that we come to know that the brand of "Christian" on a man's brow is the sign by which to trace and discover the proper victim of that debasing infliction! This state of things cannot long continue. Policy forbids it,—every principle of our religion rises in rebellion against it.

But the judge-advocate-general of Bengal seems by far too confident in his own judgment, and we have no hesitation in saying that the opinion given by him is not warranted under Lord Bentinck's general order, or by any or all of the circumstances put together. Let us first take the order, and then compare his opinion with it. Thus says the general order:

"The governor-general of India in council is pleased to direct that the practice of punishing soldiers in the native army, by the cat-o'-nine tails or rattan, be discontinued at all the presidencies, and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regimental detachment or brigade court-martial to sentence a soldier of the native army to dismissal from the service for any offence for which such soldier might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the general or other officer commanding the division."

It shall be competent, says the order, to sentence "a soldier" of the native army, but it draws no distinction of caste, country, colour, or religion,—it applies to one and all of the native army, without reference to any circumstance beyond the fact of their being "soldiers of the native." If so, how does it appear that this "Christian," who is a "soldier of the native army," is intended by that order to be an exception, —or rather, how is the opinion of the judge-advocate-general borne out when he

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22. No. 87.

says, the general order does not extend to Christian drummers or musicians, but "only affects native soldiers not professing the Christian religion?"

But this opinion given by the judge-advocate-general will have one good effect, if widely enough circulated, and that is, that it will again draw public attention to that order of Lord W. Bentinck's, and the distinction between native and European soldiers. The chances of a lottery seem to be governed by law less capricious than were the official acts of Lord W. Bentinck. Without any cause, feasible or otherwise, did his Lordship, in the case of this order, apply it to the native army alone, while that army was surrounded by European troops who, keenly alive to a sense of disgrace,—thus, and more forcibly by contrast, had drawn in vivid colours before them the degradation an European soldier has to submit to—a degradation which it was deemed too cruel, too unjust, and by no means safe, to continue to inflict on natives. The Government will see the necessity of paying some attention to the subject, as well as devising some fitting punishment as a substitute for "dismissal" of the native,—a sentence found to be no punishment, but which the rather is likely to lead to disrespect and insubordination. Such we believe to be the result of upwards of twelve months' experience under the late order. Some insist on the necessity of abrogating Lord Bentinck's rule altogether; but were that expedient, it would not be wise, nor should we like to see the attempt made. Some effectual mode of punishment could surely be hit on; but whatever may be done, let us not see the willing horse too hardly pressed,—let us not see a liberty taken with a friend, which it is thought advisable not to take with a stranger; but let the treatment be such that neither party will have just ground of complaint.—*Bombay Gaz., June 4.*

CAPTURE OF CHAMP RAJ.

The following is an extract of a letter received from the Kattywar country:—

"There is nothing in the shape of news here, excepting that the Political Agent has got hold of (by stratagem) the celebrated freebooter Champ Raj. The man I believe has been guilty of great cruelties, and was in command of the party that shot Ensign Robertson of the 15th regiment some time back. He is in irons in the jail here, and will be brought to trial."

PLAGUE AT PALKE.

The last accounts received direct from Palke, via Deesa and Ahmedabad, we are glad to say, represent the state of things there as much more favourable than was at first supposed: the disease that has broken

(Z)

out does not appear to spread at all, and some doubts are now entertained of its being the plague.—*Bomb. Cour., Oct. 11.*

Ceylon.

Captain Fretz.—Capt. Fretz, who died in Kandy on the 2d April, had seen a good deal of service in the Kandyan Rebellion, in 1813; particularly in Ouhah, at that time the most disturbed district, and where the British forces met the most determined opposition. He was subaltern to Major M'Donald, when that officer, with eighty men, at Parenagamme, made the gallant stand against seven thousand rebels, many of whom were armed with firelocks. This little band was hemmed in for ten days, when repeated attacks were made upon them, but which they invariably repulsed with considerable loss on the part of the enemy.

Captain Fretz, whilst out elephant shooting, about eight years ago, met with a most serious accident, which at the time proved nearly fatal; and was ultimately the cause of his death. When firing at an elephant, his gun burst, and the breech penetrated deeply into his forehead, immediately above the nose, where it remained, it not being considered advisable to extract it. It might be seen at the place of its entry, which never closed, in his nose, and even part of it penetrating through the palate of his mouth. We are informed, inflammation of the brain, brought on by indulgence at a convivial party of his regimental mess, was the disease of which he died, and to which, as might be expected, he was peculiarly liable in consequence of the injury of the adjacent parts. The gun-breech, which has been extracted from the dead body, weighs nearly three ounces. We understand the particulars of this extraordinary case are to be made public by some members of the medical profession, who have at various times attended Captain Fretz.—*Colombo Observer.*

For the last two months, Colombo and its neighbourhood have not been as healthy as usual. A severe epidemic cold, attended with high fever, has been prevalent, attacking persons of all ages, but proving fatal only to children, a very considerable number of whom have died. Latterly, however, a still more formidable disorder has made its appearance here—and the small-pox is spreading with its usual velocity, and attended with the customary horrors of that awful pestilence. Even still, we understand, the great majority of the natives refuse to allow their children to be vaccinated; so infatuated do they seem to be against that which has alone been found and proved to be the pass-over, which prevents the intrusion of this destroying angel.—*Colombo Obs. Aug. 16.*

Penang.

TRADE.

Value of Articles Imported between May 1, 1835, and April 30, 1836.

From whence.	Goods.	Specie.	Total.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Calcutta	6,09,631	21,050	6,30,681
Madras	6,59,702	19,379	6,79,081
Bombay	1,16,390	22,523	1,38,913
England	84,761	25,260	1,10,021
France	21,062	44,100	65,162
Copenhagen	7,659	8,841	16,400
Ceylon	16,212	10,238	26,450
Acheen	5,25,448	3,56,261	8,81,709
Coast of Tenassarim	2,21,884	26,629	2,48,513
Coco or Keeling's Isle	1,680	—	1,680
Malacca	37,858	64,262	1,02,060
Singapore	9,22,078	2,85,819	1,20,7,897
China	2,00,133	48,886	2,49,019
Siam and Pungah	2,45,308	—	2,45,308
Dellie	3,15,821	4,210	3,19,031
Quedah	89,453	26,186	1,15,639
Other Native Ports	57,705	925	58,630
America	3,920	—	3,920
Total Sa. Rs.			5,082,194

Value of Articles Exported between May 1, 1835, and April 30, 1836.

From whence.	Goods.	Specie.	Total.
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Calcutta	4,93,284	97,556	5,90,840
Madras	1,19,406	3,80,561	5,18,047
Bombay	2,04,340	8,420	2,12,760
England	60,866	—	60,866
France	13,331	—	13,331
Isle of France	3,732	—	3,732
Ceylon	1,50,680	32,483	1,83,163
Coast of Tenassarim	9,05,010	38,142	1,007,152
Malacca	90,818	15,787	1,06,605
Singapore	9,24,874	1,16,196	1,041,070
China	6,60,577	—	6,60,577
Siam and Pungah	1,97,978	52,435	2,50,413
Dellie	1,75,311	65,972	2,41,283
Quedah	85,085	6,009	91,704
Other Native Ports	50,847	3,734	54,581
Total Sa. Rs.			5,032,253

CONVICTS.

At the close of the sessions, on the 25th August, the grand jury presented, "that the practice which has obtained on this island for a considerable time past, of a number of transported convicts being granted to individuals as servants, and of others being allowed, without restriction, to seek employment for themselves, is most injurious to the morals of the lower classes, and one great cause of the extent of crime which it is feared that each succeeding year will tend to increase. The records of the Court of Judicature, too, will shew that these men have thus an opportunity afforded them of committing the worst crimes, before they have finished their period of servitude.—The whole system of transportation, indeed, seems to defeat the principal end of human punishment—the prevention of crimes; as in penal settlements delinquencies are repeated, fostered and augmented; the scene of crime having been transferred merely from one portion

of the empire to another.—In other countries, solitary confinement, with labour, has been attended with the most salutary consequences:—the punishment has been found to be sufficiently exemplary, to be with facility proportioned to the different degrees of depravity, and to be effectual in reclaiming many, particularly young offenders, who, by this plan, are separated from their hardened companions in guilt."

MURDERS ON THE ZOROASTER.

We have been favoured with some particulars relative to the murder of Capt. Patton of the brig *Zoroaster*, and of his wife. This catastrophe happened while she was off Kurong Raya, about the 24th or 25th July, at night, and at some distance off, the brig *Fanny* in company, with which she left Pedir. A seacunny, named Pedro De Vos, belonging to the vessel, has arrived here in the *Anna*, and states that the gunner was the principal perpetrator of the murder of Capt. P., his wife, and also of a native Christian tindal, named Mariano. The night was too dark for Pedro De Vos to distinguish the manner in which these horrid murders were committed, but it appears that, immediately after the several bodies were consigned to the deep, the mutineers searched for and collected from the cabins various arms, ammunition, and provisions, and with them the same night abandoned the *Zoroaster*, which they previously scuttled by opening the aft-ports, and landed the following morning at Kurong Raya. We gathered these particulars rather late yesterday, but hope to be able to submit to our readers further details in our next number.

The E. I. C. schooner *Zephyr* is on the eve of departure for Acheen, with letters to the Rajah, from the Governor, requiring explanation of these outrages.—*P. W. I. Gaz.* Sept. 24.

Singapore.

H. M. ships *Andromache* and *Raleigh* left this on Wednesday morning, the former for Malacca and Penang, and the latter on a cruise. It is conjectured they have gone down the Straits of Droyon, to visit the piratical haunts of Ruttie (we believe), on the Sumatra coast, in the vicinity of Indragiri, where it is said the formidable Illanoons fit out their fleets, when commencing their plundering operations in these parts. This route is the more probable, as, we are given to understand, Mr. Bonham's return here may be expected in two or three days hence, perhaps in the *Raleigh*, allowing the *Andromache* to proceed up the Straits and ultimately to Bengal. Letters from Penang by the *Hind* intimate that the honourable the Governor's presence may be looked for some time next month, and consequently

that there was no foundation for the probability of his proceeding to Calcutta in the *Andromache*.

H. N. M. schooner *Argo*, Lieut. Latkens, from Rhio, arrived on the 6th inst., bringing despatches from the Governor-general of Batavia to the Governor-general of India, and to the Commissioners for the suppression of piracy in the Straits. Nothing as yet has transpired as to the nature of the despatches, but we presume they must be of an entirely congratulatory description, consequent upon the great success with which the commissioners have made way against the system of piracy in these seas, more especially at Gallang, in the immediate neighbourhood of Rhio!—*Chron.* Sept. 10.

H. M. Ship *Andromache*, Captain Cluads, arrived here on the 1st September, after visiting Delhi on the Sumatran coast, Pulo Varela, then crossing over to Salangore, passing through the Straits of Colong, the boats scouring the narrow strait between Pulo Lomaut and the main land, rejoining the ship at the Callam river, and lastly searching the Carimons. No trace of any pirates was discovered, except the remains of some deserted huts on the smaller Carimons, indicating that the owners had relinquished their trade.

H. M. S. *Raleigh*, Capt. Quin, likewise returned to the road on the same day, from a cruise, having visited Lingin, off which place she anchored the 19th August. Capt. Quin landed there (the Sultan being absent at Rhio), and explained the object of his visit, the suppression of piracy. His reception was very friendly. Whilst the British remained at Lingin, the officers of government were extremely desirous to discover whether it was the intention of the British government to take possession of that island; and it is reported they clearly expressed their united wish such an event should take place, that they might preserve themselves from Dutch influence and exaction.

The *Raleigh's* boat went up the river as far as was navigable for the smallest vessels, between seven and eight miles from the entrance. The river is described to be of a serpentine form, and although the entrance is represented as being easily to be distinguished from the anchorage, considerable difficulties were experienced in entering at low water, the *Raleigh's* boat grounding frequently in the soft mud. The most prominent objects which mark the entrance are stated to be a long covered stockade on the left hand, which protects the mouth of the river, as also a small but an open building, roofed with tiles; and upon the right hand there are a few of the usual description of native huts erected on piles. At this spot, to prevent ingress or egress when requisite, a small

boom or spar is stretched across.—The stockade was strongly fortified, mounting sixteen guns, of calibres from six to nine-pounders, having one of heavier description (supposed to be an eighteen-pounder) placed in the centre of the fortification. The sides of the river are studded with innumerable creeks, where vessels of 50 tons and other small craft were lying in great numbers.

The *Raleigh* left immediately on a visit to Pahang, to remind the rajah of that place of his promise to the Commissioners for the suppression of piracy, to release a number of Cochin Chinese slaves, who had been captured by pirates, and sold at Pahang. Some had already been sent here, in part fulfilment of his engagement, but it is supposed the greater proportion of those that remain are viewed as his personal property, with whom he is unwilling to part.

On the arrival of the *Raleigh* at Pahang, the unliberated prisoners were sent into the interior. The rajah, however, promised to send them to Singapore. It is doubtful whether he possesses sufficient power to fulfil his promise, as his authority is but little respected.

The *Wolf*, on her passage here, sent her boats inside the Dindings, in quest of pirates. Three prows were discovered, but on pursuit being given, they took shelter in a small creek, where they ultimately succeeded in hauling their boats into the jungle out of reach of harm. The force of the three prows was computed at about sixty, and they all appeared to be strongly armed with small arms and jinjalls, with which they occasionally fired. When reconnoitering the enemy, at a short distance from the shore, the officer in charge of the ship's boats caused the native prows to be hailed, to intimate who and what the strangers were and what they came for, but they declined going to be searched, although kindly inviting the officer to land and make the attempt,—at the same time continuing their utmost efforts in making good their retreat by dragging their prows further into the creek. Upon being hailed a second time, and threatened with shot, they appeared to make merry at the idea, conceiving, no doubt, that but little mischief could be done to them in their place of refuge they were attempting to make good, and which they ultimately did, not however without the loss of lives from our grape and musquetry.—*Sing. Chron. Oct. 22.*

The Maldiva Islands.

The natives observe the Atolls, or clusters of islands which comprise the Maldives, to be wasting away; in some the coco-nut trees are standing in the water;

in another, the black soil of the island is discernible at low water, thirty feet from the beach; the south-east side of an island in Phaidee Pholo Atoll is entirely gone, but is marked by a banyan tree in the water. They say that some islands have disappeared entirely, and instance, near the island Wardoo, a rocky shoal, which they say was once an island in the Atoll. Milla-Dou. Some of the outer edges of the islands have fallen into the sea, which is fathomless in those parts. It is, however, acknowledged that reefs have arisen from the water, and gradually formed islands; and the inhabitants of Malé remember the outer edge of a circular reef in their harbour to have had two fathoms in the shoalest part, which is now dry at low water. They mark the approach of evil days also in the diminution of population and general deterioration; yet the necessities of life are so abundant, that a beggar is never seen; nor can this retrogression be attributable to war or dissension, for they have been in peace for many years; and now have no army, with the exception of a militia formed out of about four-fifths of the male inhabitants of Malé; the whole population of that island being only between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom the majority are females. The awkwardness of their sword and spear exercise, on festivals, shows that they are little accustomed to use them. Their only duty is to serve in rotation (forty together) with muskets at the palace.

The declining state of commerce is, probably, the chief cause of their present distresses. Lieut. Robinson observes, that Pyrad speaks of thirty or forty vessels loaded with cowries, and one hundred with coco-nuts, annually leaving the island; but now not more than one-fifth of that number of vessels altogether visit the islands. Nevertheless, the profits of the Maldiva trade are considerable. The vessels, in which it is carried on, are of about 100 tons burthen, commanded sometimes by Europeans, and sometimes by natives. Presents having been made as port-dues, godowns are assigned, and shops opened, where the traders barter for the country produce. Then natives bring dried bonito, coir, coco-nuts, cowries, and tortoise-shell: there is abundance of the last article. Cowries are valued at Malé at one rupee per goolah, which is a bundle of about 1,200. Coco-nuts of the island are prized for keeping much longer than those of the coast. Coir from Tilla-dou-Matis is estimated at thirty per cent. more than that from any other Atolls. Bonito is usually taken to Sumatra, where a lac is sold for Sp. drs. 2,000, having been purchased at Malé for something less than 2,000 rupees. In 1824, no less than seventy-six lacs of fish were purchased by English vessels alone; in another subsequent year, fifty-six; but in

another, only ten. Mats also are exported; they are made of a grass which grows in the Southern islands. In exchange are given rice, betel-nuts, tobacco, common crockery ware, red handkerchiefs, and sugar. There is little demand for the two last-mentioned articles; as the natives extract from the coco-nut a kind of sugar called *ghoor*, which tastes like honey; and they wear the native cloth, which is woven principally at Malos Madow Atoll. They often spend weeks in the manufacture of a single piece, which enables them to make it both pretty and strong, notwithstanding their ill-constructed looms. Rice is purchased at Calcutta and Chittagong at eight rupees per candy, and is sold at Malé for goods to the value of sixteen or twenty rupees. This system of barter, however, detains the masters of vessels four or five months, during which their crews suffer much from sickness. The sickness to which strangers are most liable is a bowel-complaint, which appears peculiar to these islands. The only remedy is, immediate departure for the continent. About fifty years ago, the Malabars took Malé, and held it for some time, when they were attacked by this disease, and compelled to give up their conquests. Since that event, the Malabars have believed that the Maldivans, in revenge, supply traders from their coast with poisoned water. Dr. Campbell has collected many cases, in which its destructive effects upon foreigners is shown; but the natives also appear liable to it, for in one instance nearly the whole population of an island was carried off. There appear to be but few other diseases of importance, with the exception of beriberi. Fevers are common, but small-pox is unknown, except in cases of importation from the continent. Quarantine laws, however, exist to prevent such cases. Dr. Campbell attributes the unhealthiness of strangers partly to the lagoons and marshes formed by the lagoons, throughout the islands, and partly to the varying temperature of the climate. When the *Benares* first visited the islands, the monsoon had just cleared away; the thermometer ranged between 80° and 82°; when the violent monsoon showers set in, it fell as low as 75°, but rose only to 80°; and after the monsoon, the range was between 82° and 85°. The dews were at times hardly perceptible on shipboard.

War and murder are scarcely known; theft is uncommon; timidity is their greatest weakness; but this is not sufficient to overcome their humane feelings, as many shipwrecked strangers (among others *Laval*) have borne ample testimony. Extreme gentleness of disposition and disinclination to crime have imparted mildness to an ultra-despotic Government. No man may presume to sit in the royal presence. The sultan attires himself after the manner of

an India Musulman; but no other dare wear more than a cloth around the loins, and a plain red handkerchief on the head. The pilot of the *Benares* wore a blue vest on board, but invariably took it off before landing. The property of the principal ministers, as well as of all other government servants, falls to the Sultan in case of death. Notwithstanding this contempt of freedom, the severest punishment is scourging and exile to one of the barren islands in the south. Crimes of greater or less magnitude are punished with banishment to more or less barren islands. Minor offenders are merely scourged. Some time since, some culprits escaped to the Malabar Coast, and were pardoned by the Sultan in consideration of the perils which they had encountered. No bad consequences follow this leniency, for here the Government is secured, as well by the mildness of its subjects, as by the veneration with which the Maldivians regard all superiors.

Their mats, mosques, tombs, and boats, evidence great mechanical ingenuity. Considerable taste is shown in constructing the tanks which are used for ablution in the burial-grounds. Some houses (but in ruins) were observed to be built of madre-pore; one of them being of two stories. All the houses are very neat, and are shut out from the road by a fence five or six feet high. Rows of hotel and coco-nut trees line the roads, which are excellently constructed in all the islands, but particularly at Malé, nor do the natives appear indifferent to improvement; for all (but particularly the chief) evinced a strong desire to become acquainted with our language, and with our knowledge. But no great exertion can at present be expected from them. Habitual idleness has debilitated their constitution; although this might be much strengthened by an improved diet and the cultivation of the soil, which, in its present state, is a fruitful source of disease. In the southern island is the least cultivation, and the most rain, which, falling upon a light sandy soil, produces a vast number of wild plants, whose decay infects the air with disease; and here accordingly were observed a great number of infirmities; the water also of these islands is bad and brackish in the wells, but this is partly remedied by collecting the rain from the trees in the rainy season. At Malé and in the northern islands, the appearance of the people is improved.—*Paper by Capt. Moreshy, read before the Geographical Society, Bombay.*

Borneo.

A journey of three or four hours up the Borneo river brings you to a tract of country inhabited by a Dayak tribe. It

appears that the intercourse between the Dayaks of this part of Borneo and the inhabitants of the country near the coast is both rare and limited. The Dayaks are regarded with dread as a race of ferocious savages—and with abhorrence as pagans or idolators, who are every where such strong objects of aversion to the followers of Mahomed. It appears from the account of our informant, who was a personal witness of what he relates, that the revolting passion for the possession of human heads, which is the well-known characteristic of the Dayak races, exists in perfection among the tribe which he visited. Every house is a complete Golgotha. The number of heads which a man possesses is the criterion of his rank and importance; there is no other nobility among them. In one house alone between four and five hundred human heads were suspended from the ceiling. And as this was the most numerous collection in the village or district, the owner was looked upon as the most considerable person in it. This rich harvest had not, however, been altogether gathered by its present possessor, and he exhibited part of it as a rich inheritance from his sire. The head of a white man was a desideratum with this personage—and it was intimated to our informant by the Dayak himself, that unless he had come numerous attended and prepared for resistance, either he or some more fortunate individual of the tribe would have rejoiced in the possession of his cranium! These Dayaks are complete strangers to firearms of every description, and exhibited the utmost astonishment on their being used. The *sumpit*, or long pipe, through which they blow, and with which they cast a short poisoned arrow with great force and precision, appears to be their favourite weapon. When a Dayak goes on a head-hunting expedition, he is always armed with his blow-pipe and arrow; conceals himself behind a tree or thicket, and waits the approach of his enemy—which all members of a rival tribe are accounted. He generally succeeds in his first discharge, either killing his victim, or wounding him so as to make him an easy prey; and the head is carried away as a trophy. The Dayak, however, does not always make his attack in that cowardly manner; inflaming himself with drink, he sometimes goes openly and directly to the object of his enmity—challenges him to a combat with sword and shield, and either kills his enemy or falls himself in the attempt.

The Dayaks are excessively filthy in their habits. The stench within their houses is almost pestilential; pigs in great numbers are familiar inmates of their dwellings, as also dogs, goats, and monkeys, with other animals of a less domestic nature.

They are, it appears, supposed to worship the pig—but they make no scruple in killing and eating it, as well as other animals, among which are rats and monkeys. The cow, as well as the buffalo, are common to this part of the country, and the Dayaks drink the milk of both. With respect to dress, the Dayak goes about nearly in a state of nudity, a strip of cloth round the loins being his only covering. The raiment of the women is not quite so scanty, and consists of a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the knees. The Dayak women are fairer than the Malays, and are considered rather handsome. They are sometimes as expert as their husbands in the use of the blow-pipe—and have been known to take successful revenge for his death at the hands of another. The men are addicted to smoking, and also distil a strong spirit from rice, resembling Hollands in appearance, and partly in flavour, in which they lavishly indulge. They are not, however, so indolent as the Borneans, but work in the fields and forests with their wives. The chase is a favourite amusement; and in this sport the *sumpit* is again the usual and most effective instrument of destruction. In these excursions, it is common for the wife to accompany her husband, and to assist him in the pursuit of game. Various descriptions of deer abound in their country, but neither the tiger, nor any of the other more formidable animals of the feline species, are met with in their forests. On festive occasions, they have music and dancing; the men play and the women dance, while they, at the same time, accompany the music with their voices. Their music is said to be extremely sweet, and possessing considerable variety. Some airs, which our informant heard played, were plaintive and melancholy, while others were of the most lively description.—*Sing. Free Press, Sept. 15th.*

Dutch India.

DISTURBANCES IN BANTAM.

By recent accounts from Batavia, we learn, that disturbances of a rather singular description had lately broken out in the Residency of Bantam, and that the government had thought the employment of a military force necessary in order to quell them. The few particulars, which we have heard relating to this event are as follow. A body of Javanese, chiefly it is said from different parts of the Batavia residency, together with a few Java-born Chinese, would appear to have actually organized a scheme of insurrection, which commenced by setting fire to a house on the borders of the Batavia Residency, the property of a police magistrate, but at the

time in occupation of another gentleman, whose property to the amount of 10,000 rupees was totally destroyed. The insurgents (if they must be so called) abstained, however, from any attempt at plunder, a gong and a few fowling-pieces being the only property they endeavoured to carry away from the burning mansion; and, as on other occasions, when it was in their power to plunder, they had displayed similar forbearance, destruction, and not spoil would appear to have been their object. The house of another European was also burnt down by them at Trickandie Ilier, but their devastations do not appear to have extended much further. It appears they found it necessary to precipitate operations before their schemes were fully matured, a party of them having been unexpectedly encountered by the police on the borders of Bantam, about forty miles to the westward of Batavia, otherwise it is supposed they might have proved more formidable. The term "Rampoks" is applied to them—which we presume to mean thieves or robbers, although it appears they have been also dignified with the name of rebels. Their chief is a female between thirty and forty years of age, and a native, it is believed, of Buitenzorg, but who had resided a number of years about Batavia. Several of them had been made prisoners, and either refused to tell, or did not know, why they had taken up arms. They appear to comprise several gangs, each of which has its chief, subordinate to the principal one. One of these inferior chiefs and his wife, both of them young, had been made prisoners; they had assumed high sounding titles, and their followers who were made captives along with them, paid them every mark of respect. Their numbers altogether appear to have been very small—probably not quite 200. At the date of our last advices from Batavia, they were still holding out among the hills, and 150 troops were still in the field against them.—*Sing. F. P. Oct. 6.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Importation of Opium.—The Report of Hew, President of the Board of Ceremonies, to the Emperor, on the subject of the importation of opium, to which we briefly referred in our last number (p. 113), is a document of some interest. The president observes, that the more severe have been the prohibitory laws against it, the more widely has the evil extended; some immediate change is, therefore, necessary. Opium is a medicinal substance, "by nature capable of raising the spirits, checking dysentery, and driving out bad wind from the stomach. When a man has

been long in the habit of using it, he finds it necessary to take it at fixed hours, thereby wasting his time, unfitting him for business, and making his life depend upon the drug; whilst those who use it in excess, lose their strength and digestion, and acquire pallid look, and their teeth become black. The three sorts of opium come from places under the dominion of the English. The tariffs, before the reign of Kienlung, classed opium among medicinal drugs, and it was subject to a duty of three taels per pecul. From that period commenced the prohibitory system. In the year 1796, smokers of opium were only punished with the cangue and stripes; but now the punishment is banishment or imprisonment. Notwithstanding which, the number of smokers is greater than ever, and the use of the drug has spread almost over the whole empire. In the reign of Kea-king, the quantity annually imported was 100 chests, more or less; but now the quantity exceeds 20,000 chests. The money spent annually in the purchase of opium is more than ten millions of dollars. Formerly, foreign merchants brought specie from Europe to China to buy goods, and the inhabitants of the maritime provinces had begun to derive some benefit therefrom. Now, however, since the foreign traders clandestinely sell opium for money, they do not need to provide themselves with money, and therefore it is, that the European coin has gone out of the country, and none has come in. For two centuries the empire has been in profound peace, trading without fear or disturbance and abounding in wealth, and happily we are blessed with an emperor of exemplary temperance. Therefore gold ought to become so abundant, as to be of no more value than dirt. Again, in former times a tael of sycee was given in change for about 1,000 copper cash, but latterly it has come to be worth 1,200 or 1,300 cash, and the value of silver is always increasing, never diminishing. If money had not been going out of the country, how is it that the treasures of the empire, which are so easily drained, have choked up the immense seas that separate us from foreign countries? If it were desired to put a stop to all commerce with foreigners, in order to root out and remove the origin of this evil, the Celestial Empire could, indeed, without the least regret, dispense with these millions of taels, the product of the duties on foreign trade. However, of all the nations of Europe who have traded with China for more than a thousand years past, the English alone deal in opium; it would not be just, in order to extinguish the English, to extinguish also all other nations. And how shall we provide for the thousands of inhabitants upon the coast, who depend upon commerce for their subsistence? Besides, foreign ships upon the high seas

may choose what islands they please for their depôt, and there communicate with boats and vessels sent by the land merchants to traffic with them; how can we prevent this? Of late years, foreign vessels have proceeded successively to all the ports of Fokien, Che-keang, and Shantung, to the city of Fien-ching (in Pe-che-li), and to the coast of Tartary, to dispose of their opium; and although the mandarins of this district have quickly driven them away, I have nevertheless heard it said that the quantity of opium clandestinely sold in this way is not small. So that, even though all commerce were interdicted in the seas of Canton, still there would be no means of preventing smuggling. There are persons who say that the functionaries, employed in the administration of the government, do not exert themselves zealously to examine and prevent, but connive to make the introduction of the drug greater from day to day; and the orders serve for no other purpose than to give occasion to the inferior officers, sailors, and rogues to enrich themselves. If the laws were still more severe, still greater would be the corruption of these inferior officers, and more cunning the contrivances of wicked men. In the year 1824 a depôt was established upon the sea at Lintin. There seven or eight large ships remain at anchor throughout the year, to receive and keep all the opium, which vessels are called godowns. In the city there are establishments of brokers, and through these brokers, the amount of the foreign invoices is settled, and then orders are delivered to enable persons to go and receive the drug on board the godowns. There are guard-boats cruising above and below, well provided with guns and other arms, and manned with some dozens of fellows without souls, who pull hard upon their oars and make them fly. All the custom-houses and military stations which they pass are well bribed. If they happen to fall in with a party of soldiers and officers of justice on the look out to arrest them, they immediately resist; in the desperate struggle, persons are killed and wounded on both sides." The President then adduces an instance, and adds: "The closest investigation took place, and every possible measure was adopted; but this practice will never be put down, for the fear which the people have for the laws is not so strong as their passion for riches. There are also other perverse people who, pretending to be in Government employ, stop and plunder boats upon the rivers in the interior, under the pretext of searching for opium. When I was in Canton, officiating as criminal judge, constant complaints were made to me of this kind of cases, and those of bribery and extortion were still more numerous. The number of innocent people who suffered thereby

is incalculable. All these evils, which have been spread over the country, date from the commencement of severe prohibitions. The population of the empire is daily increasing; and there is certainly no fear of its diminishing: nevertheless, vigilant attention should be paid to prevent the wealth of the empire from being destroyed, and measures should be taken in time. Now, to shut up the Custom-houses would be very inexpedient: this would be of no use, for the laws are without force. The only effectual remedy is to revert to the old plan of legalising the importation of opium by foreign merchants, upon payment of duty, as an article of medicine; and after being cleared from the Custom-houses, to let it pass into the hands of the Hong merchants, under restriction to barter it for goods, and not to sell it for money. When foreigners find that the duties amount to much less than the charges of bribery, &c., without doubt, great joy will be excited in their breasts. Let the export of foreign coin be prohibited like that of sycee. If any one should be detected in contravening these rules, let his opium be burnt, and the money be distributed among the informers. With respect to civil and military officers and soldiers, as well those who are candidates for employment, as those who are actually in the public service, they must not be allowed to pollute themselves with so depraved a habit; the penalty they would incur, will be that of destroyers of the morals of the people, of being discharged from their employments. If, however, the laws are executed with too much severity, the result will be, that offenders will mutually connive and screen each other. Should any public functionary or soldier be detected in clandestinely smoking opium, information shall be given immediately, that he may be deprived of his employment, and stigmatised as a criminal. Mercy to such persons would, in truth, be punishment enough. The higher functionaries, when it is discovered that those for whom they are responsible are opium smokers, and they wink at it, shall be examined, and punished according to their crimes. As for the people, hawkers, and pedlars, &c., let them smoke opium with impunity. Moreover, the abolition of the prohibitory system will hardly affect any class of the community, but the depraved and lower classes, and persons not in any public employment. So long as the public functionaries, students, and soldiers, are not included among those who are allowed to use the drug, the dignity of the empire does not appear to be at all compromised. Besides, by creating a barter of goods for goods, the empire will be saved an annual loss of more than ten millions of taels of silver. It is very clear who gains and who loses. But if we still

hesitate, and decide when it is too late, we take the false for the true. Reflecting within myself, I have come to the opinion that it will never be possible to extinguish the opium trade by prohibitory laws. If we wait for that, till the country is impoverished, and its wealth exhausted, and then only begin to think about a remedy, we shall deeply repent to find that what we have lost cannot be recovered."

A letter from Canton, in the *Singapore Chronicle*, of October 8, states :

"The all absorbing subject of conversation here at present is the proposed change in the law of China relative to opium. The general opinion is that it will be permitted to be imported on payment of a small duty, but many think that this will be rendered nugatory by additional fees and extortions levied by the local officers. Should it be permitted, the barrier of the old custom will be thrown down, and I do not doubt that many beneficial changes will shortly follow. You will observe that the principal argument used by the propounder of the measure is, that it will stop the trade on the coast ; now it is the universal opinion of the foreigners here, that it will tend much to increase the trade there, because, should the trade come into the hands of the Hong merchants, it will not be possible to get dollars in payment, and on the coast there will still be considerable demand, the expenses of transportation from one province to another being thereby avoided ; and I have little doubt that when they find this out, the next proposition will be to open a port on the east coast."

Import Duties.—The *Canton Press*, of Aug. 9, contains a letter from the foreign merchants to the Viceroy and Hoppo, respecting the reduction of the charges on the import of cotton and woollen goods ; a reduction of the import charges on goods damaged at sea, commensurate with the injury sustained, and permission to warehouse goods that may arrive, when unsuitable for the market or salable only at a great loss, with liberty to export the same, within a limited time, free of import and export duties.

The reply of Governor Tang is as follows :

"I have examined the subject, and give the following decision. The tariff of custom-house duties has been fixed, after mature deliberation, by the supreme Board of Revenue, and has been published by command of the Great Emperor. It is to be reverently and for ever obeyed and followed. How can they presume to hope, that, because of late the prices of goods have been reduced, or because the high rate of duties prevents importation, a reduction will therefore be made in the

Anal. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22. No. 87.

fixed amount of duties ? It matters not whether goods be damaged or not, they are to be assessed as the goods which they are found to be. The regulations contain not a word of permitting a reduction on account of damage. As to the market prices, they vary at different times ; but the established regulations, once completed, change not. If the market price should be found such as is unsuitable, the said foreign merchants must be satisfied with what they chance to find it ; and both on importation and exportation the legal charges must be levied. How can a want of gain on the part of the said foreign merchants—a matter of private concern—afford a reason for indulging them with permission to have their imported goods assessed only if found suitable, and freed from all dues if not suitable ? All these requests are puerile and absurd, and not to be allowed. With regard to the size of cotton handkerchiefs, the legal coid measure having been given already, they can of course be measured according to it, without error or irregularity. It is needless to consider of this request also. But in reference to the desire that pieces of the first and second qualities of longcloths, sent to the Hoppo, may be examined, officially stamped, and given to the Hong merchants, to be kept by them as musters, which can hereafter be easily referred to for comparison, so as to prevent contention in reference to assessments ; let them await the decision which shall be given, when I have sent a communication to the Hoppo, that he may examine the subject thoroughly, and may issue orders as to the mode of acting in every respect. This let them do. Taou-Kwang, 16th year, 6th moon, 16th day, (28th July 1836)."

The reply of Wan, the Hoppo, is to a similar effect, with the addition on the latter point of the following direction :

"In regard to the musters of different qualities of longcloths presented for examination, with the request that they may be stamped and placed in the Consoo House, to be referred to at any time, I answer, that there are diversities of quality both in bleached and unbleached longcloth ; but the said foreigners very commonly pass the unbleached article as all of second quality, or even as being all coarse. This cannot but lead to confusion in the classification. They must of course, therefore, present musters of the different qualities of unbleached longcloths also. Then only can the evils of over-reaching and contention be avoided. Let the Hong merchants meet together and consult as to what is allowable and what is not so in the above particulars. They must pay especial attention to these points to fix the various qualities of goods ; to state the differences in their dimensions, and weights, and the duties applicable thereto ;

(2 A)

and to remove entirely all confusion and the evil practices giving rise to it. They must with earnestness and assiduity impress on the foreigners these things, that so they may implicitly obey the enactments of government, and may cease to render themselves offensive by whining complaints. In compliance with the reply given by the Governor, immediately take the subject into consideration and report on it. Let there not be the least connivance or delay. Let this receive the most earnest attention. A special order. Taou-Kwang. 16th year, 6th moon, 18th day, (31st July 1836).

Tyfoon.—A typhoon or hurricane, during the 29th, 30th, and 31st July, has done much damage to shipping in the China seas. The *Susannah*, laden with opium and cotton, was cast ashore on the beach of Nam-con on the 1st August, about thirty miles to the westward of the Ladrones. The loss is estimated at more than a million of dollars. The *Macaista Imparcial* gives the following particulars.—"The people on board calling out for assistance from some Chinese on shore, these gave the end of a rope which those in the ship made fast on board, the other end being in the hands of about a dozen Chinese, who held it fast on shore; part of the crew were enabled to escape by the rope, but the Chinese suddenly letting go their end (in order to seize upon those who had already landed to rob them of their money which they had brought with them,) the rest of the crew, who still were on the same rope, were thrown into the sea and eleven of them were drowned; namely, seven Chinese, one Moor, two natives of Macao, and Senhor H. A. Leira, one of the freighters of the *Susannah*. The Chinese shippers from Singapore had opened on board their boxes, containing gold and silver, and distributed to who wanted; those who reached the shore with dollars were immediately robbed of them, and were even threatened with weapons until they should give the very rings on their fingers to save them from being cut off. They could only obtain a good reception from one old Chinaman, named Cheamhop, who supplied them with food and clothes, and procured for them a lorchia, in which came Captain L. d'Encarnação, and all the officers, passengers and crew of the vessel; they landed at Macao."

Accounts from Canton, dated 27th September, state, that the Company's treasury had closed in consequence of orders from Calcutta: the Company's advances would only be granted to those who had contracted with their financial agents. Exchange was rising—all imports improving—teas and raw silks declining, the latter 500 dollars per pecul.

Persia.

Letters from Persia mention that the Shah was expected on the 9th of December at Teheran, on his return from the camp at Astarabad, where the army has taken up its winter quarters. The picture given of this camp is far from flattering. It is represented as being a perfect wreck, and even making every allowance for the gasconading dispositions of Persians, it is difficult to conceive how they can venture to talk of marching with troops in so wretched a condition against Herat early in spring. The coffers of the Shah are empty, and the provinces so completely exhausted, that it will be beyond the competency even of the most ingenious extortioners to raise the ordinary revenue. Arrears of several months are due to the army. The general opinion is, that without foreign subsidies it will be beyond the power of the Shah to carry on the war. Before coming in the presence of the enemy, the Persian troops have already experienced severe losses, and these within their own boundaries. In the numerous encounters they have had with the nomade tribes, the disadvantages have been generally on their side. The Shah is said to have been delighted with the miners brought out to Persia by Sir Henry Bethune, but has not as yet employed them, not having the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the first works.

Mira Gialfir, one of the Persians brought up some years ago at Woolwich, has been appointed ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and left Tabreez in the beginning of December for Constantinople. An ambassador from Bokhara to Constantinople had also left Persia at the same period.

Letters from Aleppo mention the *Euphrates* having left Bussorah with the Indian mail of September. Col. Chesney had written from Hillah, and expressed his confidence of being able to reach Bir.
—*London Paper.*

Australia.

In the Sydney papers, which have been received to August 23d, complaints are renewed of the continued increase of abuses in the penal establishment termed the Female Factory. The discipline is declared to be very defective, and the Government at home is earnestly besought to interfere to promote reform of what is of so much consequence to the well-being of the colony. The commercial bank there had issued £1 and £2 notes of a new plate, which, from their having, like the notes of the Bank of Australia, the words "one pound" and "two pounds" engraved "upwards of a thousand times in their centre," are very diffi-

cult to forge. Four members of the Legislative council had entered protests against grants for promoting the "Irish" system of general education.

Launceston, V. D. Land, papers, to the 12th of August, are very earnest in complaints against items in the Colonial Government budget for the ensuing year, and especially grumble at having "to pay £22,059 for the support of a police to keep British pickpockets in order." They argue that, as transportation was adopted for secondary punishment, not as means of colonization, the mother country ought to bear the expense of restraining and regulating those ill-conducted offsprings. They contain documents relative to the report of the Legislative Council, dated July 6th, the report itself being promised on another day. It was represented that the metallic currency of the colony had become sensibly contracted, owing to the exportation of specie, the removal of individuals, and the quantity collected by the Bank of Australia, in exchange for its bills on London and Sydney; and it was sought to make the Treasury-bill a legal tender. The facts were disputed by the Australian Bank, which submitted that so long as the banks were obliged (which they were, and were doing) to pay notes in coin, if demanded, no further measure was required to protect the currency. The decision on the report is not given.

where each party could furnish at an hour's notice a certain number of men, arms, and horses, ready for any service. Locations of Hottentots on the Fish River were forming on the like principle.

A committee of the Legislative Council has been appointed "to inquire into the taxes and expenditure of the colony, and to report on such alterations as might be deemed advisable." It is declared that the accounts had exhibited a surplus revenue yearly from 1806; and yet that, owing to "errors," &c., discovered by the last commission of inquiry, in several years enumerated, "the annual average revenue had not been equal to the ordinary expenses of the colony." Inquiry is justified, it is represented, in order that there might be no risk of converting with a magic touch surplus into deficiency.

The papers are occupied with the discussion of the question of the removal of the seat of government, from Cape-town to Uitenhage, proposed by the Governor to the Secretary of State, which would be an approach towards the Caffre nation, the chief reason for suggesting such an alteration. The proposition has violent opponents, and as earnest supporters; but the opinion of the government on the subject does not transpire.

Circassia.

The *Courier Français* says:—"We have just received letters from Odessa, which furnish us with further particulars relative to the situation of affairs in the Caucasus. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, they are unable for the present to regain the territory which they have lost. Their force has been raised as high as 10,000 men, but the greater part of these troops is shut up in the forts, and on all the line from Azoff to Anapa there are not more than 12,000 men in the field. The Tcherkesses of the two Kabaska and their confederates have made a levy *en masse*. Their parties pass and repass the Kulun, proceed as far as Ishani and Abaski, and occupy with more than 10,000 horse the ancient camp where the Tartars were defeated in 1737. The taking of Sunjik-Liman is of no importance, except to the garrison of Anapa, this little place having intercepted its communications with the sea. The return of fine weather will be of no advantage to the Russians, for it will bring into the field fresh thousands of the inhabitants of the Caucasus, against whom European tactics are of little avail. As to the blockade of the coast of Abasia, the Russian Government were wrong in calculating that the privations which they imposed on the people would facilitate their subjection."

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers to the 14th December have been received. The *South-African* of December 10, adverting to an order of the Governor, respecting the cutting of wood in the George-town district forests, and carrying the proceeds to the public account, gives a series of resolutions adopted at a public meeting in George-town, and on which a memorial to the Governor was founded, representing that the expense of carrying such orders into effect would be ruinous; but that it was still further reprehensible, on the ground that it seriously infringed upon the rights of the poor, and prevented those thinnings of the forest which had previously taken place without restraint, and which really promoted the growth of the superior timber. The same paper represents that tranquillity reigned along the Caffre-land frontier, the natives co-operating with the Lieutenant-governor to promote order. It is likewise stated that the troops will have evacuated "New Province" by the end of the month; and that the frontier from the Winterberg to the sea would be protected by 16 forts and posts, including Graham's-town and the cantonments at Sypher Fontein. There was also the additional protection, in case of emergency, of the Kat River locations,

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

RANK AND COMMAND OF OFFICERS
SERVING WITH NATIVE POWERS.

Fort William, Sept. 19, 1836.—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that British officers serving on military establishments of native powers shall, as regards such native service, and when doing duty with one another, take rank and command according to the priority of their respective appointments in the rank which they hold in that service; but, when acting with the forces of the British Government, the relative rank and command of such British officers shall be regulated by the date and tenor of their actual or effective commissions in the British service respectively.

STANDARDS AND OTHER WAR TROPHIES.

Fort William, Oct. 3, 1836.—In conformity with instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the following paragraphs of their Military Letter, No. 6, dated the 1st June 1836, addressed to the Governor-General of India in Council, are published in General Orders:—

“Para. 1. Having received from the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India a communication that it would be satisfactory to the King if the standards and other war trophies captured by the King's and Company's forces in India were placed at his Majesty's disposal, it being his Majesty's intention to collect all similar relics and place them in the Great Hall and Chapel of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea; we derived much gratification from a compliance with the wish which had thus graciously been expressed, and took immediate measures for accomplishing the object in view.

“2. We accordingly forwarded to the Royal Hospital the standards, &c. enumerated in the following list, viz.—

Two state standards of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultaun, taken at the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799.

Two pendants belonging to the above standards. Colours of the French corps taken at the storm of Seringapatam.

Colours which belonged to the brigades of General Perron, taken in the Mahratta war of 1803.

Seven standards taken from the Mahratta regular corps, at the battle of Assaye, on the 23d August 1803, by the army under Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Sixteen colours taken from the Mahratta regular corps, in the campaign of 1803, by the army under Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley.

A pair of colours of a battalion of Goorkas taken at Muckwanpore, in the Nepal war, on the 28th Feb. 1816, by the forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B.

Three colours of Durjan Sal, taken at the storming of Bhurtpore by the forces under the command of General Lord Combermere, on the 18th Jan. 1826.

“3. Being desirous to mark the interest which we attach to these trophies, won by the valour of the King's and Company's forces in India, we requested our Chairman and Deputy Chairman to attend at the first levee after the colours should have been deposited at the Royal Military Hospital, for the purpose of presenting to His Majesty a list descriptive of the colours and of the occasions upon which they were captured. Our Chairman and Deputy Chairman (accompanied by a considerable portion of the Court of Directors) attended accordingly, and were most graciously received.

“4. You will perceive from the list which we have quoted, that we possess comparatively few of the military trophies which have been won by our armies in India. The rest we should hope have been carefully preserved at the seats of government of the respective presidencies, and in order that we may follow out in the most effectual manner the object of concentrating in one appropriate building the whole of the military trophies taken by the British arms, we now desire that such as are in the possession of your government may be forwarded to us, accompanied by a list descriptive of the occasions upon which they were captured.

“5. You will cause a copy of this despatch to be published in General Orders.”

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Fort William, Oct. 5, 1836.—The Governor-General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 3, of 11th May 1836, permitting officers to retire on half-pay, who may be compelled by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty, to return finally to Europe after three years' service in India:—

“Para. 3. Having taken into our consideration the distressed situation to which our officers are sometimes reduced by bad health, at an early period of their service, we have resolved, that officers who shall be compelled to quit the service, by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty, after three years' service in India, shall be permitted to retire on the half-pay of their rank, on the production of the usual certificates that their health will not permit them to serve in India.”

SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR STAFF
EMPLOY.

Fort William, Oct. 5, 1836.—The following extract (paras. 3 and 4) of a mili-

tary letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 31, of 11th May 1836, is published for general information :—

[Letter dated 15th June 1835 (No. 64). Forward copy of a General Order issued modifying the 2d and 4th clauses of the Government Orders of 17th Aug. 1827 (No. 163), and strongly recommend the discontinuance of the Regulation which compels Government to select officers for staff employ from the regiment from which fewest are absent; a restriction which is, in the opinion of Government, both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.]

Para. 3. "The General Order, No. 133, of 1835, dated 25th of May 1835, modifying the General Order of 17th August 1827, is sanctioned.

4. "In compliance with your earnest recommendation, we also authorise you to abolish 'the other restrictive Regulations relating to the withdrawal of European officers from regimental duties, with exception to the original order restricting the number of officers to be taken from any regiment or battalion to five, and that no more than two of those withdrawn should be captains, and three subalterns.'"

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

General Department.

Sept. 28. The deputy collector of land revenue of Monghyr, for the time being, to be vested with powers of deputy opium agent at that station.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Sept. 27. Mr. H. B. Brownlow to be magistrate and collector of Jessore, but will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Midnapore, until further orders.

Mr. Charles Grant to be magistrate and deputy collector of Hooghly.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear to be commissioner in Soonderbuns, under Reg. IX. of 1816.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 27. Mr. T. C. Scott, to sea, for six months, for health.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Aug. 30. Mr. J. C. Wilson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Cawnpore.

Sept. 12. Mr. G. T. Todd to be collector of customs at Mirzapore.

15. Mr. J. H. Batten to be an assistant under commissioner of Kumaon.

17. Mr. C. W. Fagan to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Saharanpore until further orders.

19. Mr. E. P. Smith to officiate as civil and session judge of Ghazepore.

Mr. F. Stainforth to act as magistrate and collector of ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 12, 1836.—3d N.I. Ens. John Turton to be lieut., from 25th Aug. 1836, v. Lieut. Wm. Lyford dec.

Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, executive engineer of 18th or Dacca division department of public works, to take charge of Barrisaul division during absence of Capt. H. R. Murray, or until further orders.

Sept. 19.—Lieut. Wm. Freeth, 63th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet from 12th Sept. 1836.

Sept. 26.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Joseph Nesbitt to be colonel from 30th May 1836; v. Col. John Delamain, c.s., dec.—Lieut. Col. and

Brev. Col. R. C. Andree to be colonel, from 20th June 1836, v. Col. John Simpson dec.—Major Robert Chalmers to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Joseph Nesbitt prom., with rank from 20th June 1836; v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. R. C. Andree prom.—Major Samuel Watson to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. R. C. Andree prom., with rank from 11th July 1836; v. Lieut. Col. H. T. Smith invalided.

22d N.I. Capt. F. C. Robb to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. E. Battley to be capt. of a company, and Ens. James Grant to be lieut., from 20th June 1836, in suc. to Major R. Chalmers prom.

32d N.I. Capt. Charles Covenry to be major, Lieut. Wm. Mitchell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. W. Davidson to be lieut., from 19th Sept. 1836, in suc. to Major W. C. Oriel transf. to invalid estab.

55th N.I. Capt. Thos. Dickinson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. H. Jellicoe to be capt. of a company, and Ens. John Butler to be lieut., from 11th July 1836, in suc. to Major S. Watson prom.

Infantry. Major Joseph Orchard to be lieut. col., from 17th Sept. 1836, v. Lieut. Col. John Hunter dec.

European Regt. (right wing). Capt. H. P. Carleton to be major, Lieut. Thos. Box to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. T. Combe to be lieut., from 17th Sept. 1836, in suc. to Major Joseph Orchard prom.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L.C., to proceed to Moosuffernuggur and perform civil medical duties of that station during absence on leave of Dr. Buchanan.

Assist. Surg. I. M. Brander, M.D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Bhagulpore, v. Assist. Surg. I. Innes, M.D., who is placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland to perform medical duties of civil station of southern division of Cuttack, v. Doctor Brander.

Agra, Sept. 14, 1836.—The services of Assist. Surg. F. Fleming, in medical charge of civil station of Shahjehanpore, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Fort William, Oct. 3.—Lieut. F. Moore, 52d N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet from 29th Sept. 1836.

The services of Capt. J. Graham, 50th N.I., placed at disposal of Lieut.-governor of North Western Provinces, with a view to his being appointed to officiate as assistant to agent at Delhi, during Lieut. Phillips' absence on leave.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 12.—Ens. H. Lewis Bird removed from 6th to 48th N.I., and directed to join.

The following postings of Infantry officers made, and to join their respective corps accordingly :—
Ensigns C. H. D. Spread to 72d N.I.; J. E. Gastrell, 13th do.; C. D'O. Atkinson, 40th; P. G. Robertson, 71st; J. G. Caulfield, 68th; W. O. Harris, 32d; W. L. Mackeson, 19th; F. F. C. Hayes, 62d; J. Gordon, 59th; H. C. Roberts, 31st; J. Metcalfe, 3d; W. T. Wilson, 52d; H. Young, 27th; T. Watson, 33d; G. W. S. Hicks, 29th; R. Patton, 17th; G. N. Oakes, 46th; G. P. Goad, 60th; H. B. Hopper, 35th; T. C. Blagrove, 30th; J. S. Bristow, 64th; H. R. Denny, 20th; P. H. Bristow, 72d; G. E. J. Law, 73d; G. E. Nicolson, 67th; C. R. Woodhouse, 63d; C. T. Cartwright, 15th; F. J. Thompson, 2d; T. Lutter, 48th; W. K. Fullarton, 60th; R. Ferrie, 13th; W. Lowther, 40th; J. N. Thomas, 49th; G. Ryley, 74th; T. H. Drake, 71st; S. Richards, 60th; A. W. Baillie, 70th; C. T. W. Boswell, 29th; H. N. Raikes, 68th; J. J. Mackay, 32d.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—Oct. 3. Lieut. J. R. Flower, 25th N.I., for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Sept. 19. Lieut. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers.

To ditto (preparatory to proceeding to Cape of Good Hope)—Sept. 12. Capt. H. R. Murray, 73d N.I.

To ditto (preparatory to submitting an applica-

(tion to resign the service).—Aug. 30. Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 26. Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuysen, 24th N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

SEPT. 24. *Jessore*, Kennedy, from Boston.—25. *Alice*, Beverley, from Liverpool; *Lawrence*, Gill, from Alto; and *Elphanta*, Buchanan, from Greenock.—26. *Cardelia*, Creighton, from Liverpool.—27. *Fatima*, Fethers, from Liverpool; and *Louisa*, Newbold, from Rangoon.—29. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Lyons, from Bombay.—30. *Arab*, Sparkes, from London and Madeira; *Gaillardon*, Bowman, from China and Singapore, &c.; *Merrmaid*, Stavers, from Macao and Singapore.—OCT. 2. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, from Madras.—3. *Allerton*, Evans, from Liverpool; *Jean*, Goldie, from London; and *Repluse*, Pryce, from London and Madras.—5. *William*, Thomas, from Liverpool; and *Graice*, Simonet, from Batavia and Penang.—6. *Symmetry*, Riley, from Bombay.

Departures from Calcutta.

OCT. 1. *Sophia*, Rapson, and *Integrity*, Pearson, both for Mauritius.—2. *Artemis*, Sparkes, for London; *Alexander*, Ram-ay, for Liverpool; *Augusta*, Carr, for Mauritius; and *Olivia*, Roome, for Cape.—4. *Bahamian*, Tizard, for Mauritius; *Ray Ranan*, Phillips, for London; and *Eleanor*, Lyons, for Bombay.—5. *Edmund Castle*, Fleming, for Charles M'Carthy, Walker, and Forth, Landers, all for Mauritius; *Jessy*, Auld, for Penang.—6. *Cavendish Bentinck*, McKenzie, for Mauritius.—7. *Lydle*, Rozier, for Bombay.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 30. *Tigra*, Titherington, for China.—OCT. 2. *Argyle*, Jackson, for London; *Henry*, Bunney, for Mauritius; and *British Monarch*, Purvis, for ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Boolundshahur, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., civil service, of a son.
18. At Rungpoor, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Neenuch, the lady of Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N.I., of a son.
20. At Delhi the lady of M. Richardson, M.D., assist. surg., of a daughter, still-born.
21. Mrs. C. Rodrigues, of a daughter.
22. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. F. R. Ellis, 41st N.I., of a son.
23. At Hawal Bhaug, near Ahmora, the lady of Capt. Augustus Abbot, artillery, of a daughter.
— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Henry D'Acres Lacy, of H. M. Bufts, of a daughter.
25. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Innes, 61st N.I., of a daughter.
28. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major T. Chadwick, artillery, of a daughter.
— At Saugor, the lady of Dr. Foley, 2d Local Horse, of a son. The lady is since dead.
29. At Moorsheadabad, the lady of Augustus Jones, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.
— At Patna, the lady of E. H. C. Monckton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
30. At Deegah, Mrs. Thos. Gray, of a daughter.
— Mrs. M. Augler, of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. M. Smith, H.M.'s 15th Foot, of a son.
31. At Barrackpore, the lady of Ens. C. E. Goad, 67th N.I., of a son.
— At Benares, the lady of Capt. Carpenter, 48th M.N.I., of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. Penny, of a daughter.
Sept. 1. At the Residency, Hyderabad, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, military secretary to the Resident, of a son.
— At Deegah, the lady of Fred. Cardew, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.
2. At Cuttack, the lady of E. Repton, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— Mrs. R. Lawler, of a daughter.
3. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. A. Q. Hooper, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Serampore, the wife of the Rev. John Leechman, A.M., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. John Brown, of a daughter.
4. At Futtehgurh, the wife of Lieut. P. J. Chiene, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Bogwongolah, Mrs. Charles Rose, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. F. Dover, of a son.
5. Mrs. J. W. Peterson, of a daughter.
— At Mussoree, the lady of Lord Henry Gordon, of a daughter.
— At Mussoree, the lady of Capt. Debude, engineers, of a daughter.
6. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Capt. Barbor, 8th I. C., of a daughter.
7. At Futtehgurh, the lady of Capt. J. T. Boileau, engineers, of a son.
8. At Chittagong, the lady of Adam S. Annand, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Delhi, the lady of Capt. G. Burney, 38th regt. N.I., of a son.
9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. S. W. G. Bristow, 71st N.I., of a daughter.
— At Serampore, the lady of W. W. Baker, Esq., of a son.
— At Monghyr, Mrs. C. D'O'ly, relict of the late J. F. D'O'ly, Esq., of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. T. Jones, of a son and heir.
— At Simlah, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assist. surg. Nussere bat, of a son.
11. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. E. J. Watson, commandant of the Arracan local bat., of a daughter.
— Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Doctor John Campbell, of a daughter.
— At Dinapore, Mrs. R. R. Campbell, of a daughter.
12. Mrs. R. S. Strickland, of a daughter.
13. At Ghazepore, the lady of Major Pratt, 11.M. 26th regt., of a daughter, still-born.
— Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a son.
14. Mrs. H. G. Statham, of a son.
— Mrs. J. R. Atken, of a son.
15. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Cubitt, assistant secretary to the Government of India military department, of a son.
— At Cuttack, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq., of Sumbhulpore, of a daughter.
17. In Kyd-street, Chowringhee, the lady of Edmund Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a son.
— On the way from Kishnagur to Calcutta, the lady of Mr. T. E. Mullins, of a daughter.
— At Serampore, the wife of David P. Dacosta, Esq., of a son.
18. At Chinsurah, the lady of M. T. Stephens, Esq., of daughters, twins.
20. At Futtehpore, the lady of H. Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Cockerell, R.N., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Wm. Reed, of a daughter.
21. At Allypore, Lady Malkin, of a son.
22. At Garden Reach, the lady of John Franks, Esq., of a son.
24. At Midnapore, the lady of Major Ramsey, 24th N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. F. M. Bouché, of a son.
25. At Balasore, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of E. W. Brightman, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Richard Deefholts, of a son.
26. At Otter, Tirhoot, the lady of W. H. Stern-dale, Esq., of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of Arthur Little-dale, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Seebpore, Mrs. J. Ginny, of a son.
— At Baltool, the lady of J. H. Chowne, Esq., 66th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 13. At Agra, Mr. G. Gibbon to Mrs. A. Freame.
15. At Mhow, Lieut. J. H. Campbell, of the artillery, to Ann Holland, second daughter of G. Stedman, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.
20. At Nudjughur, near Cawnpore, Thomas

Sutherland, Esq., to Mademoiselle Marie Rose Claudine Augier.

24 At Calcutta, Mr. M. Keys to Miss C. Vallis.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7. At Bandah, Lieut. Col. John Hunter, commanding 29th regt. N.I.

20. At Sultanpore, Ensign J. J. M. Morgan, 63d regt. N.I., aged 26.

21. Mrs. J. Nash, aged 37.

22. At Agra, Mr. C. Levade, cutler.

Oct. 3. Mr. J. Thomas, jun., aged 18.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Gregory, portrait and miniature painter, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Dawson Tate, aged 49.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Festing, aged 20.

Lately. At Raupoor, Capt. Lavoine, of H.M. 3d Buffs. He was found dead in the dak bungalow. His death is said to have been caused by determination of blood to the head — *iga Ukhbar*.

— At Barrackpore, Maj. Gen. Sir John Arnold, K.C.B., commanding at Barrackpore, at the advanced age of eighty-one.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CAPTAINS WHISTLER AND OSBORNE.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 24th, 1836.—The proceedings of a board of officers, of which Colonel Sewell was president, recently assembled at the presidency, for the purpose of investigating and submitting an opinion upon certain matters in dispute between Captains Whistler and Osborne of the 19th Regt. N. I., having been before the Commander-in-chief, his Excellency has much satisfaction in making known the result for the information of the army.

From the investigation in question, it would appear—

1. That certain representations, involving Capt. Whistler's public probity and private honesty, were made to Cap. Osborne, by an individual since dead.

2. That these representations, which have been proved to the satisfaction of the court and the Commander-in-Chief to be altogether false and groundless, prove that Capt. Whistler's character, public and private, remains untarnished and free from taint or suspicion.

3. That the representations, made by an artful and designing native, to answer his own purposes, were nevertheless such as Capt. Osborne, being aware of their nature and tendency, could not have concealed, or withheld, with any regard to the credit of the service, or the honour of the corps; and that, consequently, there are not any grounds for the charges preferred by Capt. Whistler against that officer.

It is but seldom that, from an ordeal of this description, both parties escape uninjured: but, on the present occasion, his Excellency, entirely concurring with the opinion of the board, considers that blame, or reproach, cannot reasonably be attached to either officer; and trusts that they will avail themselves of the oppor-

tunity of returning to those habits of cordiality and confidence, which should belong to officers of the same corps.

This matter, having thus been fully investigated and finally disposed of, is not to be re-agitated on any pretence whatsoever.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St George, Sept 30, 1836.—The following movement is ordered:

The 12th Regt. N. I., from Bangalore to Palaveram, for the purpose of being embarked for Penang.

The movement of the 44th regt. N. I. to Penang is countermanded.

Oct. 18.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the destination of the 25th Regt. N. I. be changed from Hyderabad to Kamptee, and that the march of the 37th Regt. N. I. be countermanded.

PAY DEPARTMENT OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 4, 1836.—With reference to G. O. G. 17th August 1830 and 9th August 1836, the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the whole conduct of the pay department of corps shall in future rest with officers commanding troops and companies, and heads of departments respectively, who will be severally responsible for all matters connected with the drawing and issuing of all pay or other money due to those under their charge.

Regimental Quarter-masters are accordingly relieved from the duty of collecting and examining regimental abstracts, as well as of attending at the pay office to receive their amount.

All existing regulations, at variance with this order, are hereby cancelled.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1836.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be commander of all the forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George and one of the councillors thereof, having arrived on board the *True Briton*, the usual oaths have been administered to his Excellency, and his Excellency has this day taken his seat as second member of the Council at this Presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

All officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George will obey Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland as Commander-in-chief, and all returns are to be made to his Excellency accordingly.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 12, 1836.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., cannot enter upon the

exercise of his command without expressing the entire confidence he feels in the able support of the general and field officers and staff of an army which has been so long and so proudly distinguished for its discipline and gallantry.

It will be his continued care to uphold the high reputation which it has acquired, and which, he trusts, that all ranks will cordially combine to maintain.

SIR ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 11, 1836.—In relinquishing the command of the Madras army, which he has had the honour to exercise with so much pride and satisfaction to himself, Sir Robert O'Callaghan feels it to be an agreeable duty to record his approbation of the zeal and ability of the general and field officers and general staff, and to offer them his acknowledgments for the cordial support which they have at all times afforded him.

It is most gratifying to the Lieutenant-General, that he resigns his important charge to so distinguished an officer as Sir Peregrine Maitland, and with his sincerest wishes for its continued prosperity and honour, he now bids the Madras army farewell.

ALLOWANCE TO DISMISSED OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1836.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 4th May 1836, is published for the information of the army.

3. "We desire that the allowance heretofore granted to individuals who have been dismissed from the service, or have resigned, as the alternative to taking their trial by court-martial, be continued upon the same conditions: viz. that they place themselves, without delay, under the orders of the town major, for the purpose of being provided with a passage to England.

4. "To individuals so circumstanced, who do not intend to quit the country, you will grant no allowance whatever."

COORG PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1836.—The following extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 11th May, 1836, is published for the information of the army.

Para. 1. "In our letter in this department, dated 30th March last, we have directed the immediate distribution of the Coorg booty.

2. "At the expiration of four months from the date of the commencement of the distribution, you will cause a return

to be made of the European officers and men who are entitled to share in it, and who, from having died or left India before the distribution commenced, have not received their shares. The return will distinguish those belonging to his Majesty's regiments from those belonging to the Company's army, and will specify the sum due to each, in the currency in which the general distribution has been made.

3. "When this return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares specified in it.

4. "You will likewise transmit to us a complete copy of the Rolls for the European part of the force, shewing how the different shares have been paid."

EXPEDITION AGAINST PIRATES.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 17, 1836.—The Commander-in-chief has been much gratified by communications from the officers commanding at Malacca and Singapore, reporting the embarkation on board H. M. Ship *Andromache*, of a company of the 48th regt., under Lieut. Gordon, for service, upon an expedition against the pirates of the Straits, and stating that the whole of the 48th regt. had manifested the utmost anxiety to share with their comrades in this duty. Capt. Chads, c.s., on disembarking the detachment, has favourably noticed its services, expressing his obligation to Lieut. Gordon for the soldier-like manner in which he had conducted it; and it is with pleasure that the Commander-in-chief now records his own approbation in general orders to the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 16. James Silver, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

26. J. H. Bell, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, v. Mr. Dummerque permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Mathison.

27. W. R. Taylor, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore, during absence of Mr. Grant.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Morehead.

Oct. 11. G. A. Smith, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. Wray, on sick certificate.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Bruce on leave.

M. Murray, Esq., to be register to sillah court of Cuddapah, v. Mr. Skelton dec.

H. S. Grame, Esq., is permitted to resign the service of the Hon. Company on his succeeding to an annuity of £1,000 per annum.

G. A. Smith, Esq., has reported his return to this presidency with the permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

John Robert Pringle, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment.

Robert Clerk, Esq., resumed the office of secre-

ary to Government in the secret, political, and public departments, on the 17th October.

Attained Rank.—F. Anderson and P. B. Smollet, as senior merchants, on 30th Sept. 1836.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 27. R. Grant, Esq., to Nellgherries, until 30th Sept. 1837, for health.—Oct. 11. E. B. Wray, Esq., to sea, for four months, for health.—18. R. Nelson, Esq., to Europe, on private affairs, with benefit of absentee allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 20. The Rev. V. Shortland to be chaplain at Quilon.

The Rev. G. K. Græme to be chaplain at Vizagapatam, v. Chester dec.

Oct. 7. The Rev. G. W. Mahon to be junior chaplain at Bangalore, and to continue to officiate as chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount until relieved.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 20, 1836.—Lieut. F. Dittmas, 2d-assistant to civil engineer in 1st division, to be 1st-assistant to ditto in 3d division, v. Best proceeded to Europe.

2d-Lieut. T. Smythe, employed temporarily as an extra 2d-assistant in 1st division, to be 2d-assistant to civil engineer in 1st division, v. Dittmas.

Sept. 23.—21st N.I. Ens. John Campbell to be lieut., v. Turnour retired; date 7th April 1835.

33d N.I. Ens. Crawford Cooke to be lieut., in suc. to Campbell prom.; date 14th Feb. 1836.

42d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James FitzGerald to be capt., and Ens. C. C. Foote to be lieut., in suc. to Macpherson prom.; date of coms. 25th June 1836.

Cadets of Cavalry C. W. Gordon and R. W. Raikes admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadet of Infantry W. T. Money admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Sept. 27.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Grant to be surgeon, from 18th May 1836, v. Conwell dec.

Messrs. Duncan Macpherson, M.D., Robert Maginnis, and E. G. Balfour admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons, and directed to do duty, two former under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency, and latter under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Mr. James Dodd admitted on establishment as an assistant surgeon.

18th N.I. Ens. W. M. Johnston to be lieut., v. Christie dec.; date of com. 23d Sept. 1836.

4th N.I. Lieut. O. D. Stokes to be qu. master and interp., v. Chinnery.

28th N.I. Lieut. A. M. McCally to be qu. master and interpreter.

3d L.C. Serj. P. Laurent to be riding-master.

4th L.C. Qu. Mast. Serj. G. Proudfoot, from 8th L.C., to be riding-master.

Cadet of Cavalry A. J. Curtis admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry Wm. Chatfield, T. W. Strachey, Edw. Martin, and S. D. Young admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

The services of the following officer placed temporarily at disposal of Com-in-chief, for regimental duty:—Lieut. O. F. Sturt, 16th N.I., fort adj., Masulipatam.

Sept. 30.—Col. Mildmay Fane, H.M. 54th F., to be a brigadier of second class, and to command Trichinopoly, v. Kenny permitted to proceed to Europe.

Capt. Robert Codrington, 46th N.I., to be fort adj. of Trichinopoly, from date of march of 35th N.I., v. Hicks.

36th N.I. Lieut. Pat. Olyphant to be adj.

46th N.I. Lieut. C. R. Mackenzie to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

42d N.I. Ens. Chas. Burton to be lieut., v. Foote dec.; date of com. 15th Sept. 1836.

The services of Lieuts. Wm. Gordon, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, and Thos. McGoun, deputy judge adv. gen., both of 6th N.I., placed temporarily at disposal of Com-in-chief, for regimental duty. *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 22. No. 87.

mental duty; latter officer without prejudice to his staff duties of deputy judge adv. gen. in Northern division.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 19, 1836.—Ens. F. H. Sansom removed, at his own request, from 41st to 42d N.I.

Sept. 20.—Cornet Francis Napier removed from 2d to do duty with 5th L.C., until further orders.

Sept. 21.—Assist. Surg. J. Adams, M.D., having been reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, removed, to do duty with H.M. 39th Foot.

Sept. 22.—The following medical officers placed at disposal of officer commanding Northern division, and directed to join field force in Goomsoor: Assist. Surgs. T. C. Jerdon, J. Anderson, M.D., and H. O. Snowden, from H.M. 63d Foot; J. Grant, M.D., from Presidency General Hospital.

Surg. R. Anderson removed from right wing Madras Europ. Regt. to 10th N.I., and Surg. S. Stokes from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Linton, 27th N.I., to do duty and have medical charge of 5th L.C., during absence of Surg. Macdonell.

The following removals are ordered:—Surgeons C. Currie from 4th to 51st N.I., and J. Slinn from 51st to 4th do.—Assist. Surgs. G. W. Scheniman from 45th to 18th N.I.; J. McKenna, 44th to 45th do.; J. Flockton, 4th to 32d do.; J. Innes, 32d to 51st do.; and A. J. Will, 18th to 9th do.

Assist. Surg. A. Shewan removed from 9th to do duty with 27th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. J. R. Middlemist removed from 51st regt., to do duty with garrison surgeon at Masulipatam.

Ens. G. W. Peyton removed, at his own request, from 46th to 25th N.I., in which corps he will rank next below Ens. W. W. Anderson.

Sept. 24.—Ens. G. De Sausmarez removed from 17th to do duty with 18th N.I., till further orders.

Cornets C. W. Gordon and R. W. Raikes (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with 6th L.C.

Sept. 25.—Ens. R. P. Podmore removed, at his own request, from 47th to 44th N.I., in which corps he will rank next below Ens. W. M. Wahab.

Cornet F. H. Scott to act as qu. mast and interp. of 8th L.C., v. Down permitted to resign.

Sept. 28.—The following young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty:—Corne A. J. Curtis, with 6th L.C.—Ensigns Wm. Chatfield and T. W. Strachey, with 45th N.I.; Edw. Martin, 28th do.; S. D. Young, 45th do.

The following removals ordered:—Surgeons C. Desormeaux from 6th to 12th N.I., and to join 2d N.V.B. at Wallajahbad; R. Sutherland from 12th to 17th N.I., and to join; W. Wilson, M.D., from 17th to 6th N.I.—Assist. Surgs. D. Sturrock, M.D., from 17th to 6th N.I.; T. C. Jerdon to do duty with 17th N.I. till further orders; J. Anderson, M.D., to do duty with 6th do. till further orders; and A. J. Will, of 9th, to join and do duty with 45th N.I. at Palaveram.

Sept. 29.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. S. S. Gummer from 43d to 42d N.I.; R. L. Evans, C.S., from 42d to 29th do.; and J. Noble from 29th to 43d do.

Surgeons W. Fasken, M.D., removed from 2d to 4th bat. artillery, and J. L. Geddes from 4th to 2d do.

Capt. G. J. Richardson, 31st L.I., to do duty with 21st regt. until further orders.

Ensigns P. Ogilvy and Wm. Youngson removed from 6th to do duty with 45th N.I.

Fort St. George, Oct. 4.—Cadet of Infantry G. F. Salmon admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Oct. 7.—Assist. Surg. David Richardson to be surgeon, from 3d Oct., v. Fasken dec.

T. G. Johnston, M.D., admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital.

Lieut. H. Gordon, 18th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general of army, from date of embarkation and during absence on service with his regiment, of Lieut. Wm. Gordon, 6th N.I., and deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army.

(2 B)

Madras Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. L. Stephenson to be adj., v. Nell resigned.

Oct. 11.—Capt. John J. Underwood, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer at presidency, v. Monteilh.

1st-Lieut. H. A. Lake to be adj. to corps of engineers, v. Garrard dec.

Engineers. 2d-Lieut. Thomas Smythe to be 1st-Lieut., v. Garrard; date of com. 2d Oct. 1836.—Superintendent 2d-Lieut. C. M. Elliot brought on effective strength of corps from 2d Oct. 1836, to complete estab.

Superintending Surg. James Cuddy to act as 3d member of Medical Board, during absence of Mr. Underwood permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate.

Superintending Surg. L. G. Ford to act as superintending surgeon in presidency division, v. Cuddy.

Superintending Surg. J. White to act as superintending surgeon in centre division, v. Ford.

The senior medical officer of Company's service in Ceded Districts, to act as superintending surgeon in that division, v. White.

Assist. Surg. Alexander Allardice to be medical officer at Cochín, v. Oliphant.

1st-Lieut. Tudor Lavie, of artillery, and assist. sec. to Military Board, to be deputy secretary to Military Board, v. Sewell dec.

The following temporary arrangement made during field service in Goomsoor:—The services of Lieut. Smythe, 2d assist. to civil engineer in 1st division, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for purpose of being employed in corps of sappers and miners, and to take charge of detachment proceeding from Hyderabad to Goomsoor.—2d-Lieut. Armstrong, acting superintending engineer northern division, to proceed to join field force with any of European sappers he may have under him—the whole to return to their respective stations as soon as their services can be dispensed with.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 3.—The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Maj. A. L. Murray, from 3d to 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, from 1st to 4th bat.; J. Habington, from 3d to 4th bat.; and T. Austin, from 4th to 1st bat.

Cornets Richard Hunter and Colin Campbell removed from 8th to do duty with 6th L.C.

Surgeons J. Wylie removed from 18th N.I. to 4th bat. artillery, and J. P. Grant (late prom.) posted to 18th N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Laurie, M.D., removed from 38th to 18th N.I., and J. Davies from European Regt. to 38th N.I.

Oct. 5.—Ens. G. F. Salmon (recently arrived and prom.) to do duty with 20th N.I.

Oct. 6.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley to afford medical aid to 18th N.I. until further orders.

The following Cornets of Cavalry posted to regts.:—4th Cornets Colin Campbell, from 6th to 4th L.C.; F. Napier, from 5th to 1st do.; Richard Hunter, from 6th to 7th do.

Oct. 10.—Assist. Surg. Cox, on being relieved from his present medical duties at zillah of Combarakore, to join and do duty with F. troop horse artillery during absence of Assist. Surg. Mackintosh.

Oct. 11.—Lieut. Col. J. Dalglairns removed from 19th to 53d regt., and Lieut. Col. A. B. Dyce from latter to former corps.

Lieut. P. G. Cazalet, 29th regt., to act as fort adj. of Masulipatam, during absence of Lieut. Sturt on field service with corps.

Cornet G. L. H. Gall, 5th L.C., to act as adjutant, v. Fraser.

Mr. G. Reade (pensioned lieut.) permitted to reside, and draw his stipend at Negapatam.

Fort St. George, Oct. 14.—Col. R. B. Fearon, c. b., H.M. 6th regt., to act as military secretary to Commander-in-chief, from 11th Oct., until further orders.

Capt. William Conway, 53d N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

25th N.I. Lieut. C. O. Backhouse to be capt., and Ens. H. R. Philcott to be lieut., in suc. to John Ross prom.; date of coms. 17th Nov. 1834.

30th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Edw. Horne to be

capt., and Ens. J. G. M'Nab to be lieut., v. Deane dec.; date of coms. 2d Oct. 1836.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Jordon permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. H. Congreve, artillery, as a temporary arrangement in the field, to be deputy commissary of ordnance with field force in Goomsoor.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 13.—Lieut. J. F. Elliot, 2d N.V.B., to join and do duty with detachment of that corps at Guntur.

Oct. 14.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. D. Ross from 18th to 49th N.I.; W. (Baron) De Kutzleben, 49th to 18th do.; T. Marrett, 6th to 10th do.; S. I. Hodgson, 14th to 6th do.; N. Alves, 10th to 14th do.

Major C. G. Alves, 18th, to do duty with 49th N.I., and to join forthwith.

Fort St. George, Oct. 18.—Capt. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., to be honorary aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. Charles Don permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Assist. Surg. T. Grigg app. to medical charge of civil establishment at Negapatam, v. Brooking.

Oct. 21.—*Infantry.* Major Charles Alves, from 18th regt., to be lieut. col. v. (Baron) De Kutzleben dec.; date of com. 10th Oct. 1836.

18th N.I. Capt. Wm. Shaw to be major, Lieut. Edward Cowie to be capt., and ens. Arthur Lysaght to be lieut., in suc. to C. G. Alves prom.; date of coms. 10th Oct. 1836.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 17.—Assist. Surgs. J. Arthur, M.D., and T. W. Stewart, M.D., having been reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, removed to do duty with Madras European regiment.

Oct. 18.—Assist. Surgs. J. Mathison, M.D., and A. Lurmer, M.D., having been reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, removed to do duty with H.M. 55th Foot at Secunderabad.

Ensign Tod, 42d regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Kamptee, has been reported to have passed a creditable examination for the duties of adjutant.

Lieuts. P. Oliphant, 35th regt., and C. R. Mackenzie, 46th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Trichinopoly, have been reported qualified to perform the duties of adjutant and interpreter respectively.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 20. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) O. Bell, 12th N.I.—23. Major Evan Macpherson, 42d N.I.—Capt. George Grey and Ens. C. A. Butler, 21st N.I.—27. Surg. S. Stokes.—Lieut. Col. S. S. Gummer, 43d N.I.—Lieut. R. Prescott, 8th L.C.—Lieut. G. F. Walker, 28th N.I.—Lieut. G. Glascock, 40th N.I.—Capt. John Macartney, 1st N.V.B.—Lieut. R. Mackenzie, 8th N.I.—30. Lieut. S. Peshall, 40th N.I.—Oct. 7. Lieut. F. B. Lys, 43th N.I.—18. 1st-Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey, artillery.—Capt. Wm. Justice, 5th N.I.—Capt. J. V. Hughes, 39th do.—Lieut. E. H. Short, 29th do.—21. Capt. W. Shaw, 18th N.I.—Lieut. F. Hughes, 7th L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 13. Ens. G. H. S. Yates, 8th N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. and Adj. C. P. Winder, 6th L.C., for health.—23. Lieut. F. Simpson, 5th L.C., for health.—24. 2d-Lieut. J. G. Johnston, of engineers, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—30. Lieut. J. G. Nell, European regt., for health (to embark from ditto).—Lieut. S. G. C. Renaud, European regt., for health.—Lieut. H. G. Napleton, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Fuller, 7th L.C., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Oct. 11. Assist. Surg. G. W. Scheniman, for health.—14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Hamond, 51st N.I. (to embark from Western Coast).—18. Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 49th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. Russell, 22d N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—21. Lieut. N. Wroughton, 5th L.C., for health.—Ens. T. Haines, 9th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe).—Oct. 11. Major R. C.

Campbell, 43d N.I.—Lieut. C. Clayhills, 10th N.I.

—21. Lieut. P. Fair, 41st N.I.

To Ceylon.—Oct. 21. Capt. M. W. Perreau, 1st N.I., for six months.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 23. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Oswald Bell, 12th N.I., until 20th Jan. 1837, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 30. Surg. John Underwood, 3d member of Medical Board, for eighteen months, for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 27. Assist. Surg. James Shaw, to Eastern Coast and eventually to sea, until 4th March 1837, for health.—Lieut. Shaw, 2d assist. to civil engineer in 4th division, until 21st Sept. 1837, for health.—30. Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, M.D., until 31st Dec. 1837, for health.—Ens. F. W. Baynes, 22d N.I., until 1st Jan. 1838, for health (also to Cape of Good Hope).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 15. *Gloire*, Forneaux, from Bordeaux, &c.—18. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, from Mauritius.—19. *Diana*, Anderson, from Batavia and Pondicherry; and *Seostria*, Yates, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—20. *Royal William*, Ireland, from London.—21. *Repulse*, Pryce, from London.—24. *Theresa*, Young, from London and Ceylon.—25. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargraves, from London.—26. *Sumatra*, Whiffen, from Calcutta and Coringa.—30. *Eleanor*, Timms, from Mauritius.—Oct. 1. *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, from London, Rio de Janeiro, and Mauritius; and *Isadora*, Hodson, from Vizagapatam.—2. *Lotus*, Gore, from V. D. Land and Mauritius; *Kermouth*, Warren, from London; *La Josephine*, Roth, from Mauritius and Bourbon; and *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, from London and Madeira.—3. *Catherine*, Walker, from Vizagapatam, &c.—4. *Charles Dumerque*, Hery, from Ganjam, &c.—5. *L'Eclat*, Batré, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—6. *Hammer*, Robert, from Ceylon; and *La Pompee*, Mallet, from Pondicherry.—11. *True Briton*, Beach, from London, Madeira, and Cape; and H.M.S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, from Trincomalee.—12. *Laurentia*, Cartier, from Bourbon, &c.—15. *Robugh Castle*, Cumberland, from London and Cape.—19. *Heroline*, McCarthy, from London and Cape; and *Monnon*, Ekhn, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.—20. *John William Darc*, Evatt, from Coringa.—22. *Eleanor*, Lyons, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Sept. 19. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, for Calcutta; and *Ganges*, Broadhurst, for Porto Novo.—21. *Arcthusa*, Canning, for Calcutta.—24. *Repulse*, Pryce, for Calcutta.—28. *Seostria*, Yates, for Calcutta; and *Sumatra*, Whiffen, for Pondicherry.—29. *Gloire*, Forneaux, for Bordeaux.—30. *Theresa*, Young, for Calcutta.—Oct. 3. *Diana*, Anderson, for Batavia.—6. *Kermouth*, Warren, for Calcutta.—7. *Eleanor*, Timms, for Munsoorcottah (with troops); and *Frederica*, Serjeant, for Mouline and Penang.—10. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Munsoorcottah (with troops) and Calcutta; and *Isadora*, Hodson, for Munsoorcottah (with troops).—11. *Catherine*, Walker, for Vizagapatam and Coringa.—14. *Hero of Malown*, Grundy, for London.—16. *Royal William*, Ireland, for London.—17. *True Briton*, Beach, for Munsoorcottah (with troops) and Calcutta; *Louisa*, De la Combe, and *Charles Dumerque*, Wilson, both for Munsoorcottah (with troops).—18. *Laurentia*, Cartier, for Pondicherry.—20. *Robugh Castle*, Cumberland, for Munsoorcottah (with troops) and Calcutta; *La Josephine*, Roth, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux; and *Lotus*, Gore, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—24. *Heroline*, McCarthy, for Calcutta.—26. *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Cherry, 1st L.C., of a son.
— At Cannanore, the wife of Mr. Richard Moore, ordnance department, of a son.
10. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. P. Thomson, 30th N.I., of a daughter.
16. Mrs. J. M. Veson, of a daughter.

17. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Wilkinson, 39th N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. J. H. Millett, of a daughter.

21. At Salem, the lady of Assist. Surg. Graham, of a daughter.

26. The wife of Assist. Surg. Samuel Rogers, of a daughter, which survived its birth only two hours.

— Mrs. C. F. Moss, of a son.

27. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Stevens, artillery, of a daughter (still-born).

29. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Anderson, 4th L.C., of a son.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of C. Roberts, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Cuddalore, the lady of Surgeon J. B. Preston, of a daughter.

— At Arcot, the lady of C. Hughes Hallet, Esq., of a son.

5. At Waltair, the lady of Capt. Geo. Wright, 10th N.I., of a son.

8. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. P. James, 45th N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Capers House, the lady of James Minchin, Esq., of a son.

— At Bolatun, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Wilson, H. H. the Nizam's service, of a son.

12. At Chingleput, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

14. At Cheacole, the lady of Lieut. J. Campbell, 21st regt., and assist. surveyor-general, of a son.

20. Mrs. Caleb Foster, of a daughter.

21. In Fort St. George, the lady of Robert Cole, Esq., of a son.

22. At Vepery, Mrs. Lacey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 14. At Ootacamund, Mr. Edward S. Atkinson to Mary Margaret Marl, second daughter of the late James Gardner, Esq., of Paulghaicherry.

24. At Madras, Charles Irving Smith, Esq., assistant surgeon, to Margaret Isabella, third daughter of the late John Macdonald, Esq., of Ross Castle, Inverness shire.

— At Madras, D. Trail, Esq., assistant surgeon 8th L.C., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Christie, Esq., surgeon, Huntley, N.B.

26. At Luz Church, Mr. F. Rencontre to Miss Annah Brazier.

27. At Bangalore, B. J. Everitt, Esq., assistant surgeon 12th N.I., to Eliza, only daughter of Robert Burns, Esq., of Dumfries, and niece to Major Burns, 7th regt. N.I.

28. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Turner to Miss Ann Graham.

Oct. 1. At Madras, Lieut. Haksted, 11th Madras N.I., to Georgiana Susan, daughter of John Hovey, Esq., Cleddon, Cape of Good Hope.

4. At Madras, John Whitmore Partridge, Esq., to Miss Gillard Pinson, daughter of the late Andrew Pinson, Esq., of Dartmouth, Devonshire.

14. At Madras, Mr. Edmund Marsden to Miss Juliana Grant.

— At Madras, Ens. G. H. S. Yates, 8th regt. N.I., to Louisa Agnes, second daughter of the late G. Baillie, Esq., formerly of the Medical Board.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. At Covelong, of apoplexy, Francis Fauquier, Esq., first Carnatic commissioner.

21. At Fort St. George, one month after landing in India, Capt. A. S. Young, of H.M. 63d regt., eldest son of the late Maj. Gen. Robert Young.

Sept. 5. At Bangalore, Lieut. H. Hardinge, of H.M. 35th regt., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. G. Hardinge.

11. At Ingeram, in the 71st year of his age, Richard Keating, Esq., of Bimlipatam.

15. At Kamptee, Lieut. C. C. Foote, of the 42d regt. N.I.

23. At Madras, Lieut. T. M. Christie, of the 18th regt. N.I.

Oct. 1. Mr. William Egan, master attendant of Cochin.

2. At Secunderabad, Capt. John Deane, of the 30th regt. N.I.

— At Ootacamund, one month after his father, Lieut. Wm. Garrard, of the engineers, aged 26.

3. At Madras, Surgeon Wm. Fasken, M.D., of the medical establishment.

— At Madras, Y. Veerasawmy Braminy, princi-

pal interpreter in Gentoo and Tamil to the Supreme Court.

4. At Rayapooram, Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas Jones, of the commissariat department.

10. At Berhampore, Lieut. Col. William (Baron) De Kutzleben, of the 18th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

Sept. 24. Mr. J. A. Dunlop to be collector of Belgaum and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

28. Mr. H. J. Blackiston to be assistant collector of Ahmednuggur.

Territorial Department.—Finance.

Oct. 7. W. C. Bruce, Esq., and T. W. Henderson, Esq., to be members of committee of management of Government Savings Bank.

Political Department.

Sept. 17. Brev. Capt. Le Grand Jacob, 2d or Gr. N.I., to be second assistant to political agent in Kattywar.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances, of £500, to each of the under-mentioned gentlemen of the civil service, viz. Mr. E. H. Baillie, Mr. J. Wedderburn, Mr. J. W. Muspratt, Mr. W. J. Hunter, Mr. E. G. Fawcett, and Mr. H. W. Reeves.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Aug. 22. 1836.—Brigadier Gen. Salter transferred from northern to southern division of army, from 6th Sept., on completion of Brig. Gen. Gilbert's tour of duty on staff of army.

Sept. 13.—Capt. H. Hancock, 19th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Osborne.

Maj. H. Dunbabin, 22d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Sept. 15.—Cadet of Cavalry C. E. Stewart admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. E. A. W. Keane, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt., to be aide-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-chief, from 11th Sept.

Lieut. Walton to act as adj. of H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Simmons proceeding to Poona on duty.

Sept. 21.—*European Regt.* (right wing). Capt. J. T. Osborne to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) N. Strong to be capt., and Ens. R. J. Shaw to be lieut., in suc. to Robson transf. to invalid establishment; date of rank 10th Sept. 1836.

22d N.I. Capt. W. Lardner to be major, Lieut. R. Long to be capt., and Ens. J. D. Leckie to be lieut., in suc. to Dunbabin transf. to invalid establishment; date 13th Sept. 1836.

Mr. Samuel Sproule, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Mr. Edward Battersbee admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Sept. 24.—Capt. C. Denton, 24th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Baroda, during absence of Capt. Browne, on med. cert., to sea coast, from 20th Aug.

Sept. 29.—Ens. E. Bowen, of 3d, at his own request, removed to 26th N.I., as fourth ensign, taking rank next below Ens. W. C. Bowen.

Oct. 1.—The services of Lieut. Nash, of engineers, being no longer required in superintendence of boring for water in the Decran, that officer directed to join head-quarters of engineer corps.

Oct. 5.—Lieut. H. Stockley, sub-assist. com. gen. at Belgaum, to act as deputy assist. com. gen. at that station, during absence of Lieut. Hartley, on leave to Decan.

Lieut. W. Tait, 6th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Surat, during absence on med. cert., of Capt. Hughes.

Capt. W. Macan to act as interp., and Lieut. F. Major as qu. mast. to 6th N.I., during absence of Ens. Milne, on leave to presidency.

Ens. B. G. Morrison, 24th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and paymast. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Shephard.

Lieut. C. G. Calland, 14th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment in Myhee Caunta, during absence of Lieut. Jukes on med. cert.

Lieut. W. Edwards 5th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Returned to duty, from Europe—Sept. 15. Major J. Little, European regt.—Capt. C. Newport, 23d N.I.—Capt. H. Hancock, 19th N.I.—Assist. Surg. T. S. Cahill.—21. Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th N.I.—Lieut. J. Brodhurst, European regt.—29. Major C. Davies, 15th N.I.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—Aug. 16. Brev. Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I., for health.—2d Lieut. W. Hodgson, artillery, for health.—Sept. 13. Assist. Surg. J. Gibson.—21. Col. W. Gilbert, 21st N.I.—30. Lieut. R. N. Meade, 19th N.I., for health.—Oct. 5. Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland, 15th N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. Campbell, 23d N.I., on private affairs.—7. Ens. R. H. Mackintosh, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Sept. 29. Ens. W. G. Wheatley, 4th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 6.—Mr. Midshipman Jones to be an acting lieutenant.

Sept. 30.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—(By the Commodore in the Persian Gulf.) Lieut. Pool from the *Vote to the Ternate*, from 18th May last; Lieut. Johnstone to do duty of purser on board the *Ternate*, in consequence of her proceeding to Bombay, from 19th May to 19th June last.—(By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.) Lieut. Daniel, in charge of the schooner *Shannon*, absent in the Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 22. *Australia*, Forrester, from Liverpool.—28. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, and *Orlando*, Cameron, both from Liverpool; and H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, from Madras.—29. *Shepherdess*, Gibson, from Boston (with a cargo of ice).—30. *Royal George*, Wilson, from London.—Oct. 1. *Thomas Perkins*, Page, from Zanzibar.—8. *Vergun*, Smith, from Calcutta.—13. *Betsy*, Jones, from Singapore.—15. *Sir Habert Compton*, Boulton, from Bushire and Muscat; *Cornwallis*, Clark, from China.—17. *Mary Victorine*, and *Columb Newall*, both from Bushire.—22. *Duchess of Clarence*, Hutchinson, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.

Departures.

SEPT. 19. *Survey*, Sinclair, for Calcutta.—21. *Earl of Carr*, Scott, for Calcutta.—23. *Henry Tanner*, Fergusson, for Calcutta.—24. H.C. surveying ship *Benares*, Moresby, for the Maldives.—Oct. 1. *Huddersfield*, Hall, for Liverpool; and *Tory*, Reid, for Cork.—10. *George Canning*, Wynn, and *Asia*, Moss, both for London; and H.C. sloop *Glar*, Hawkins, for Virginia.—19. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for China; and *Jamaica*, Martin, for Cork.

Freight to London (Oct. 22).—£4. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 14. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. A. T. Reid, 19th N.I., of a daughter.

Sept. 11. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Sawyer, Indian Navy, of a son.

19. At Byculla, Mrs. T. Cooke, of a son.

24. At Dapoolie, the lady of Major T. Marshall, 25th regt., of a son.

29. At Bombay, the lady of Major Moore, deputy military auditor general, of a son.

—At Colabah, the lady of H. Collins, Esq., solicitor Supreme Court, of a daughter.

—Mrs. Blackwell, of a son.

Oct. 2. At Sattarah, the lady of Dr. A. Young, of a son.

5. At Poona, the wife of Mr. J. Randall, horse artillery, of a daughter:

8. At Belgaum, the lady of John Doig, Esq., Bombay medical service, of a daughter.

11. At Poona, the lady of George Waddell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 20. At Belgaum, Lieut. Edm. A. Guerin, 14th regt. N.I., to Louisa Jane, fifth daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq., of Tweed-Lymington, Hants.

DEATHS.

Aug. 15. At Colaba, Mrs. Cross, aged 75.

Sept. 12. Motteerhund Amceehund, one of the wealthiest native merchants of Bombay. The sum he has left is estimated at from twenty to thirty lacs of rupees. Of this a considerable proportion, it appears, has been bequeathed for charitable and religious purposes. The hospital for old diseased and maimed animals, founded by the deceased, it is said, is to receive about two lacs—*Hon. Cour.*

Oct. 7. At Bombay, A. M. Lyon, Esq., assistant surgeon, aged 32.

10. In the 49th year of her age, Frances Amella, wife of Saviile Marriott, Esq.

17. At Bombay, aged 43, the Rev. D. Young, chaplain, Hon. Company's service.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Sept. 16. *George and Mary*, from Mauritius.—30. *Agrippina*, from Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTH.

Sept. 8. At Nuweria Elia, the lady of Capt. Kelson, 57th regt., of a daughter.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Sept. 19. *Caledonia*, from Leith.—Oct. 2. *Lady Charlotte*, from Liverpool.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. 26 to Oct. 4. *Constitution*, *Caledonia*, *Levant*, *Ceylon*, *Asia*, *Nepuset*, and *Emily Taylor*, all for China.

Arrivals at Samarang.—Oct. 15. *Catherine*, from Liverpool; *Tar*, from Bristol.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. 17. *Tarquin*, for China.—24. *Strathfieldsay*, for China.

Arrivals at Amjer.—Sept. 19. *Italy*, from Liverpool (for China).—23. *Arabian*, from Bristol.—26. *Ann Baldwin*, from Liverpool.—28. *Fanny*, from Liverpool; *Richard Altop*, from London.—Oct. 1. *Albion*, from Liverpool.—14. *Brilliant*, from the Clyde.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Sept. 24. *Thames*, and *Orwell*, both from Madras; *Napoleon*, from Batavia.—26. *James Matheson*, from Liverpool.—28. *Hellas*, from Calcutta.—29. *Hashemy*, from Bombay.—30. *Arab*, from Liverpool.—Oct. 1. *Vigount Melbourne*, from Calcutta.—5. *Patrol*, from Batavia.—6. *Syed Khan*, and *Bombay Castle*, both from Calcutta.—10. *Asia*, from Calcutta.—14. *Charles Grant*, from Madras.—19. *Strathisla*, from Penang.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. 23. *Jardine*, for China.—25. *Royal Saxon*, for ditto.

BIRTHS.

June 11. At Penang, the lady of Capt. Ross, 15th regt. Madras N.I., of a son.

July 17. At Penang, the lady of George Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 14. At Penang, the lady of Lieut. Fisher, Madras artillery, of a son.

Sept. 11. At Malacca, the lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 15. At Singapore, M. J. Martin, Esq., surgeon, to Elizabeth Bell, only daughter of Capt. Bell, of Ormside Lodge, Westmoreland.

DEATHS.

July 25. At Penang, Chew Hong, the oldest Chinese merchant in this settlement.

Sept. 24. At Singapore, of Java fever, John Saunders, Esq., passenger per ship *Royal Saxon*, for Manilla, formerly of Bombay, aged 36.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 1. *Alexander Baring*, and *Bussarah* Merchant, both from London; *Jauma*, *Alexander*, and *Orixa*, all from Liverpool; *Diana*, *Victory*, *Louisa*, *Marion*, *Malden*, *Kellie Castle*, and *Orastes*, all from Calcutta; *Lord Lowther*, *Upton Castle*, *Hythe*, *Ingleborough*, *Lady Grant*, *Castle Huntly*, *Prince Regent*, and *Ingila*, all from Bombay; *Coventry*, from Madras; *Tartar*, *William Lockerby*, and *John o'Gaunt*, all from Batavia; *Judith*, from Singapore; *Adelaide*, from N.S. Wales.

DEATHS.

Lately. At Macao, Edm. Roberts, Esq., of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, diplomatic agent of the United States. Mr. Roberts, who arrived at Macao in the *Peacock*, had succeeded in concluding at Bangkok a commercial treaty between the United States and Siam, but has fallen a victim to his exertions and the climate; having been attacked with dysentery, which was the cause of his death.

Aug. 1. In the *Susannah*, wrecked at Nam-con, Sr. H. A. Leiria, a native of Lisbon, and one of the alderman of the present municipal chamber. "The victim of this shipwreck met his death at the very moment he thought he should escape. His body being found on the beach, was buried in the same evening of that day by those of the ship. This deserving citizen, who was gifted with fine qualities and a kind disposition, will be a great loss to Macao."—*Macao's Impartial*.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—July 27. *Orwell*, from China; *Rexia*, from Mauritius.—Aug. 7. *New Grove*, from London.—11. *Colonist*, from Liverpool.—23. *Augusta Jessie*, from London.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—July 19. *Alexander*, from London.—20. *Stirlingshire*, from Calcutta.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 19. *Pengard Park*, from London; *Duke of Clarence*, from Cape; and *Courier*, from Algoa Bay.—21. *Peter Proctor*, from Cape; *Thames*, from Bordeaux.—23. *Canton*, from Cape de Verdes; *Eliza*, from Marseilles.—24. *Jubilee*, from Cape; *Sybil*, from Bristol.—26. *Medora*, from Liverpool; *Eagle*, from London.—31. *Tropicque*, from Port Glasgow.—Nov. 2. *Stirling*, from London; *Ludlow*, from Bordeaux; *Syria*, from Llanelly and Fernando Po.—3. *Lord Saumarez*, from Lon-

don; *Minerva*, from Bristol.—*John Woodhall*, from Liverpool.—6. *Malabar*, from Cape.—11. *Maria*, from Cape.—12. *Mary Taylor*, from London.

Departures.—Oct. 19. *Britannia*, for Bombay.—21. *Victoria*, for Calcutta; *Albion*, for Sydney.—23. *Nerbuddah*, for Calcutta.—24. *Java*, and *Cambrian*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Esmond*, for Calcutta.—27. *Duke of Clarence*, for Calcutta.—28. *George Gardner*, for Calcutta.—Nov. 2. *Prince Regent*, and *Indian Oak*, both for Calcutta.—12. *Lord Saumarez*, for Seychelles.—13. *Edward Robinson*, for Pondicherry.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Nov. 21. *Mary Ann*,

from Ascension.—22. *William Hutt*, from London.—25. *Floreille*, from Liverpool.—26. *Robarts*, from London.—27. *Duke of Argyle*, from London.—29. *Psyche*, from London.—30. *Barbara*, from New York.—Dec. 3. *Molson*, from London.—15. *Time*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Nov. 19. *Zenobia*, for Calcutta.—22. *Oeprey*, and *Gimelvon*, both for Mauritius.—24. *Orontes*, for Madras.—26. *William Hutt*, for South Australia.—27. *Leibnitz*, for Calcutta.—28. *Robarts*, for Madras.—29. *Fairlie*, for Hobart Town.—Dec. 1. *Commanche*, for South Australia; *Duke of Argyle*, for Madras.—5. *Barbara*, for Bombay.

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—Nov. 25. *Narcissus*, from London.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

AN overland despatch, which left Calcutta on the 17th November, *via* Alexandria and Marseilles, has brought letters from Calcutta, which, as far as we learn, communicate shipping and commercial intelligence merely.

A few Bengal, Madras, and Bombay papers have also come to hand, in addition to those we had previously, but their contents are unimportant.

The *Dalhi Gazette* states that a considerable assemblage of the border thakoor of Shekawattec, together with their followers, (amounting to nearly 3,000 in number) had taken place at Bhutote, near Seekur; the reason for this hostile demonstration arises, it is said, from the recent determination of the Jeypore government to place Bukta Ram and Beejee Singh at the head of the administration of that state, and to turn out Kurreem Khan.

Mr. Clarke has disavowed the opinion attributed to him in the discussion (p. 162) respecting the Bank of Bengal, but declines saying what his opinion was.

The Governor-general has taken measures to put the exportation of coolies from Calcutta to the Mauritius under proper regulations.

A serious affray has taken place at Andool, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, between Maharaja Rajnarain, Bahoo Juggunath, Persaud Mullick, and Moothoornath Mullick. Each of the parties had collected a force of 500 fighting men.

There is a plan before the Chamber of Commerce to divide the subscription for the Bonding Warehouses into 1000 shares of 500 rupees each, and two or three considerable firms have expressed a desire to take a large number of shares.

The Raja of Nepal is warmly patronizing instruction in the European sciences and the English language.

A circular has been issued by the Supreme Government to the different magistrates, requiring, answers to certain queries relative to the provision of means for carrying into effect municipal improvements in the large towns of the lower provinces.

A resolution of the Court of Directors is published, extending to officers of the Company's service the advantage enjoyed by those of His Majesty's service, on settling in Australia, of being allowed a remission of the purchase-money on grants of lands according to the following scale:—field officers, twenty-five years' service, £300; do. twenty do. £250; do. fifteen do. £200; captains, twenty do. £200; do. fifteen do. £150; subalterns, twenty do. £150; do. seven do. £100.

An act has passed the Legislative Council, whereby, from the 15th November, the ordinary functions of the courts of civil and criminal justice, and of the constituted revenue authorities and the regulations are suspended in the zemindaries of Goomsur and Soorah, and authorizing the Madras government to appoint a commissioner for the said zemindaries, with such powers as may be entrusted to him by the Governor in Council. Mr. Russell has been named commissioner, and he departed for Goomsur, vested with large discretionary powers.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Bengal.

Oct. 14. *Agnes*, Brodfoot, from Liverpool; and *Ganges*, Broadhurst, from Porto Novo.—16. *Sesutria*, Yates, from London and Madras.—18. *Theresa*, Young, from London and Madras; and *Euphrates*, Hanney, from Liverpool.—21. *Duke of Leinster*, Hargreaves, from London and Madras.—Nov. 1. *Kermoth*, Warren, from London.—3. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Toller, from London.—5. *Fairie Queen*, from Liverpool.—6. *Gipsy*, Bewley, from Liverpool; and *Windsor*, Henning, from London.—9. *True Briton*, Beach, from London and Madras.—11. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, London, Winkle, and Copland, Crawford, all from London.—14. *Bland*, Callan, from Liverpool.—15. *James M'Inroy*, Cleland, from the Clyde.—16. *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from London and Madras.

Sailed from Saugor.

OCT. 8. *Alexander*, Ramsay, for Liverpool.—11. *Margaret Wilkie*, Smith, for London.—15. *Raj Rance*, for London.—17. *Princess Victoria*, Bissett, for Liverpool.—19. *Christopher Rawson*, for Liverpool.—21. *Ann*, M'Alpin, for Liverpool.—26. *Bencoolen*, Croft, for London.—30. *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, for Liverpool.—Nov. 4. *Alice*, for Liverpool; *Orient*, White, for London; and *Jean*, Goldie, for London.—6. *Alberton*, Evans, for Liverpool (since put back).

Arrival at Madras.

Nov. 4. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened by Commission on the 31st January.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,

December 16th.

Young and others v. the Bank of Bengal. This was an appeal from the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in an action brought by the assignees of Palmer and Co. against the Bank of Bengal, in respect to money transactions, the Bank claiming to set off the sum due on certain promissory notes given by Palmer and Co. for advances, and which the Bank held as indorsees for value, against a surplus of deposits made upon subsequent loans. A verdict was taken by consent subject to the opinion of the Court on a special case, when the Court held that the set-off was competent to the Bank, and gave judgment, on the 26th March 1833,* for the defendants.

Lord Brougham delivered the judgment of their Lordships, that the judgment of the Supreme Court must be reversed, and the verdict taken by consent for the plaintiffs must stand; and that interest must be calculated at 6 per cent, subsequent to the time up to which the verdict for interest was taken, and this must be added to the verdict.

(We shall give the judgment of their Lordships next month).

February 23d.

The East-India Company (as Governors of the British Territories in India) Appellants; The Mayor of Lyons, on behalf of the Community of the City of Lyons, Respondents.—This was an appeal from the Equity side of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. The case arose out of the will of Major-General Claude Martin, who, at his death, among other property, was possessed of real estate of the nature of freehold property, situate in the town of Calcutta. The Supreme Court, by a decree dated the 23d Feb. 1832, had declared in effect that the testator, at the time of his death, being an alien, the said real estate devolved on his Majesty, in virtue of his prerogative royal. Against this decree, and also other previous decrees and orders, the present appeal was brought.

The Attorney and Solicitor-general on behalf of the Crown, contended that all real estate acquired by aliens in the East-Indies escheated to the Crown. On the part of the East-India Company, it was con-

tended that the prerogative right of the Crown to freehold estates, purchased by aliens in England and Ireland, does not extend to real estates acquired by aliens either in the town of Calcutta or any other of the British territories in India under the government of the East-India Company; and that, if it does, that right has been transferred to, and is vested in, the East-India Company.

Lord Brougham delivered the judgment of their Lordships, giving their reasons at great length for deciding that the English law as to the real estate of aliens does not extend to the British territories in India. Their Lordships, therefore, reversed those parts of the decree of the Court below which related to the real estates of the testator, and directed the costs of the appeal to be paid out of the general funds.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, Feb. 15.

Forbes v. Skelton.—This was a suit instituted by Sir C. Forbes and the other partners of a mercantile house at Bombay, seeking to charge the defendant, Gen. Skelton, with the payment of a sum of 6,00,000 rupees, under the following circumstances:—For many years previous to 1826, the defendant was joint-owner with Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Grant, Mr. W. Taylor Money, and other gentlemen, of certain estates in the island of Java, comprising, as well as the land, several buildings, with furniture, stock, crops, utensils, &c., who, being indebted to the house of Forbes and Co., their agents at Bombay, to the amount of 11,00,000 rupees, an arrangement was entered into in 1826 between the partners of the Java estates, to divide the debt equally among them, and each partner to take on himself the personal liability of the payment of his individual share. An agreement to this effect was entered into, and an intimation made to the house of Forbes and Co. The amount, therefore, now claimed by the bill was the sum taken from the joint account of the partners, and placed to the personal and private debt of General Skelton. To this claim the defendant had pleaded the Statute of Limitations, insisting that the debt was purely a personal and private debt, and did not fall within the exception in the statute in favour of "accounts current between merchant and merchant." On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended the debt arose out of mercantile transactions, and that the demand must be considered as one coming within the meaning of a current account between merchant and merchant; but that even if it were viewed as a private account,

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xli. p. 72.

the bill distinctly alleged that "since the private and personal account was opened, various dealings and transactions had taken place between General Skelton and the plaintiffs."

The *Vice-Chancellor* said, there was not a single fact in the whole case by which he could discover that the accounts kept between Gen. Skelton and the house of Forbes and Co. were mercantile accounts. It appeared that Gen. Skelton, Sir C. Forbes, and other persons, were owners of lands, buildings, crops, furniture, &c., which they worked under the term of proprietors of a certain estate, and as such joint owners or proprietors became indebted to Forbes and Co.; but there was nothing stated to show the accounts were of a mercantile character. Over and over again, the account of Gen. Skelton was called "the private and personal account," and therefore he did not feel justified in deciding the question on the present plea, that the accounts were mercantile. With regard to the form of the plea, which at first appeared to him a double one, he thought all that was necessary after pleading the Statute of Limitations was to aver, that if the plaintiffs ever had a cause of action, it accrued or arose above six years before. The plea then went on to aver that the plaintiffs were not under certain disabilities, which he held to be quite unnecessary, unless there was something shown from which an inference could arise they were. He should, however, direct the plea to be allowed, and give the plaintiffs a month's time to amend.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Feb. 13.

Hart v. Alexander.—The defendant was the principal partner in the firm of Alexander and Co., at Calcutta. The plaintiff had an account at his bank. The action was to recover from him, as a partner, a large sum in rupees, amounting to 18,000*l.* sterling, the concern having in the year 1832 proved insolvent.

The Court was occupied all day with this trial, important not only as to the amount claimed, and the liabilities of the defendant consequent upon an adverse verdict, but because of the litigation with respect to similar claims upon other parties, which must necessarily have followed a verdict for the plaintiff. The facts, however, lie in a small compass, and the law, as declared by the Court, may be briefly stated. It appeared that the plaintiff had kept an account with the house of Alexander and Co. previous to 1816, for in that year there was a balance to his credit; the accounts went on at a varying rate of interest on the money lodged through 1817, 1818, 1819. During these years, the defendant was in India and signed the accounts. They continued through 1820-1, but then the

defendant returned to England. He was in England in 1822; and in 1822 he executed a deed by which he ceased to be a partner in the house of Alexander and Co., of Calcutta. In 1823 he was a candidate for a directorship of the East India Company, and was subsequently elected to that office. The account still went on, the interest varying until 1825, when not one of the original partners of the house remained in India. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Fullarton were in England; Mr. Macann was dead. After 1825 the account still went on; and in 1826, after the original partners as aforesaid had left India, the interest on the account sunk to five per cent., after having been at one time so high as 17 per cent. The account after this was still continued; the interest varied. It rose to 8 per cent., and so it went on until 1831, when the plaintiff executed a power of attorney in common with another executor, they being the executors of the plaintiff's brother who died in Persia, and in this power of attorney sent to the house in London of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., agents to Alexander and Co. in Calcutta, to be transmitted to India, were recited the names of five new partners, as forming the firm of Alexander and Co., of Calcutta; and in this list neither the name of the defendant Alexander, or of Mr. Fullarton, the other original partner, appeared, nor of Macann, who was dead. In 1832 the house failed. In 1833 the plaintiff authorized and empowered with others Mr. Fullarton, who had been one of the original partners, to receive his dividend for him from the proceeds of the house after its insolvency. In 1835 the action against Alexander was brought. Lord Abinger declared the law to be this:—if without any formal notice a plaintiff in any case of this nature had a knowledge of a partner's retiring from a firm, and afterwards continued his transactions by trading on his money lodged either in respect to a higher or lower rate of interest, or by increasing or diminishing his balance, he entered into a new contract, and hereby the partner going out was relieved of responsibility. The man trading on a different interest, or a different capital, with new parties, was not to have at once the responsibility of the new partners and the liability of the old. Such being the law, the case of course turned upon the fact, as to whether the plaintiff had, or had not, knowledge, a formal notice not being necessary, but knowledge of the circumstance of the defendant having retired from the firm. If he had the knowledge, the verdict should be for the defendant; if he continued under the impression up to the failure, that the defendant was a partner, and had no notice or no knowledge to the contrary, the verdict should be for the plaintiff. This was a question for

the jury. It was contended, on the one side, that at the time plaintiff executed the warrant of attorney, he must have known the defendant was not one of the firm, for his name did not appear, the names of the several partners of the firm being therein recited. It was argued on the other side, this was not a necessary result from the circumstance of his signing the power; but his lordship, touching this point, observed, the conclusion was in all probability good, the plaintiff not having been shown to be of weak mind or incapable of managing his own affairs; on the contrary, from his letters he appeared to be a man of business, and of sufficient aptitude to attend well to his business. For the defendant it was proved that the dissolution of partnership, so far as the defendant was connected with the firm of Alexander and Co., had been published at Calcutta in the *Gazette*: so that if the plaintiff were in India in 1822, he must have had legal notice of it. It was proved, too, that on each occasion of change of partnership, circulars were written to the parties doing business with the firm. This, however, was contended on the other side, not to amount in the particular case to a notice, and not to approach the point of establishing knowledge. The learned Judge said, that if a copy of the circular letter addressed to the plaintiff were proved to have been forwarded to him by the ordinary conveyance, say put aboard a ship for England, it would raise a presumption of notice; but this had not and could not be done, and therefore there was nothing but a conjecture in the particular instance to be founded upon the general practice. For the defendant, it was moreover proved, that in the *Courier* and other London newspapers, the fact of the defendant's retirement from the firm had been published in 1822, as also afterwards that he was a candidate for the directorship, from which in itself, it was, argued any man like the plaintiff, conversant with Indian affairs, having lived, and earned, and invested his money in India, must have been aware the defendant had, before 1833, ceased to be a private trader. For the plaintiff it was contended, that there was no proof he knew these circumstances, or made these deductions. There was nothing even to prove that he had seen any paper with such announcement, or knew of the election of defendant as a director. For the defendant it was shown that he was a subscriber to a news-room in Hythe, in 1822, at which the newspapers cited were taken, and it was argued that the departure from a firm of the principal partner, and his election as an East-Indian director, were neither of them facts which could well escape the notice or inquiry of a person deeply interested in the house of Alexander and Co.,

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 22, No. 87.

and the commercial government of India. The learned Judge, in summing up, adverted to the temptation afforded by the higher rate of interest, for leaving money in an Indian house, and after observing that there was no reason up to the announcement of the failure of the house of Alexander and Co. at Calcutta, for doubting its solvency in this country, referred to a passage in a letter from the defendant, in which he had expressed his belief in it, and left the case to the jury.

Verdict for the defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The East-India Company's steamer *Atalanta*, which sailed from Falmouth on the 29th of December last for Bombay, made the island of Teneriffe on the 6th of January, being eight days from the time of leaving Falmouth. The weather on the 31st of December was squally, and at midnight on the 1st of January blew a gale, attended by a heavy sea, which washed away both after paddle-box cabins. This continued through the day, and the vessel strained considerably. On the 2d, the gale and sea continuing heavy, the after-part of the starboard paddle-box was carried away, the sea making a complete sweep over the decks. The vessel continued to ship a good deal of water, but on the 5th a gale struck the fore-topmast, and sent down the lower yard. A few hours afterwards, the jib-boom was carried away. On arriving at Teneriffe, the work of repair was commenced, and a supply of coals and provisions taken in. On the 10th, the *Atalanta* remained at Teneriffe, the carpenters actively employed in repairing the damage, and was to sail for St. Mary's on the following day.

On the 22d February, the Court of Directors gave a dinner at Blackwall, to Captain Grant and the officers of the *Berence*, which is about to depart for Bombay.

The *Berence* is a steam vessel, iron-of-war, built in Scotland, and now lying in the East-India Docks for completion; she is of 756 tons burthen, and of 220 horse power. She carries guns of large calibre, 68 pounders, and is destined to contend against the pirates by whom the Indian seas are infested.

The company consisted of nearly 100 individuals. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., was in the chair, supported by the Earl of Clare, Admiral Sir C. Adam, Sir Charles Forbes, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir W. Symonds, Mr. Robert Gordon, M.P., Sir W. Young, Captain Lock, Captain Grant, &c.

Sir James Carnac prefaced the toasts from the chair with neat and appropriate

(2 C)

speeches. In proposing the health of Mr. Napier, the builder of the *Berenice*, he said: "Surrounded, as we have been to-day, by the magnificent results of science, it is impossible but that our minds should revert to those distinguished individuals, by whose talents and energies *mind* has been enabled to triumph over the force of hostile results, and to defy obstacles which for ages have been regarded as insuperable. Within less than *one* century, the steam-engine has effected changes which might well have struck us with wonder, had they been the result of many centuries. These changes have extended to nearly all the useful arts of life; but none have been more important or influential than those which have affected the process of navigation. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon advantages which are within the experience of almost every person. The men who discovered and improved the wonderful powers inherent in the agency of steam—the men who adapted those powers to the purposes of navigation, were not mere mechanics—they may be classed among those high intellects by which our nature has been elevated, and their names deserve to be held, as they will be held, in grateful remembrance. Long before the idea of steam-navigation was entertained, naval architecture was regarded as a science deserving of the most assiduous cultivation in a maritime and commercial country. To what perfection that science is arrived, is exemplified in the person of Sir William Symonds, who has this day honoured us with his company—a perfection which cannot but be calculated to promote the efficiency and glory of the British Navy. The introduction of steam has brought to the aid of this science the resources of mechanical power. An *able* and *successful* naval architect could at no time have been a man of common attainments. He who could construct a well-adapted steam-vessel, is emphatically and eminently a man of science. Such a man is the builder of the *Berenice*.—I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Mr. Napier."

In proposing "The Navy," Sir James said: "We are honoured by the company of several naval officers—two distinguished by a splendid career of service and its merited honours, who are well qualified to represent it in all its admirable qualities. There are also two special circumstances which render their presence here this evening peculiarly gratifying and interesting. The first of them is, that some of their earliest laurels were gathered in the Indian seas;—the second, that they bear names which cannot be uttered, in a company like the present, without raising recollections and associations intimately connected with the glory and prosperity of British India. I may also add, with reference to

one of these officers, that the service contains no officer who has paid *more* attention—perhaps I ought to say that the service contains no officer who has paid so much attention—to the merits of steam-vessels and steam navigation. These circumstances would give an interest to names less eminent than those of Sir Pulteney Malcolm and Sir Charles Adam.—You will, therefore see the fitness of uniting their healths with one of the most popular of our national toasts."

THE LATE CAPTAIN HORSBURGH.

A meeting of the friends of the late Captain James Horsburgh was held at the Jerusalem Coffee-house on the 10th Feb., at which it was resolved to open a subscription, to be applied to the erection of a suitable monument, as a public testimonial of his eminent professional talents and private worth. The advertisement which accompanies our present number, indicates the places where subscriptions are received, and the long list of highly respectable names constituting the committee. The obligations which science and navigation owe to this distinguished hydrographer, we trust, will have their due effect on this occasion.

PROVISIONAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On the 15th February, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India-house, when Mr. William Wilberforce Bird, of the Bengal civil service, was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India, to succeed to that office only in the event of any vacancy occurring in the Council in the absence of Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson, and to hold the same only during such absence.

FOSSIL DISCOVERIES IN THE HIMALAYAS.

The Geological Society of London have this year awarded two gold medals to Capt. Cautley, of the Bengal artillery, and to Dr. Falconer, of the Bengal Medical service, for geological researches and discoveries in Fossil Zoology, in the Sewalik or Sub-Himalayan range of mountains. The medals were delivered to Dr. Royle, to transmit to his friends in India.

THE LATE DR. RÖTTLER.

Among our advertisements this month, it will be seen that it is intended to commemorate the services and virtues of the late Dr. Röttler, who was for nearly half a century a labourer in the same vineyard with Swartz, in the South Indian Mission.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. John Miller, from 8th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Hubbard who exch. (3 Feb. 37); Lieut. Thos. Lloyd to be adj., v. Gordon who resigns adjcy. only (6 Sept. 36).

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet J. O. Burridge to be lieut., v. Arnold dec. (1 Feb. 36).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet R. Downie to be lieut. by purch., v. Kemp who retires; H. D. Swenham to be cornet by purch., v. Downie (both 3 Feb. 37).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. A. Sinclair to be lieut., v. Sewell, dec. (2 Aug. 36); Ens. Geo. Wade, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be ens., v. Sinclair.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. John Erskine to be capt. by purch., v. Anley who retires; Ens. C. T. Powell to be lieut. by purch., v. Erskine; and E. J. Ellerman to be ens. by purch., v. Powell (all 10 Feb. 36).—J. P. Perceval to be ens., v. Ellerman app. to 19th F. (17 do.).

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. S. Atkinson, from 77th F., to be lieut., v. Innes prom.; Lieut. M. G. Nixon to be adj., v. Jones prom. (both 3 Feb. 37).—Adam Hackett to be ens. by purch., v. Newcomen, whose app. has not taken place (10 Feb.).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., from 78th F., to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Cooke, K. C. B. dec. (9 Feb. 37).

45th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Arch. Erskine, from 63d regt., to be capt., v. Sidley who exch.

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Edw. Wells to be capt., v. Mandilhon dec. (1 July 36); Ens. R. H. Dyke to be lieut., v. Wells (1 do.); Cadet H. J. Warre to be ens., v. Dyke (3 Feb. 37).

55th Foot (at Madras). Edm. Pitman to be ens. by purch., v. Fraser prom. in Royal African Colonial Corps (27 Jan. 37).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. W. M. Carew to be capt., v. Young dec. (22 Aug. 36); Ens. V. Bendmore to be lieut., v. Carew (22 do.); Cadet J. R. Iysaght to be ens., v. Bendmore (3 Feb. 37).—Capt. A. G. Sidley, from 43th F., to be capt., v. Erskine who exch. (11 July 36).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Gen. Paul Anderson to be col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith app. to command of 40th F. (9 Feb. 37).

99th Foot. Lieut. M. C. Seton, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. Pattison app. paym. to 94th F. (17 Feb. 37).

Unattached. Brev. Maj. J. H. Walsh, from 54th F., to be major without purch. (17 Feb. 37).

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The 72d (formerly 78th) regt. has been permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or distinctions heretofore granted, the word "Hindoostan." This distinction has already been granted to the 36th, 52d, and 71st (formerly 73d) regiments.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Capt. R. Hancock, 46th F., to be major in the army; date 10th Jan. 1837.

The names of the under-mentioned officers were omitted in the list of those promoted by brevet in the *Gazette* of the 10th Jan. 1837:

Col. J. M. Hamerton, h. p. 44th F., to be major general in the army; date 10th Jan. 1837.

Maj. C. L. Fitzgerald, h. p. 16th F., to be lieut. col. in the army; date 10th Jan. 1837.

Capt. W. R. Dickson, major of brigade to the forces serving in Canada, to be major in the army; date 10th Jan. 1837.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 31. *Hero of Maloun*, Grundy, from Madras 14th Oct.; off Plymouth.—FEB. 2. *Strath-*

Eden, Cheape, from Bengal 17th Sept., and Cape 24th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—3. *Royal William*, Ireland, from Madras 16th Oct., and Cape 8th Dec.; off the Wight.—*Walcheren*, Bait, from Batavia 3d Oct.; off Hastings (for Amsterdam).—*Mary Bulmer*, Cant, from Mauritius 30th Oct., off Cork.—*Argyle*, Jackson, from Bengal 2d Oct., off Portland.—*Norfolk*, Gildowney, from Mauritius 16th Nov.; off Brighton.—4. *Magnet*, McMillan, from Bengal 23d Aug.; off Liverpool.—*Renown*, MacLeod, from Mauritius 5th Nov., and Cape 1st Dec.; off Cork.—*Margaret*, Taylor, from Cape 1st Dec.; off Poole.—*Paragon*, Cooke, from Mauritius 25th Oct.; at Bristol.—6. *William Barras*, Norrie, from Mauritius 2d Nov.; off Margate.—*Charles Kerr*, Arnold, from Sourabaya 28th Sept., and Batavia 8th Oct.; at Cowes.—*Louisa*, Chénallor, from Batavia; off the Wight.—*Asia*, Biddle, from Bengal 26th July, Mauritius 19th Oct., and Cape 18th Nov.; off the Wight.—*Cognac Parker*, Wallace, from Mauritius; off Plymouth.—7. *Mandarin*, Donald, from Bengal 8th Sept.; off Holyhead.—*St. George*, Crawford, from Mauritius 30th Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Frances Ann*, Ramsay, from Manilla 3d Sept., and Cape 3d Dec.; off Cork.—8. *Ellen*, Yeoman, from Penang 1st Sept., and Cape 19th Nov.; off Liverpool.—*Vanguard*, Walker, from Singapore 9th Sept.; at Deal.—*Lynher*, Hilbery, from Cape 6th Dec.; off the Lizard.—9. *Kerswell*, Haswell, from Mauritius 4th Nov.; off Falmouth.—10. *Sangueny*, Stewart, from Manilla 6th Sept., and Cape 10th Dec.; at Liverpool.—11. *Trio*, White, from Manilla 16th Sept., Singapore 23d Oct., and Cape 11th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Tory*, Reid, from Bombay 1st Oct.; off Cork.—13. *Huddersfield*, Hall, from Bombay 1st Oct.; at Liverpool.—14. *Sarah Birkett*, Alken, from Singapore 11th Oct.; at Liverpool.—15. *City of Edinburgh*, Frazer, from Madras 26th Oct., and Cape 17th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*George Canning*, Winn, from Bombay 10th Oct.; off Falmouth.—16. *Pengard Park*, Middleton, from Mauritius 16th Nov., and Cape; off Seilly.—17. *Mary*, James, from Mauritius and Cape; at Leith; *Kenswell*, Haswell, from Mauritius 4th Nov.; at Plymouth.—18. *Miranda*, Hoppus, from Mauritius 14th Nov.; off Margate.—*Artemis*, Sparkes, from Bengal 3d Oct.; off the Wight.—19. *Uacifer*, Coffin, from South Sea; off Margate.—20. *Elizabeth*, Passmore, from N. S. Wales 23d Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Resource*, Smith, from Mauritius, 29th Oct., and Cape 5th Dec.; in the River.—*Morning Star*, Linton, from Mauritius 7th Nov., and Cape 6th Dec.; in Margate Roads.—23. *Jamaica*, Martin, from Bombay 19th Oct.; in the Clyde.

Departures.

FEB. 1. *Frances*, Kirkus, for V. D. Land; *Africa*, Skelton, for Ceylon; and *Clorinda*, Antrim, for Mauritius: all from Deal.—2. *Elizabeth*, Sinclair, for Algoa Bay; *Madras*, Quinton, for Cape and Bombay; and *Prince George*, Chilcott, for Mauritius and Ceylon (since put back damaged); all from Deal.—*Hinda*, Lowthian, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—4. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Portsmouth (since put back to Falmouth leaky).—*Diadem*, Walker, for Cape and Ceylon; from Plymouth.—5. *Magnet*, Hughes, for Launceston; from Deal.—6. *Ranger*, Jellard, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—9. *James Turcan*, Turcan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *Perthshire*, Jameson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Leith.—15. *Crown*, Ponsonby, for Bengal; and *Formidable*, Stagg, for Singapore and China; both from Liverpool.—16. *Malabar*, Forbisher, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—17. *Lysander*, Currie, for Bengal; and *Patriot*, Mullens, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Childs Harold*, Willis, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Roussendale*, Friend, for Bengal; *Protector*, Buttenshaw, for Madras and Bengal; and *Resource*, Boyle, for New South Wales; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Hero of Maloun, from Madras: G. W. Schenlman, Esq., assist. surgeon; Mr. Taylor.—(Mrs. Schenlman, Lieut. Col. Purdon, and Lieut. Simpson, died at sea).

Per Strath-Eden, from Bengal (additional): Mr. Otley, late of the ship *Windsor*.—From the Cape:

[MARCH,

Capt. Lacey, H. M. 75th regt.; Capt. Fawkes, H. M. 25th do.; Mr. J. J. Smutta.

Per *Royal William*, from Madras: Mrs. Young; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Goodall; Miss Kendall; Miss Young; Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief at Madras; Capt. Fitzgerald, H. M. 26th regt., aide-de-camp; Major Mair, H. M. 62d regt.; Charles Goodall, Esq.; Lieut. Stuart, 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Wilder, 16th Madras L. C.; Lieut. Carruthers, 2d L. C.; Lieut. Napleton, 8th N. I.; Ens. Yates, 8th do.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Underwood; Miss Greig; John Underwood, Esq., third member of the Medical Board; Charles Dumergue, Esq., civil service; Ens. F. W. Haynes, 22d N. I.)

Per *Norfolk*, from Mauritius: Capt. J. Hawks, late of the ship *Manchester*.

Per *City of Edinburgh*, from Madras: Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Boyton; Mrs. Fry; Mrs. Norton; Mrs. Partridge; Mrs. Kerr; three misses Kerr; Miss Blake; Col. Kenny, Madras army; Capt. Dove-ton, Nizam's service; Lieut. Wroughton, 5th Madras L. C.; Lieut. Sharp, 3d N. I.; Lieut. Norton, late of H. M. service; Lieut. Renaud, European regt.; Ens. Haines, 9th M. N. I.; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Partridge; Master D. D. Frazer.—From the Cape: Miss Kenny and Master W. Kenny.

Per *Huddersfield*, from Bombay: Mrs. Miller and child; Mrs. Denman; E. Andrews, Esq.; J. Gibson, Esq., assist. surgeon.

Per *Argyle*, from Bengal: Mrs. Duff and three children; Lieut. Boscawell; Mr. Thomson, indigo planter.

Per *Isabell Cooper*, from Bengal: Lieut. Jeffery; Mrs. Lindquist; three children.

Per *Charles Kerr*, from Batavia: Capt. Ryan, late of the ship *Cumdu*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Protector*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Nash; Mrs. Sandeman; Miss Sandeman; Miss Atkinson; Capt. Evans, B. N. I.; Capt. Nash, ditto; Lieut. Sandeman, ditto; Lieut. Studdy, ditto; Mr. Lyall; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Ogilvie; Mr. Maclean; Mr. Studdy; Mr. Leighton; Mr. Orr.

Per *Aurora*, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Boulton; Mrs. Church; Mrs. Crossman; Mrs. Cox; Miss Church; Miss Jerome; Miss Bradshaw; Miss Wrottesley; Miss E. Wrottesley; Mr. Crossman; Mr. Whittingham; Capt. Backhouse; Capt. Thatcher; Capt. Suov; Capt. Munston; Ens. Sweeney, H. M. Cameronians; Mr. G. Munston; Mr. W. Holmes; Mr. J. Holmes; Mr. Hayles; Mr. F. Young; Mr. Haughton; Mr. Jeremie; Mr. Gibbs; Mr. S. Gibbs.

Per *Childs Harbri*, for Bombay: Mrs. Leighton; Mrs. Havelock; Capt. and Mrs. Cracklow; Dr. and Mrs. Gosling; Mr. and Mrs. Benson; Miss Robertson; Miss Ogilvy; Miss Farish; Mr. Pat-tison; Mr. Rait; Mr. Dent.

Per *Lysander*, for Bengal: Mrs. La Couteur; Mr. Brown; Mr. Halifax.

Per *Vanantfort*, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Mrs. Bond; Mrs. Smith; Col. Bond; Mr. Smith; Mr. Whitford; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Walker; Dr. M'Favish; Mr. Ward; Mr. Keating; Mr. Alled-ryce; Mr. Reynolds; Mr. Ward; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Griffen.

Per *George the Fourth*, for Madras, Bengal, and China: Lieut. and Mrs. Innes; Capt. Mills; Lieut. Winter; Dr. Foulles; Mr. Burlton; two Mr. Tombs; Mr. Grindlay; Mr. Chamberlain; Mr. Foaker; Mr. Dalrymple; Mr. Knox; Mr. Rudd; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Staples; Mr. Carpendale; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Altin; Mr. Hay; Mr. Macanah.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Susannah*, bound to China, was totally lost in a typhoon, about 31st July, near the Ladrone, and eleven men drowned; she had on board 1,200 chests of opium. The Spanish ship *Admiral Buiskas* was also lost at the same time, and only seven of the crew saved.

The *Aurora* (late *John Rigger*) is reported to have foundered in the typhoon 31st July; the *Adelaide* is thought also to have been lost, from the

circumstance of a ship's poop having been picked up resembling her's.

The *Stirling Castle*, Teaser, sailed from Sydney, N. S. Wales, on the 14th May for Singapore, and has not since been heard of.

The *Soroaster*, Patton, from Pedler to China, was taken possession of off Acheen, by the crew, who murdered the master, his wife, and chief officer, and then sunk the vessel.

The country ship *Alexander*, Halse, was totally lost 25th Aug. on the South Sand Head, Straits of Malacca: crew saved. She was bound from Penang to China.

The *Prince George*, Chilcott, from London to Mauritius and Ceylon, put back to Falmouth 14th Feb. leaky, with pumps choked, and part of the cargo thrown overboard, having had seven feet water in the hold, and been 500 miles to the westward, and encountered a succession of gales from the 8th to 11th February.

The *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from London to Madras and Calcutta, has put back to Falmouth after being in lat. 49 long. 12., and experienced very heavy gales.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 6. At Brighton, the lady of G. Tod, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

9. At Pittville-house, Cheltenham, the lady of James Webster, Esq., late of Madras, of a son.

15. At Fryen Court House, Fordingbridge, Hants, the lady of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13, 1836. At Lake Erie, Upper Canada, North America, Wm. Johnson, Esq., son of Lieut. Col. Johnson, C. B., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Laura Jukes, only daughter of the late Andrew Jukes, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Jan. 23, 1837. At Edinburgh, John Gibson, Esq., S. S. C., to Catherine Jane, only daughter of the late Capt. James Crockett, Hon. East India Company's service.

25. At Oakhampton, Henry Pope, Esq., to Caroline, only daughter of Major Hawkes, 6th Native Cavalry, Bengal establishment.

Feb. 1. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieut. T. B. Brown, R. N., eldest son of Capt. Thomas Brown, R. N., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Peter Breton, Esq., of Calcutta.

7. At St Paul's, Bedford, Henry Lacon, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to Mary E. Bartlett, eldest daughter of the late J. Roberts, Esq., of Buckingham.

16. At Paris, the Rev. James Gillman, rector of Barfreyston, Kent, to Sophia, only surviving daughter of the late Alex. Riley, Esq., of Euston-square, London, many years resident in New South Wales.

22. At Greenwich, Lieut. F. P. Webb, of the Indian navy, to Jane Eliza; and Adolphus J. Lewis, Esq., to Emma Agnes, daughters of the late H. B. Ferne, Esq., of Maldenstone House, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. At sea, on board the *Hero of Maloum*, on the passage from Madras, Mrs. Scheniman.

Nov. 3. On his passage to the Mauritius, Capt. George Hare, Royal Artillery.

28. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. McDonald, of the ship *Argyle*.

Dec. 2. At sea, on board the *Hero of Maloum*, on the passage from Madras, Lieut. Col. Purdon, H. M. 41st regt.

12. At sea, on board the *Hero of Maloum*, on the passage from Madras, Lieut. Simpson.

27. At St. Helena, Alexander, second and last surviving son of the late John Ferrier, M.D., of Manchester.

Jan. 10, 1837. At Edinburgh, W. J. Sands, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's civil service.

16. At Springfield, near Cupar Fife, Lieut. Col. Patrick Don, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

18. At 44, Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park, Mrs P. Lewis Bird, wife of Lieut. Col. Lewis Bird, Hon. East India Company's service, in the 49th year of her age.

20. At Bath, Sir Patrick Doherty, C.B., K.C.H., for many years colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, in which regiment he served upwards of 35 years.

24. Joseph Sabine, F.R.S., &c. aged 67.

25. In Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, Margaret, relict of Colonel R. Armstrong, of the Bengal Native Cavalry, and daughter of the late Sir J. Watson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

— At Dover, Caroline, Viscountess Combermere, wife of the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, of Combermere Abbey.

27. At Cresswell Park, Blackheath, Sibella Venn, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Stephen, of the Bengal engineers, in her 16th year.

Feb. 1. At Bognor, in her 15th year, of fever, brought on by influenza, Elizabeth Jenkins, eldest daughter of Col. Jenkins, of the Bengal army.

— At Kilkenny, after a lingering illness, Miss Kinchela, sister to the Hon. Mr. Justice Kinchela, of Sydney, New South Wales.

2. At Walsham le Willows, George Wilkinson, Esq., formerly in the Hon. East India Company's naval service, aged 74.

— At Edinburgh, James Johnston, Esq., late acting superintending-surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment.

3. At Worthing, Henry, infant child of C. Ellis, Esq., H. C. S., aged two years.

— At Harefield-Park, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Cook, colonel of the 40th regt., and K. B.

4. The Rev. G. Somers Clarke, D.D., vicar of Great Waltham, aged 82. He has left many materials for translations of the Bible into several Oriental languages.

5. At his residence, Claremont-place, Pentonville, George Pulford, Esq., in the 50th year of his age, assistant surveyor to the Hon. East India Company.

— At Brompton, Thomas Gabriel Gunter, Esq., of Morton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, and late of Calcutta, in the 51st year of his age.

— At Frant, Sussex, Capt. G. L. Minet, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

6. At Cheltenham, Sophia, relict of Robert Henshaw, Esq., late of the Bombay civil service.

7. At Melrose, Andrew Keddie, Esq., surgeon, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

— At Edinburgh, Mary Ann Agnew, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Charles R. Lindsay, of the Bengal civil service, aged 11 years.

8. At Teyrallon, county Dublin, Mrs. Delamain, relict of Wm. Maples Delamain, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

— Admiral Sir Manly Dixon, K.C.B.

10. At her residence, Albany-street, in her 75th year, Ann, relict of Capt. A. J. Applegath, Hon. East India Company's service.

17. Admiral Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., aged 64.

18. In Hoxton-square, Mary, wife of John Litchfield, Esq., formerly one of the paymasters of the depôts of regiments in India.

21. At Blackheath, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of the late Major Anderson, of the East-India Company's Bengal service.

Latelý. At Harley-house, Bath, General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B., of the Hon. East India Company's service, in the 61st year of his age.

— Of fever, on the coast of Thaur, George Thomas, only son of the late Mr. Wm. Elston, Fitzroy-square.

THE LONDON MARKETS, February 24, 1837.

Sugar.—The market for West-India, Mauritius and East-India, is dull, and in the former there is a tendency to a reduction of price. Sugar of white quality is asked for, the stock being moderate. Manilla is neglected. The stock of West-India is now 18,794 hhds. and trs., being 4,134 more than last year; the stock of Mauritius is 45,348 bags, which is 18,034 less than last year.

Coffee.—There is nothing doing in Sumatra, Samarang, and Ceylon for shipping, although the holders are sellers at 1s. to 2s. decline on the prices previously quoted; Ceylon admissible for consumption at duty has fully maintained the prices previously quoted, and there has been a fair business done by private contract; from the home trade there has been a good request for Mocha, and rather better prices have been obtained. The foreign market remains in a languid state.

Indigo.—The market for East-India remains quiet, but the holders are still firm in their demands.

Cotton.—On the first announcement of the public sales of East-India cotton there appeared a fair prospect of considerable quantities being disposed of, at the then current prices, for the continent; since that time, however, a great change of feeling has taken place, arising out of the state of the money market and consequent want of confidence; yet the result shows that a much greater proportion found buyers than was expected, though at rather irregular prices, and varying from 3d. to 1d. per lb. under the previous rates for Surat, and

rather more on Madras, which were generally refused: for Bengal the decline is 1d. to 3d. Since the sales about 800 bales have been taken at sale prices.

Tea.—There has been a speculative demand for the common descriptions of Hyson and Congou, and small profits have been paid on the rates of the last public sales, 2s. 1d. a 2s. 3d. paid to the former, and 10d. a 10½d for the latter. The total deliveries of all descriptions of tea, on which duty has been paid, for home consumption for the week ending February 18th are 453,710 lbs.

Saltpetre.—In though a steady business has been done by private contract at former rates. This afternoon, at public sale, 1,073 bags Calcutta offered, which were all disposed of at steady prices.

Spices.—The pepper market has been quiet, and prices are rather lower. Nutmegs dull of sale at the reduced quotations. Cloves are dull of sale.

Silk.—There was a good attendance at the East-India Company's sale: of 800 bales Bengal, about 300 bales were refused, the remainder went at a decline on the former sale of 10 to 20 per cent., the greater decline on the ordinary descriptions. The prices obtained are as follows: Bauleahs 11s. a 12s., Gonateahs 13s. a 14s. 1d., Jungpore 13s. 3d. a 16s. 3d., white 17s. 11. a 18s. 1d., Radnagore 13s. 2d. a 15s. 6d., Hurripaul 12s. 7d. a 15s. 6d., Surdah 12s. 7d. a 18s.—The Private Trade sales of about 300 bales are going off heavily, a very small portion finding buyers.

206 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [MARCH,

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 22, 1836.

	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 10	0 @ 15 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 10 @ 5 12
Bottles	100	12 0 — 12 8	— flat	do.	5 11 — 5 13
Bottles	B. md. 1	2 — 1 3	— English, sq.	do.	3 0 — 3 1
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 37	0 — 37 8	— flat	do.	3 0 — 3 1
— Baskets,	do. 37	8 — 38 0	— Bolt	do.	3 1 — 3 2½
— Thick sheets	do.		— Sheet	do.	5 4 — 5 12
— Old Gross	do.		— Nails	cwt. 8	8 — 14 0
— Bolt	do.		— Hoops	F. md.	5 4 — 5 6
— Tile	do.		— Kettleidge	cwt. 1	9 — 1 12
— Nails, assort.	do.		— Lead, Pig	F. md.	7 4 — 7 6
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	37 8 — 38 8	— unstamped	do.	7 1 — 7 2
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.		— Millinery	5 D.	to 25 D.
Copperas	do.	2 2 — 2 4	— Shot, patent	bag	3 0 — 3 14
Cottons, chintz	pce.		— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 10 — 7 12
— Muslins, assort.	do.	1 0 — 12 8	— Stationery	do.	20 D. — 35 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 6 — 0 8½	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 4 — 6 8
Cutlery, fine	10 to 20 A.	to P.C.	— Swedish	do.	7 12 — 8 0
— Glass	5 A.	— 20 A.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	18 8 — 19 0
— Hardware	30 D.	— 50 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	5 8 — 12 0
— Hosiery, cotton	5 A.	— 30 A.	— coarse and middling	1 3 — 4 0	
Ditto, silk	15 to 37 D.	to P.C.	— Flannel fine	0 14 — 1 ½	

MADRAS, October 19, 1836.

	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.
Bottles	100	16 @ 17	Iron Hoops	candy	35 @ —
Copper, Sheet	candy	287 — 290	— Nails	do.	110 — 115
— Bolt	do.	218 — 225	— Lead, Pig	do.	50 — 55
— Old	do.	240 —	— Sheet	do.	50 — 55
— Nails, assort.	do.	315 — 320	— Millinery	P.C.	— 20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	piece	4 — 5	— Shot, patent	bag	3 — 3½
— Gingham	do.	2 — 3	— Spelter	candy	40 —
— Longcloth, fine	do.	9 — 14	— Stationery	10 A.	— 15 A.
Cutlery, coarse	P.C.	15 A.	— Steel, English	candy	35 — 38
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	do.	42 — 45
— Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	— Tin Plates	box	16 — 17
— Hosiery	15 A.	20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	10 A.	— 15 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	40 — 50	— coarse	10 A.	— 20 A.
— English bar	do.	28 — 30	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	
— Flat and bolt	do.	28 — 30	— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	

BOMBAY, October 15, 1836.

	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.
Anchors	cwt. 12	@ 13	Iron, Swedish	St. candy	55 @ —
Bottles	doz.	1 —	— English	do.	50 —
Coals	ton	10 — 12	— Hoops	cwt.	9 —
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt.	68 —	— Nails	do.	14 — 15
— Thick sheets	do.	69 —	— Sheet	do.	9-8 —
— Plate bottoms	do.	66 —	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	50 —
— Tile	do.	56 —	— do. for nails	do.	53 — 54
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.			— Lead, Pig	cwt.	11-8 —
— Longcloths			— Sheet	do.	11 —
— Muslins			— Millinery	P.C.	—
— Other goods			— Shot, patent	cwt.	10 —
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100	lb. 0.12½	— 1.14	— Spelter	do.	9.4 —
Cutlery, table	P.C.		— Stationery	20 D.	—
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	— 35 D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub	10 — 10.4
— Hardware	P.C.		— Tin Plates	box	19 —
— Hosiery, half hose	P.C.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4 —
			— coarse	2 —	
			— Flannel, fine	1-8 —	

CANTON, July 12, 1836.

	Drs.	A.		Drs.	A.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	3 @ 5	Smalts	pecul	30 @ 80
— Longcloths	do.	3 — 10½	Steel, Swedish	tub	3.75 —
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1 — 1.30
— Cambric, 48 yds.	do.	5 — 9	— do. ex super	yd.	2.50 — 2.75
— Bandannoes	do.	2 — 2.30	— Camlets at Lintin	pce.	28 — 30
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	38 —	— Do. Dutch	do.	36 — 38
Iron, Bar	do.	11 —	— Long Ells	do.	8½ —
— Rod	do.	22 —	— Tin, Straits	pecul	16 — 16½
Lead, Pig	do.	5½ —	— Tin Plates	box	7 —

SINGAPORE, October 8, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	6	@	7 1/2	
Bottles.....	100	4	—	4 1/2	
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	33	—	34	
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	2 1/2	—	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
— Imit. Irish.....	24	—	34-36 do.	1.90	—
— Longcloths 38 to 40.....	34-36 do.	4 1/2	—	5	
— do. do.....	36in. do.	5 1/2	—	6	
— do. do.....	40-44 do.	4	—	6 1/2	
— do. do.....	44-54 do.	5	—	9	
— do. do.....	54 do.	—	—	—	
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	2	—	2 1/2	
— 9-8.....	do.	2 1/2	—	2 1/2	
— Cambric, 13yds. by 45 to 50 in.....	do.	1 1/2	—	2 1/2	
— Jaconet, 20.....	40	—	44	—	1 1/2
— Lappets, 10.....	40	—	44	—	1
— Chintz, fancy colours.....	do.	3	—	5	
Cotton Hkfs. Imit. Battick, dble.....	doz.	2 1/2	@	4	
— do. do Pullicat.....	doz.	1 1/2	—	2	
— Twist, 20 to 40.....	pecul	50	—	52	
Hardware, and coarse Cutlery.....	—	—	—	—	scarce & wanted
Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	4 1/2	—	5	
— English.....	do.	4 1/2	—	5	
— Nail, rod.....	do.	4 1/2	—	5	
— Lead, Pig.....	do.	5	—	5 1/2	
— Sheet.....	do.	5	—	5 1/2	
— Shot, patent.....	bag	—	—	—	
— Spelter.....	pecul	5	—	5 1/2	
— Steel, Swedish.....	do.	4 1/2	—	4 1/2	
— English.....	do.	—	—	—	
— Woollens, Long Ellis.....	pcs.	9	—	10	
— Camblets.....	do.	25	—	30	
— Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	1	—	2	

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Oct. 3, 1836.—The Market for Mule Twist, with regard to the demand, continues favourable, and prices have a tendency to advance shortly.—Turkey Red Yarn and Orange Twist have been in good inquiry, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected during the week, at an advance of prices.—Chintzes continue favourable with regard to demand for single colours.—White Cotton operations during the week show sales of Books, Jaconets, and Lappets to a fair extent.—The market continues favourable for Woollens, of coarse description, but without any change in prices.—The price of Copper has advanced throughout the assortments, and sales have been effected at an advance of 8 ans. to 1 rupee per maund on previous rates.—The market for Iron is disposed to look up.—Steel, Lead, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver without report of sale.

Madras, Oct. 4, 1836.—The market is extremely dull at present, and quite overstocked with all kinds of European produce, which do not realize prime cost even by public auction; except the very few descriptions quoted at a small advance.—Oct. 19. Europe articles have experienced no change since our last, and no sales of any consequence reported. The sales of Metals have been rather small, and confined chiefly for the manufacture of the country, and otherwise in little or no speculative demand.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1836.—English Bar Iron has been in considerable inquiry, and being in very few hands, a further rise may be expected. Tub and faggot Steel continue dull. There is but a limited inquiry for Spelter, and prices keep stationary.

Singapore, Oct. 8, 1836.—The demand for suitable descriptions of Cotton Piece Goods continues active, and pretty extensive sales have been effected during the week.—Woollens continue in good demand at our quotations.—The demand for Grey Mule Twist continues animated.—The Turkey and Imitation Red and Dark Blue Twist we have no transactions to report.—Metals: English Bar Iron, the stock small, and holders asking 4 dols. per picul; Swedish Bar, the market well supplied, and holders refuse to sell under 5 dols. per picul; Nail Rod scarce and wanted at quotations; Pig Lead, stock small, but very little inquiry; Spelter well supplied, and almost no demand; Steel saleable slowly, and well supplied.

Canton, Sept. 3, 1836.—We have no transactions of consequence to report in Cotton Manufactures and Cotton Yarn; the market continues inactive. Woollens are equally dull, with the exception of long-ells, for which there has been some demand. Lead has risen a little. The importations of Tin have been very limited, and prices are firm and looking up. Tin-plates are improving.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 3, 1836.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First or old 5 per cent. Loan, 1st class.....	Prem. 0 10	0 6
Second 5 per cent. according to Nos. Prem. 1 0 a 5 0.....	0 12	4 8
Third 5 per cent.	4 2	3 12
4 per cent. old.....	Disc. 0 8	0 12
5 per cent. transfer Loan 1835-36.....	Prem. 14	0 13 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Beng. (Sa. Rs. 10,000) Pm. Sa. Rs. 6, 100 a 6,000	
Union Bank. (Co. Rs. 2,700), .., ..	700 a 600

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper....	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 0 1/2 d.; to sell, 2s. 1 1/2 d. per Company's Rupee.	
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Madras, Oct. 19, 1836.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 3 prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—3 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. per Madras Rupee.	
-----------------------------------------------	--

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1836.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/2 d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 107.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 to 102.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 107.12 to 108 per do.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 106.12 to 111.8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 111.12 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.10 to 106.12 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, 99.12 to 100 Company's Rs.	

Singapore, Oct. 8, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 and 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5 1/2 d. to 4s. 7 d. per Sp. dollar.	
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.	

Canton, July 12, 1836.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 9 1/2 d. per Sp. D. E. I. Co.'s Agents for advances on consignments, 4s. 8d.	
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 30 days 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 218 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.	
On Bombay, ditto, 220 to 222 ditto.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. prem.	

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Insolvent Court, on the 29th October, Mr. Justice Malkin allowed a month's further time to the assignees of Alexander and Co., to shew cause against an order *nisi* obtained by the Advocate-general, to allow the Bank of Bengal to prove for upwards of five lacs of rupees on the insolvent estate.

There have been some internal disturbances in Nepaul, arising out of an attempt on the part of Runbeer Singh, a brother of the minister, Bheem Sen, who has been virtual sovereign of Nepaul for twenty years, to overturn this usurped power. The minister's party succeeded in repelling the attempt.

On the 19th of October, two of the corps of Delhi, between whom there had existed some cause of jealousy, drew up in battle order, and after abusing each other for some time, commenced a furious fight with sticks and stones, having torn up the latter weapons from a pukka bridge built by government. Several men were hurt on both sides, but the drums having beat to arms, the European officers, at much personal risk, succeeded at last in separating the combatants. Since then, pickets have been strengthened, and European officers directed to remain with their guard; but there has been no public investigation.

It is rumoured, that Gurwarrah is to be abolished as a military station.

It has been reported that Runjeet Singh was dead, but no confidence is placed in the report.

The distemper at Palce is still raging, and committing great havoc among the remaining inhabitants.

A scheme drawn up by Lord W. Bentinck, for draining off the salt-water lake, and converting that marshy district into cultivated fields, is attracting notice at Calcutta.

Peremptory orders have been received from the Court for immediate (future) reductions, to a very large amount, in the salaries in the Civil Service, from the Commissioner downwards.

Lord Auckland has commenced a series of parties, similar to those given by the late Sir Joseph Banks and the Duke of Sussex, with a view of encouraging a taste for literature and science.

The measure of removing four regiments of Madras Cavalry to Bengal has been finally resolved on.

A letter from Sadya, in Assam, of the 5th October, intimates, that the Chinese tea cultivators had arrived here on the 3d of that month.

The twenty new shares advertised for public sale on the 1st November at the Bank of Bengal, attracted considerable competition, and were knocked down to ten different individuals, at prices varying from 5,700 to 5,750 Co. Rs. per share, the average being 5731-4, about 100 rupees above the market price of the previous day. This sale brings 34,625 Co.'s Rs. to the credit of the bank profit and loss account.

Two *sai-disant* nawabs of Patna have been arrested at Ajmere, when on the point of starting for Jeypore, on suspicion of being Russian spies. The *Hurkaru* however says that the two "Patna Nawabs" are natives of Calcutta; "that some years ago they contrived to effect a policy of insurance upon goods that were never shipped, drew on them to nearly the amount of 50,000 rupees, and decamped with the proceeds to Europe, resided some time in France, again turned their faces eastward, visited Africa, proceeded to Smyrna, where they fell in with Dr. Helfer, now in Calcutta, whom they robbed, and departed for Bagdad; from thence they went to Bussora and Bushire, levying contributions by means of insinuating manners and plausible stories of thieves and robbery perpetrated on their moveables; in short, they turned out to be a couple of accomplished swindlers, and Sir R. Grant will perhaps feel his dignity a little hurt when he finds that in apprehending, as he thought, a couple of Russian spies, he has merely laid his hands on a brace of rogues and cheats."

Mr. James Kyd, the East-Indian gentleman who was for many years master-builder to the Company, and was well known and endeared to the community of Calcutta by his virtues, died on the 20th October, from an injury received in his leg, aged 50 years.

Major Sutherland left Agra on the 12th October, on his return to Gwalior, from whence he will proceed on a tour through Malwa and Candesh. His object is to inspect the position and relations of the different native states throughout these countries, and to examine generally into the natural and other resources of this extensive tract.

Some Persian merchants, on their way from Ispahan to Cashmere to purchase shawls, having put up at Cabool, were sent for by Dost Mahomed, who endeavoured to negotiate a loan for ten lacs of rupees with them to meet present exigencies. The spokesman of the party expressed their willingness to advance the money, providing sufficient security were afforded for its repayment; the security demanded was a transfer of the govern-

ment of Cabool into the hands of the merchants until the debt should be discharged. It is not yet known whether any definite arrangement has been made.

The *Windsor* arrived at Calcutta in 91 days from land to land, having averaged 6½ miles an hour all the way.

It is officially announced that the port of Calcutta is declared a warehousing port.

A case of some interest, *Shah Buharee Lal, of Futtehghur, versus Sooleman Shiksh, brother of the king of Delhi*, has been decided in the Session Judge's Court of the Agra district. The suit was instituted for the recovery of an unadjusted balance of Rs. 85,019 of a loan contracted ten years since at Lucknow. The jurisdiction of the court was assumed under Sec. v. Reg. II. of 1803, the fixed residence of the defendant at Agra fulfilling the condition of admissibility of suit.

Major Alves took leave of the Raja on the 17th October, on proceeding to the Sambhin lake, which he has gone to inspect.

The *Mission Press* of Loodianah describes a massacre in Peshawur of a party of Ukals, who, it appears, with the audacity of their caste, had entered a garden belonging to some Patans, who allowed the intruders to ascend their apple trees, the fruit of which they wished to plunder, and in this situation put them to death, with spears and arrows. The Afghans, to escape retaliation, set fire to their houses and absconded, and the Ukals deprived of their revenge, stirred up a tumult in the Sikh camp, which ended in an order forbidding any Sikh to enter the town of Peshawur.

The *Englishman* of November 17th, noticing the commotion in Nepal, states that a rumour has acquired credit in military circles, that not only have affairs in Nepal assumed a position likely to require the interference of our government, but that Runjeet Singh, whose encroachments on the left bank of the Sutlej have attracted attention, is likely to require a British force to dislodge him: the latter rumour, it adds, is not confined to this presidency. The *Bombay Gazette* notices some preparations with a view towards the Sikhs and Shikarpore. The general opinion is, that the ruler of the Punjab is repeating the experiment he tried in 1809.

The government, upon the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, have determined to employ a body of scientific surveyors in measuring and mapping estates which may be under settlement.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A severe hurricane has done much damage at this presidency. The Break-

water has suffered; the stones laid down for this work have been so dispersed during the gale, that they are scarce visible above the sand; they were said to have been raised twelve feet from it, coming without that distance of the surface of the sea.

"As respects the damage done to property," says the *Courier* of November 3, "we fancy we should not be over the mark in taking the general damage at about two lacs of rupees; but we fear the amount of mischief done to repairable property will much exceed that sum: the damage done to the property of one estate alone, we have been given to understand, will cost from 10 to 12,000 rupees to repair." The schooner *Season* was lost in the gale, in which Lieut. Clayhill and another officer of the Madras army, several passengers and lascars, perished. This is stated in the *Hurkaru* of the 17th November.

A memorial has been submitted to the Madras Government by 203 members of the Christian community,—of whom 51 are ecclesiastics, 111 military men, 10 medical men, and 31 civilians and others, praying to be exempted from compulsory attendance on idolatrous worship. The prayer of the petitioners, however, has been refused by the local government, and has, in consequence, been forwarded to the Supreme Government.

The monsoon of this year has been very unfavourable in most of the Hyderabad districts, north of, and bordering on the Kistna; the tanks are drying up fast, and there is much reason to apprehend a great scarcity.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. A. Burnes arrived at Bombay on the 20th October.

A very valuable box of relics has recently reached Bombay from Cabool. Some time since the government placed at the disposal of Mr. Masson several thousand rupees, for the purpose of excavating some of those singular buildings called "Topes" in that country, which has terminated most successfully. Intrinsically even the relics are of considerable value, consisting of several thousand coins in gold, silver and copper, as well as some golden boxes; but in an historical point of view, they will prove of the first importance in elucidating the history of that part of Asia. Most of the coins are Greek, chiefly of the Bactrian monarchs. There are also Roman coins, as well as the native dynasties that have reigned in Cabool.

It is said that the farm of sea and land customs in the Konkan has been abolished, and that branch of finance placed

under the Collector of Customs in northern Konkan from the 1st October. The farm of duties in the zillah of Poona, will also be shortly done away with, though it has been renewed for three months. In consequence of these measures, the large establishment of the farmer, Vencajee Merjee, consisting of several hundreds of Karkoons, has been broken up.

China.

In the news from China received at Calcutta, the beginning of November, is mentioned the loss of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s clipper the *Fairy*.

The vessel, it is said, was on her return from the East coast with a large quantity of treasure on board, between five and six lacs of dollars in amount, the proceeds of opium sold upon the coast, and unfortunately grounded near an island within range of the guns of a Chinese fort, which immediately opened upon her. The fire was returned from the vessel; but she was obliged to surrender and was taken possession of by the Chinese, having lost her commander Capt. Mackay, who was killed by a shot from the fort. This is another very severe blow to the Insurance-offices in China, and it is to be feared the Calcutta Insurance-offices have not escaped their share of the loss.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 15. Capt. J. Graham, 50th N.I., to officiate as assistant to agent at Delhee, during absence of Lieut. Phillips.

29. Mr. J. Gordon to officiate as a commissioner of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. C. W. Bretzke.

Nov. 1. Mr. J. W. Templer to officiate as civil and session judge of Jessore, in room of Mr. C. Phillips.

Mr. H. W. Torrens to officiate as deputy register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports in room of Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. W. M. Dirom to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rajshahye.

7. Colonel M. Dunlop to perform duties of magistrate in camp of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, under provisions of Act No. XXVI. of 1836.

8. Mr. J. W. Templer re-appointed to be additional judge at Tirhoot.

Mr. J. C. Dick to be collector of zillah Patna, v. Mr. Jennings removed.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be an assistant under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 16th or Chittagong Div.

Mr. C. Tucker to act as a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in room of Mr. Halhed.

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to be a member of Prison Discipline Committee.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. W. P. Okodon to be magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. S. Clarke to be magistrate and collector of southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. Mosely Smith authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Mozuffnuggur.

Messrs. R. P. Harrison and L. J. H. Grey, writers, have been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. They are to be attached to the Bengal Presidency.

Mr. J. Curmin having returned to this Presidency on the 6th Nov., has resumed the duties of deputy assay master of the Calcutta Mint.

Admitted to Furloughs.—Messrs. C. M. Caldecott, A. Lang, R. W. Maxwell, and C. C. Jackson; also Messrs. H. Pliscock and J. G. Deeda, who have obtained from the Lieut. Gov. of N. W. P. leave to proceed to Europe via Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Oct. 24, 1836.—Regt. of Artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Dallas to be capt.,

and 2d Lieut. J. Innes to be 1st Lieut., from 7th Oct. 1836, in suc. to Capt. T. A. Vanrenen dec.—Supernum. 2d Lieut. N. E. L. Thuillier brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets of Infantry Allan Cameron and R. A. Smith admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Bacon, at his own request, transferred to civil station of Shahjehanpore, in suc. to Assist. Surg. F. Fleming placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

Oct. 27.—Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer to perform medical duties of civil station of Midnapore, v. Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland.

Oct. 28.—Ens. A. A. Sturt, 6th N.I., to do duty with Assam Sepoys Corps, v. Lieut. R. M. Hunter.

Assist. Surg. H. Sill appointed to medical charge of civil station of Banda.

Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D., to officiate as civil surgeon of Bareilly.

Mr. T. Leckie, M.D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Dhanuipore, v. Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander.

Oct. 31.—Cavalry Maj. R. E. Chambers to be lieut.-col., from 10th Oct. 1836, v. Lieut.-col. and Brev.-col. T. D. Steuart dec.

9th L.C. Capt. R. Hawkes to be major, Lieut. W. B. Wemyss to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. Cookson to be lieut., from 10th Oct. 1836, in suc. to Maj. R. E. Chambers prom.

Supernum. Cornet W. F. Tytler brought on effective strength of cavalry.

Lieut. F. Trimmer, 50th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 24th Oct. 1836.

Nov. 3.—Assist. Surg. S. H. Batson to perform medical duties of civil station of Shahabad, v. Assist. Surg. W. Bogie, M.D., who is placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

Nov. 7.—Cadet of Cavalry M. J. Turnbull admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry Edw. Forbes and S. H. J. Davies admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Horsford to be capt., and 2d Lieut. R. C. Shakespeare to be 1st Lieut., in room of Capt. H. C. Baker retired.

19th N.I. Ens. James Thompson to be lieut.

65th N.I. Ens. C. J. Harrison to be lieut.

74th N.I. Capt. A. Farquharson to be major,

Lieut. H. N. Worsley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. E. S. Abbott to be lieut.

Head Quarters, Oct. 10, 1836.—24th N.I. Ens. A. J. W. Haig to be adj., v. Lieut. Mackintosh, who has been permitted to resign the situation.

Capt. E. W. Anson, 18th N.I., to command his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief's escort.

Assist. Surg. R. W. Wrightson to remain at Ak-yah, and afford medical aid to Arracan local battalion; date 28th Aug.

Oct. 21.—Capt. C. Mc Morine, artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Brig Gen. C. Brown, C.B., from 29d Nov.

Brigadier Generals C. Brown, C.B., to command Benares division; and Sir T. Anbury, Knt., C.B., to command Saugor ditto.

Oct. 22.—Lieut. Col. P. Brewer removed from 64th to 59th N.I., and D. Crichton, from latter to former corps.

Oct. 25.—Surg. W. E. Carte to afford medical aid to Hurrianah L.I.B., as a temporary arrangement. Surg. R. Brown, 37th N.I., to act as superintending surgeon at Agra, on departure, on leave, of Surg. Venour.

Oct. 26.—Assist. Surg. D. Russell, M.D., removed from 10th L.C. to 4th tr. 1st brig. H.A. at Agra.

Oct. 28.—Major T. Chadwick, 2d bat., to proceed to Neemuch, and assume command of artillery at that station.

Surgs. D. Harding removed from 27th to 18th N.I.; C. Mottley posted to 27th do.; and J. Clarke posted to 54th do.

Assist. Surgs. W. B. Davies posted to Assam L.I.; and T. Sibbald to do duty with H.M. 26th regt.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Ens. W. C. Forrest, 7th N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. B. Webster, M.D., on h. p. of his rank.

Lieut. Wm. Jennings has been dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 31. Col. F. V. Raper, 70th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. A. Macdougall, 73d N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. R. Beavan, 81st N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Bell, 71st N.I., for health.—Ens. H. C. Airey, 69th N.I., for health.—Capt. R. S. Phillips, Inv. estab., for health.—Ens. C. R. Woodhouse, 63d N.I., for health.—Nov. 7. Lieut. F. Samler, 10th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, for health.—Capt. J. Stevens, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut.-Col. B. Sissmore, 12th N.I., for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe)—Oct. 10. Lieut. A. R. J. Swinton, 32d N.I.—Maj. J. L. Day, 8th N.I.—Brev. Col. E. Wyatt, 22d N.I.—13. Lieut. H. Halhed, 7th L.C.—Lieut. T. W. Hill, 44th N.I.—Maj. W. C. Ortel, Inv. estab.—Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d L.C.—22. Assist. Surg. W. Spencer, 14th N.I.—Nov. 7. Lieut.-Col. J. Colvin, corps of engineers.—Lieut. H. Chocne, 74th N.I.—Ens. H. Weaver, 54th do.

To ditto (and apply for permission to retire from the service).—Oct. 10. Capt. T. Des Voeux, 44th N.I.—18. Capt. W. P. Welland, 53th N.I.—Capt. J. Brandon, 69th N.I.

To ditto (preparatory to applying to resign the service).—Capt. B. Marshall, 25th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 9. Rev. R. B. Boyes, for two years, for health.—Surg. J. M. Todd, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 28. *Henry Tanner*, Ferguson, from London.—Nov. 17. *Diann*, Hawkins, from Liverpool.—*Mary Catherine*, Campbell—*Hygeia*, Lucy, from Liverpool.—*Herculean*, from Liverpool.—*Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 19. *Fatima*, Fethers, for China.—Nov. 16. *Lawrence*, Gill, for Liverpool.

To Sail.—For London: *Jawn*, *Symmetry*, and *Sesostria*, quick despatch; *Theresa*, 3d Dec.; *Mountain*, *Elphinstone* and *Baretto Junior*, in Dec.; *Repuise*, 23d Dec.; *Richmond*, 1st Jan.; *Duke of Bedford* and *Lord Hungerford*, first week in Jan.; *Robert Small*, early in Jan.; *True Briton*.—For Liverpool: *Bland*, first week in Dec.; *Euphrates*, 10th Dec.; *William* and *Duke of Lancaster*.

Passengers per Orient, for London: Mrs. Anstruther; Mrs. Wallich; Mrs. Craigie; Mrs. Townend; Mrs. White; Misses Wallich and Crommelin; Capt. Scott Reingolds, H. M. 49th Foot; Capt. Telford, H. M. 9th Foot; Lieut. Brownrigg, H. M. 9th Foot; Lieut. James, 81st N.I.; William Watson, Esq.; three Misses Wallich, Stewart, and Dixon.—For the Cape: Mrs. Robertson; T. C. Robertson, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Gowan, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Van Heythuysen, 29th N.I.; two Masters Robertson.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At Saugor, J. B. Clapperion, Esq., Surgeon, 6th L.C. to Maria, daughter of Col. H. Faithful, of the Artillery.

14. At Calcutta, Alfred Parker, Esq., to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Barrow, Esq.

15. At Kurnaul, George King, Esq., 13th L.I. to Katherine, fourth daughter of M. Sheridan, Esq., of the same corps.

—At Saugor, J. B. Dickson, Esq., Assist. Surg., 64th N.I., and in med. charge of div. Staff, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late A. Pringle, Esq., of Ker-Mains, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. E. D. O. Eales, to Miss Mary Eleanor Lemordine

27. At Calcutta, F. D. R. Anman, Esq., to Mademoiselle Latour

28. At Calcutta, H. H. Atkinson, Esq., to Hester Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Lieut R. Hodgkinson, of the Madras Army.

29. At Ambala, G. R. Clerk, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Steuart.

31. Paul Rayson, Esq., Cosimpo Factory, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late J. P. Reynolds, Esq., Assist. Surg. Bengal Establishment.

Nov. 8. At Calcutta, Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N.I., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Major Ferris, Bengal Artillery.

14. At Calcutta, Capt. C. Dallas, of the artillery, to Eliza Helen, only daughter of Dr. Melis, artillery.

15. At Calcutta, Capt. N. J. Cumbelege, to Fanny, youngest daughter of Wm. Knypett, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Lately. At Calcutta, Capt. Henry Doveton, D. A. Com. Gen., to Grace Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late W. W. Hutchinson, Esq., and niece of Major G. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers.

DEATHS.

Oct. 7. At Meerut, Capt. T. A. Vanrenen, of the horse artillery.

10. At Sultanpore, Denares, of apoplexy, Major F. J. Spiller, 8th regt. I.C.

—At Neemuch, Lieut.-col. T. D. Steuart, 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

15. At Cawnpore, Ensign A. H. Kennedy, of the 1st regt. N.I.

20. Mr. George Williams, aged 15.

22. At Calcutta, Miss J. S. Juice, ward of the Upper Orphan School, aged 18.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliz. Ann Judge, relict of the late Joseph Judge, Esq., aged 61.

—At Calcutta, Andrew Luddell, Esq., aged 29.

25. At Khyook Phyou, the lady of Major T. Dickenson, commissioner of Arrakan, aged 38.

26. At Calcutta, James Kyd, Esq., many years master-builder to the Hon. Company, aged 50.

—At Calcutta, John Fountain, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 36 years.

29. At Barrackpore, the lady of Dr. Row, 73d regt. N.I.

30. At Balasore, Mary Henrietta, wife of E. Repton, Esq., civil service.

—At Calcutta, Jane Olivia, wife of Mr. Thomas Ostell, bookseller, aged 25.

Nov. 7. Miss Eliza Frances Scott, aged 21.

6. At Howrah, Wm. Ambrose, Esq., aged 44.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Hayce, aged 45.

Bombay.

Shipping. Arrivals.

Oct. 28. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Thompson, from London.—*Fortfield*, Sly, from Calcutta.—Nov. 6. *Boyne*, Richardson, from London; *Bengal*—8. *Malabar*, Voss, and *Gilmore*, Lindsay, both from London; *Bombay Packet*, Garnock, from Liverpool.—9. *Frances*, Heath, and *Orient*, Taylor, both from Liverpool.—10. *Annandale*, Hill, from Liverpool.—*Albion*, Underwood, from London.—13. *Lady Feversham*, Webster, from London; *Hector*, from Llanelli.—21. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from London.—22. *Royal William*, Fotheringham, from London; *Columbia*, Hooton, from Llanelli.—24. *Urania*, Noakes, and *John Knox*, Thorpason, both from Liverpool.—28. *Britannia*, from Llanelli.—*Niegar*, from Newcastle.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, October 8.

Estate of Alexander and Co.—The *Ad-vocate-general* applied, on behalf of the Bank of Bengal, to be admitted to prove two sums of five lacs and two lacs of rupees, on the estate of Alexander and Co., the balance remaining unpaid of seventeen lacs advanced to the firm a little time previous to their failure. A similar application was made some time ago in the matter of Fergusson and Co. The seventeen lacs were advanced by the Bank on twenty-seven promissory notes, the payment of which was guaranteed by Mackintosh and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Cruttenden and Co., who subsequently made over Alexander and Co.'s securities to the Bank. The property has since been sold or redeemed, and the seven lacs, for which the Bank now apply, is the difference between the sum advanced and the amount realized by the sale or redemption of the property.

The learned counsel also applied for leave to prove Rs. 3,28,282 on the same estate. This was a sum entirely distinct from the seventeen lacs above noticed, and had been advanced to the late firm to enable them to carry on their business. The learned counsel stated that the Bank held several indigo-factories as security, the working of which on the Bank's advances had realized a profit of Rs. 1,50,000. He thought the Bank had a good claim to this profit: as the estate would not have been called on to pay the loss if any had occurred in working the factories, the assignees had no claim to the profit. However, the Bank were willing to deduct the amount of the profit from the sum advanced and prove for the remainder.

Rule *nisi* in both applications.

On the 29th, a month's further time was allowed to the assignees to show cause against the order *nisi*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

(Continued from p. 152.)

On the 4th July (the fourth day), the court re-assembled, when the deposition of Manik Chund, taken 26th August 1835, before Capts. Thoresby, Ludlow, and Conolly, was read; and, with the subsequent cross-examination and examination of individuals belonging to Ulwur, to whom reference had been made by Manik Chund, recorded, with a view to their

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22, No. 88.

use, in case of need, to invalidate the testimony of the majority of witnesses now summoned from Ulwur, in pursuance of the application of Manik Chund; also, extract from cross-examination of Manik Chund, respecting the number of buhuls, and the individuals they carried (on his alleged journey to Ulwur), read, and acknowledged by the prisoner to be correct and according to fact; also, extract from cross-examination, shewing that Manik Chund kept back the names of the three copyists, Moona Lal, Juggunnath, and Arat Ram, who have given evidence to his presence at Jeypoor, on the 3d June 1835, when enumerating the names of writers who had been employed by him, though he afterwards acknowledged that they also had written for him; also, a letter from Gyan Chund to Jotha Ram (attributed to him from the handwriting and contents), which was sent on to Agra, and found in the house of Hookum Chund. The following extract is recorded: "Luk-hunn Singh (thakoor of Chommo, and son of the rawul) says, 'If the time of our end is approaching, we will put to death the four Sraavages (Deewan Umur Chund, &c.) who are in confinement, before dying ourselves.' Let it not happen that he shall have it in his power to put an end to these persons without our being able to prevent it: devise some sure means in this matter."

Also, a letter from Jotha Ram to Hookum Chund, written by the hand of Mangee Poorohit, secretary to the former at Deosa, exhibited. The following extract is entered: "Receive my blessing.—Intelligence has been received from Jeypoor, that on the 13th Soodi Srawun (8th July), S—, * U— Dee—, † Gya—, ‡ Rajoo —, § these four individuals were placed in confinement, and guards were quartered at their houses. In the afternoon the thakoor (or rawul) assembled every one, and sending for the above-mentioned persons, told them, through Moona Lal, that they were all four prisoners; that such was the order of the majee: having said this, he confined them."

Deposition of Mangee Poorohit, at Deosa, before Capt. Thoresby and the vakel of the Raj Jeypoor, was read.—The deponent states that he was in the service of Saughee Jotha Ram; that he used to read the letters of his master to him, and write answers from his dictation. He identifies several letters found among the papers of Hookum Chund as

* Siva Lal Sahoo.

† Umur Chund Deewan.

‡ Gyanjee Buguro.

§ Rajoo Lal Chudhura.

(2 E)

his own writing, viz. No. 17 of Agra Papers, containing the passage, "I have read to him all that you have written regarding the Governor Sahib, the Major Sahib, and Metenlfe Sahib," which he read to Jotha Ram; No. 11 and No. 19 of the same papers; the latter, dated 12th June, contains this passage: "Our good fortune has now approached us; I have been in a state of trouble and perplexity, so that I could not write to you before."

A letter read, and the following extract is entered:—"On the 12th or 13th I wrote and despatched a letter to Nunda; I have also written other letters, both to the interior and to Sivu Laljee, but have not sent them, because of the dread that they might fall into the hands of some one, when I (or we) should assuredly suffer death. There is great cause for apprehension in the existence of his Honour's hand-writing; wherefore, Nunda's letter was forwarded to Sivu Laljee, and the others were not sent. Sivu Laljee gave the letter to Nunda, and he read it, and made the contents known in the interior (of the palace)."

No. 11 of Agra Papers,—a letter written under the same circumstances as the last, was read, and the following extract from it recorded: "We have hardly lost office, and there is no want of money or adherents; in short, there is no serious obstacle to our success whatever. See Gyanjee, the deewanjee's son, and Kallu Ram, Sivu Laljee's brother, I hear that it is said they are both gone to Calcutta; now, did they see you before starting, or did they proceed without coming near you? If the latter, you are to blame, for you ought to have sent for them, and given them encouragement, by telling them that, if they required money or servants, you would supply them; and you should have ascertained many things from them, and told them much in return."

A letter of Juvahir Singh, son of Chimun Singh, written to his father, and, by the latter, forwarded to Deosa and Agra, or to Agra direct (found in the house of Hookum Chund), exhibited and read, as follows:—

"Receive my salutation. I despatched my foster-brother to you with intelligence yesterday, and conclude that he has arrived. Yesterday, when about one and a-half puhurs of the day had passed, the following events occurred. Three wounds were given with a sword to the Bura Sahib, Alves Sahib, as he was mounting his elephant at the Surdkee Deorhee; two of them through his hat; the third, which was slight, on the forehead: he got into a palkee, and went away. Mr. Blake seized the man who had made use of his sword, and having tied his hands behind him, and thrown him upon a charpae,

was taking him to the garden (residency), when a crowd collecting, effected his release, and gathered round Mr. Blake, who fled to the mundur of the poorahitjee, which he would have entered at once, but the door of it being shut, he brought his elephant alongside of a balcony, and then, with the aid of one of the pillars, leaped inside. The mob had thrown spears and stones upon the road, and now they breached the wall and got into the mundur, where they killed the Sahib and his umbrella-bearer: two chuprassees and a spearman were killed in the bazar: so that five lives were lost, and the Bura Sahib went away wounded, as well as two or three men more. Intelligence of a sword having been used went to them* in the Sookhniwas, and suspicion and distrust arose among them. This Purneshur ordered all for the best! Immediately that information of what had occurred was received, Rawuljee ran out, and he had got as far as the brazen door,† when word was brought to him that the uproar‡ had ceased, and all was quiet, on which he turned into the Surbutha (Deewan Khanu, within, and facing the Surdkee Deorhee). All hurried away excepting the moosahibs (members of the council), who remained alone:—our Rao (Hunwunt Singh), thakoor of Oonyara, and the son of the thakoor of Julae, &c., in all six, stayed. On hearing that a sword had been used, I left my house, with 200 men, and causing the outer gate to be opened, proceeded to the Poorbeean-kee-Deorhee.§ Rawuljee was informed that the son of Chimun Singh, with 300 men, had arrived, and that they were breaking open the gate; upon which he sent this message to our own Rao (Hunwunt Singh), 'these are all your adherents, who are forcing the gate; forbid them, or, as a consequence of this disturbance, the plunder of the town will very probably ensue.' Then Blueeroojee and Sirdh Mul were sent to me at the Poorbeean-kee-Deorhee, and they told me that they were directed to deliver the following message (by Rao Hunwunt Singh): 'I am perfectly at my ease here; take all your men away, and sit down near the new mundur.' He has spoken these words, and charged you most solemnly to obey his orders, they added. I went and sat down at the appointed place. About the third puhur, he (Rao Hunwunt Singh) came to me, and asking me if I had come on foot, told me to mount his

* The thakoors who had remained after the durbar broke up.

† A door in the wall between the palace and Surbutha courts.

‡ The commotion that took place in the first instance when Major Alves was wounded, and when he, and Mr. Blake after him, left the Surdkee Deorhee.

§ Gateway between the Tripolya and Surdkee Deorhee.

horse, and go away; I accordingly came home, and when five ghurrees of the night were gone, dined. Now, all is up here! Within a short time some other sinister event must occur, for the foundation is laid, and a general commotion will ensue. Another, an untoward event, occurred yesterday. All the majees had assembled in the Sookhniwas, and after the Firungees had gone away, the others fell upon and beat the Majee Sahib, who received a great many slaps on the face; but, by the blessing of Purneshur, her life was spared; and, fortunately, the Hoozoor (the young raja) was not in the Sookhniwas, but in his mother's apartments. Fomentations and other remedies were applied, and they have effected a cure. They questioned the man (that wounded the agent to the Governor-general), who told them that he was a Tuwur, of the district of Jeeloo; but that his ancestors, five generations back, had quitted that part of the country, and he now resided at Mularna Kuneearoopora; that formerly he was in service at Runthumbar, and at present remained with Deewan Umur Chund. He was then asked at whose bidding he had acted thus; and, at first he said, that he had done it of his own accord; but when pressed for his motive, he answered, 'The Sahib went into the Sookhniwas alone,* on which account, the Sravugees used to say among themselves, in the mundur, that the honour of the Kuchwahs was gone; that was my reason for doing it: but why do you ask these questions of me? All the Sravugees and all the men of the sirdars were my abettors, only they all hung back at the moment of action, and of my own party of four, I alone was left. The act was done at the instigation of others; measures of another kind were tried first, and at last this was resorted to.' He merely repeats what he has been told: among other things, he said: 'If I had not done this deed, Rawuljee would have been sacrificed.' Date Jeth Soodi 9th, 1892 (5th June 1835).—P.S. 1st. There is much strictness observed with regard to letters and papers of all kinds at the gates and elsewhere, therefore, when you write, make use of the inverse character. Do not forget this injunction. Megh Singh is not yet arrived. P.S. 2d. They gave me leave to depart five days ago, but I managed by some means or other to stay here; first, on account of its being Wednesday; and then because I wanted camels: now I will say distinctly, 'I shall not go at present, willingly; though if you insist on my going, whether I will or not, I cannot help myself.'"

No. 43 of Agra Papers.—Letter, the hand-writing of which is recognised as that of Chinun Singh, an illegitimate son

* This never took place.

of the uncle, and adopted father of Rao Hunwunt Singh, of the Munohurpoor (it probably went to Deosa and thence to Agra), is read:—

"Receive my salutation. Your letter has arrived, and I have perused its contents. You say that whatever there was to write you have communicated, keeping nothing back; that you have forwarded the several despatches to Metcalfe Sahib, and the other gentleman, also to Alves Sahib; and that you think instructions of a favourable nature will now come; likewise that he (the agent to the Governor-general) will speak to the purpose; that you have spared no labour, and have resorted to every possible means, though the result must rest with Purneshur: the latter is true, but exertions well directed give success, therefore be not wanting in this essential. You request that a communication may be made to the interior: there is as much vigilance preserved in that quarter as ever, but there is no falling off in the firmness of the Majee Sahib; she had rather die than depart from her word. The wretch (the Rawul) is doing his utmost to vex and annoy her, and to lead astray and separate from her all the other ranees; but she possesses strength of mind, and is resolute. Six or seven days ago, the Sahib came to the Sookhniwas, sent every one* away, and conversed* with the Majec* during four* ghurrees (an hour and a-half): an account of this, and of the Rawul's success, after the departure of the Sahib, in deceiving all the other mages, the dewurejee, chawurejee, &c.; of the closing the Deoolhee as far as the outer large door; and afterwards the approach of certain sirdars; and what was then said on both sides, came written at length from Jeypoor (in a letter from Chinun Singh's son, Juwahir Singh), and was sent on to you immediately; so that, from the perusal of that paper, you will be aware of the whole. The Sahib and Majee Sahib conversed on the best of terms, and the former said, in substance: 'You are mistress here; whatever it may be your pleasure to order will be done; and instructions to this effect have been received from the Sudur. The Rawul was exceedingly displeased with this result, imagining that it was all over with his designs.'† On the 8th, the Sahib came again to the Sookhniwas, and the Majee Sahib and other majees were all present. The Sahib, they say, paid this visit for the purpose of settling the previous dispute, which has been mentioned. Blake Sahib accompanied the Bura Sahib; and the four moosahibs, and all the other sirdars also came to the Sookhniwas on this

* This is a misrepresentation of a real durbar interview.

† All this is entirely without foundation and contrary to facts.

occasion. When the day had risen a puhur and a quarter (about 9 o'clock), the Sahib, taking his departure, went out by the Surdkee Deorhee, and was standing by his elephant that was kneeling, when he suddenly received three sword wounds; two of them through the hat, and one, which was slight, upon the forehead. A letter, giving an account of this event, with the murder of Blake Sahib, and the death of a spearman, three chuprasees, and an umbrella-bearer, has come from thence, and is sent for your perusal. A city mob surrounded and killed the gentleman, Blake Sahib, and all those men. The Bura Sahib was wounded at the Deorhee, and from that place the cry issued 'kill' (or strike), 'don't let go away;' upon which the people in the streets, including even brahmins,* acted as they did. At the very moment the Bura Sahib was wounded, accordingly as it had been previously concerted, cry was raised in the way proposed.† All the other ranees had assembled in the Sookhniwas, where they beat the Majee soundly; the latter was a good deal hurt, but fomentations were applied, and her life was saved. This act appears plainly to have been brought about by that Burui-sunkur (the Rawul, that worthless man). Huri knows it to be so. This is an atrocious affair. That the agent should be thus wounded in front of the Deorhee (the Rawul), and that he should have dishonoured the Majee, the mother of the son, through the agency of others: such offences, sufficient to cause the loss of the Raj, and the expulsion of the Kuchlwahas and Mootsudees, will have proceeded from him (the Rawul). It seems to me, that now the English will be disgusted with him; therefore, whatever you have to write to Metcalfe Sahib regarding the late events, be sure to write and despatch speedily; and, as Alves Sahib has survived here, write to him also what there is to be said. Write in such a strain, that the atrocities shall be attributed directly to him (the Rawul), and that such instructions on the report of this affair may be received from the Sudur, that the wretch may this time be utterly ruined, when all obstacles will be removed to you. But if, when all this blood has been shed, he should still keep his place, he will then become firmly fixed; do not therefore falter in your exertions to convey full impressions to the Sahib Log and the Sudur. With regard to what you write about the cash, valuables, &c., the

adage concerning fortune is true enough; fortune will do what an enemy cannot effect; but you will see that if Purneshurjee is favourably disposed, and this wretch gets his face blackened, all the property will be forthcoming from the various places of deposit. By the assistance of Purneshur, every thing becomes practicable, therefore be easy in your mind. (Four lines are here torn off).

"P. S. Give my blessing to Chirunjee (Pitili Lal). You will learn what has been done from these letters: do not be troubled in mind, but remain collected, for with the help of Purneshur every thing is feasible."

Evidence respecting the disappearance of Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund; Mohunjee, brother of Siyu Lal Sahoo, and Khaloo Ram, brother of Siyu Lal Sahoo, viz. that they absconded when the prisoners Umur Chund and Siyu Lal were first placed under surveillance on suspicion, before they were closely confined; given by Thakoor Jutun Sing and Lala Seeta Ram.

The court being now in possession of as much evidence available as it has been judged requisite to bring forward for the substantiation of the charges under investigation, the prisoners are told to say what they please in their defence, and call for their Jeypoorce witnesses, most of whom have been summoned through a hurkaru of Capt. Thoresby, with the assistance of a hurkaru of the Raj; which plan was adopted, to prevent mistakes, and leave no opening for the prisoners to assert that they had been dealt with unfairly.

The prisoners speak sometimes simultaneously, at times severally, but their remarks are very incoherent, and as they cannot be induced by the court to observe any thing like order and method, there is some difficulty in deducing from their random declamations any definite points; but at length Manik Chund declares that he left Jeypoor for Ulwur on the 7th of Jeth, Rudi 1892 (19th May 1835), and that his witnesses from Ulwur would depose to his having been in that city. Deewan Umur Chund acknowledged nothing,—neither depositions, documents, oral evidence, nor the court or its proceedings. Siyu Lal has nothing particular to say, but denies all guilt.

Witnesses of Deewan Umur Chund.

Rooroo Malec. Has been a servant of Deewan Umur Chund for ten years. Was formerly attached to the new temple in the Chorvokan-ka-Muhulla; but for about two years past, from this date, has been fixed at the old temple near the Deewan's dwelling-house, in the Muneesana-karusta. Never met Manik Chund any where except in the street. There were no soldiers in the temple, and no watch

* Brahmins are here specified, because they were the enemies of Jotha Ram, as if to show what excellent management there had been.

† The precise origin of the preconceived cry is not described, but it must have proceeded from the conspirators; and the writer of this letter appears to have known that it had been planned, and that those to whom he was writing would know by whom.

was kept there at any time. Occasionally, when Manik Chund came to worship at the temple, on an Ushtumu or Chuodus (8th or 14th of the half month), may have seen him; but it was seldom; and deponent did not often go to the Deewan's dwelling-house. Does not know Gopal Singh or Futih Singh, and cannot tell any thing about them. The Dhurm Salu is close to the mundur; some persons of low degree and women live in it, paying hire for their lodging; but well-conditioned people never go there. The Deewan scarcely ever went into the Dhurm Salu. Gopal Singh, Futih Singh, Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh, did not remain in the Dhurm Salu, and deponent never saw them anywhere else. Deponent went to Chatsoo previously to the Gun-Gor (16th March). There were soldiers sent to the mundur, to take care of it, sometimes before that. Deponent staid away seven or eight days only, and returned before the Gun-Gor (16th March), when the sipahees were gone. They must have been gone, because they did not show themselves; they had been stationed at the temple four or five days at the time deponent started for Chatsoo, as mentioned. It was about two months after the death of the late Muharaj that deponent first saw them. They lodged in a muhul over the doorway. Is positive that no sipahees were seen by him at the temple after the Gun-Gor (16th March). Deponent's duty at the temple is to take care of the shoes of those who visit it, and sweep the floors outside the inner apartment of the temple. The *Shastrus* were read twice a day, morning and evening, for about two ghurries each time, and four or five persons used to attend.* The Deewan often came, for a ghurree or so, to hear the *Shastrus* read, but did not sit late. Sivu Lal did not visit the temple except on very extraordinary occasions, nor did he go to the other temple of the Deewanjee. Had heard that he did not go to the latter temple from friends who were stationed there. Deponent also adds, of his own accord, that Gyanjee, Buguro, and Rajoo Lal Shah never came to the temple.

Motee Lal, reader of the *Shastrus*.—Read at the temple daily in the evening, before the rest in the city. Has gone to the temple to read the *Shastrus* since Sravun (August) last, but did not reach there before that month.

Dadoo Punthee Futih Ram.—Is aged, blind, and very deaf; lodges in the Muhul over the gate of the Deewan's temple, and obtains his food by alms. Some four or five persons come to hear the *Shastrus* read in the temple. Formerly ten, fifteen,

or twenty used to attend occasionally. Cannot say whether the Deewan frequented the temple in consequence of his physical faculties being greatly impaired; Sonjee Pandeo Sravugee is the poojaree of the temple.

Sonjee Pandeo Sravugee.—Is servant of Deewan Umur Chund, and performs duties in the temple as poojaree; sweeps the inner part of it, and does other work there. The inner temple is closed when one puhur of night has past; the outer rooms are always open. To the best of his knowledge, Motee Lal (the second witness), has read the *Shastrus* there of an evening for three years past. Trilok Jee Punsaree, Chandjee Chalooar, Saligram, himself, and Motee Lal, reader, attend the meetings, and no one else. There were four or five soldiers at the temple in Chuet, Buesakh, and Jeth 1892. They were sometimes changed. Does not know why they remained there. They belonged to Madhoopoor; came about pay and other matters. A good many men were accustomed to go backwards and forwards between Madhoopoor and Jeypoor, and they put up at the temple over the doorway. The four sipahees were present the night before the 4th June. They did not keep watch, and deponent does not know who they were. Is not acquainted with Manik Chund, and knows nothing of Gopal Singh, Ram Singh, Rutun Singh, or Futih Singh. Should not recognise them if he saw them.

Eesa, munihar, or bracelet manufacturer.—Lives near the temple. This was kept open, and the readings in it lasted till one puhur of night was gone. Occasionally the party rose later, and the lectures sometimes continued till midnight, and were accompanied with singing; such was the practice on the 11th of each half month. In general, only women and children used to attend. To the best of his knowledge, he never saw sipahees at the temple; and believes they were stationed over the gateway. Deewan Umur Chund and Gyanjee used to attend. Sivu Lal, Rajoo Lal, and Gyanjee Buguro never once came. Never went inside the gateway, being a Mohammedan.

Evidence called by Manik Chund.

Ubhucce Chund Bhaosa, Sravugee, residing in the same muhulu:—out of work for the last year and a half. Sometimes obtains employment for a short time, but is miserably poor. Distantly connected with Manik Chund, and lives close to his house in Jeypoor; saw Manik Chund set off for Ulwur, on 7th Budi Jeth, with Hansooka-ka-Qubeela, and did not see him again till he was brought back a prisoner. Knows nothing more respecting Manik Chund or his movements.

Dhun Raj, teekee-walu (maker of tee-kas).—Is distantly related to Manik

* Gopal Singh and his companions sojourned at the temple in May and the beginning of June, as has been stated by themselves, the Deewan and others.

Chund. Lives in a chook of the same house. Knows that Manik Chund left Jeypoor for Ulwur on 7th Budi Jeth, and that he came to Jeypoor to have the *Shastrus* copied, but cannot tell when he arrived, nor how long he remained; it may have been two or four months. Saw him at the Hoolee, and in Bustakh, and Jeth Budi. Can tell nothing more about him.

Sivu Lal, Brahman, is acquainted with astrology. Was consulted respecting the departure of Manik Chund from Jeypoor, and told him not to start on 7th Budi, Jeth 1892. Cannot tell whether he did set out or not, but heard that he was gone, a day or two afterwards, from children in the street. The stars were unpropitious, therefore he had forbidden him to go on Jeth Budi 7th. Manik Chund's nativity document is in the possession of deponent.

Chuenoo Patunee, Sravugee. — Saw Manik Chund set off for Ulwur on the morning of 7th Budi Jeth; his mother and daughter were seated in a buhul, and Manik Chund himself was following on foot. Saw him walking; knows nothing more regarding him.

Hur Lal Bhaosa, Sravugee. — Heard that Manik Chund set off for Ulwur on 7th or 8th Budi Jeth, but did not see him start, being ill in bed at the time; heard that his mother and daughter had gone, and that his wife and son remained behind.

Motee Lal Patunee, Sravugee. — Saw Manik Chund, with mother and daughter, start on the morning of 7th Budi Jeth; they were all seated on one buhul; saw them within a few paces of their own door; Manik Chund was then upon the buhul, with his mother and daughter. He went to Ulwur with the family of Hansooke.

A. Lukshmun Das Bhaosa, Sravugee, vakeel of Bhart Singhjee, thakoor of Ludana. — Is related distantly to Manik Chund, and resided in the same muhullu. — Manik Chund, with mother and daughter, started for Ulwur on 7th Budi Jeth 1892; the mother and daughter were sitting in the buhul; Manik Chund followed on foot; he had come to Jeypoor to get the *Shastrus* transcribed; does not know when he came from Ulwur for that purpose.

Heera Lal Bhaosa, Sravugee. — Manik Chund, with mother and daughter, set off for Ulwur on 7th Budi Jeth, when four ghurrees of day were gone. Deponent saw them, from a distance, start; Manik Chund was in a hired buhul; he was by the side of it; he followed it with a stick in his hand. Manik Chund returned to his house after having gone a few paces; deponent then went to take his meal, and did not see Manik Chund again; there-

fore knows not when he rejoined the buhul; does not know how long he had been at Jeypoor when he went to Ulwur. There is only the road between the two houses; but deponent cannot speak as to the number of months Manik Chund had been at Jeypoor, nor on what business he came. Manik Chund's mother and daughter went to Ulwur, his wife did not go.

Manik Chund throughout declined proposing, from himself, any questions to his witnesses.

The court now proceed to declare their sittings suspended until such time as the attendance of the witnesses summoned from Ulwur can be had, or certain information respecting them shall arrive.

When the prisoners have retired, before the court rises, a small red bag is produced, and papers taken out of it are read aloud, as follows:—

"This bag was found upon the ground near the Majeeka bagh by an out-door servant. Upon the bag is fixed a piece of paper, containing a direction to deliver it to the gentleman from Neemuch, for doing which a reward of Rs. 100 should be given to the finder. Within the bag is a long address to the gentleman from Neemuch, much in the strain of the paper picked up in camp near Sanganer. The hand-writing appears clearly to be that of Gyan Chund, son of Umur Chund, though somewhat disguised. This document is not worth translating, but the following are specimens of its style:—that the person to whom it is addressed is called upon to make the Majece absolute, if he have come here by order of the British Government; that the Rawul has collected the Jeypoor army in the neighbourhood, with the intention of observing the present proceedings; should the Buncceas be found guilty, he will remain quiet; but in case of himself being taxed in any way, he purposes cutting off the heads of several gentlemen; if such an event actually take place, you will again perhaps charge the crime to the ruyuts; he will assuredly commit another atrociously treacherous act, through the means of Lukshmun Singh; the Rajpoot will perpetrate the murders, and the ruyuts will suffer; the Rawul has threatened and driven away all the witnesses of Manik Chund; the Rawul will put to death any one who gives evidence openly, for which reason some score of letters have been thrown down privily, but nobody has paid attention to their contents. The Bura Sahib has received from the Rawul three lacs of rupees, wherefore he yields to him in all things, and conceals the facts connected with the death of Mr. Blake."

The address is of great length, and is filled with the most puerile and obvious, but malignant and atrocious, falsehoods.

On the fifth day (July 14), before the

prisoners were sent for, a piece of paper, covered with ciphers, was exhibited to the court, and the interpretation of the writing read, as also the depositions of several persons connected with the circumstances attending the discovery of this note, which appears to have been written by Gyan Chund, from his place of concealment in the city, to the family of Seth Muni Ram, at Muthura.*

A daughter of Deewan Umur Chund is married to Lukhshmee Chund, one of the sons of Muni Ram, as noticed to the court.

Two of the prisoners, Deewan Umur Chund and Manik Chund, are brought into court; the third, Siva Lal Sahoo, is reported to have remained behind for a short time, in consequence of being rather unwell.

The witnesses summoned from Ulwur are stated to be in attendance in the Bagh. Doolue Chund Sah, Hansooka Sravugee, is sent for, and examined at considerable length, with reference to all that he knows of his alleged servant, Manik Chund; with the various incidents relating to the visit of the latter to Jeypoor, when in his service, and his asserted return to Ulwur, in company of the family of Doolue Chund.

The following deposition of Manik Chund, taken 26th August 1835, before Capts. Thoresby and Ludlow, and Lieut. Conolly, was read:—

“In my eleventh or twelfth year, while my father was alive, I entered the house of Deewan Umur Chund, Sravugee. The Deewan, from pious motives, gave me two years’ education under brahmans, and required no work from me for that period; afterwards he began to use my service. I

* These documents, though not of much importance, were shown to the court on account of the concern taken in the transaction referred to in the depositions, by Roroo Malee, one of the witnesses who had been examined on the part of Deewan Umur Chund.

The following note was written in numerical ciphers, which have been interpreted by study. It was found upon Cheema Bruhmun, Quasid, from Muthura.

“Receive my salutation. The messenger has arrived, and I have communicated what was written, so be at ease on that point. Juet Ramjee Sahoo (father of the prisoner Siva Lal Sahoo), died on Thursday, the 9th of the second Usarh. There is great search made for me here, and I have little chance of escaping; but should I succeed in effecting my retreat, I will come to you. They have cut off all communication with the Deewan (I), and to gain access is impracticable. The servants also cannot go about. Write to Metcalfe Sahib respecting the matter, in order that good may ensue from your so doing. Is there any thing known about the movements of Metcalfe Sahib, and when he is likely to come? Send some certain intelligence that may satisfy my mind. Ask of Chumpha Laljee and Baejee what the Suriah is with regard to attire, and prepare the dresses for both ethaness according to their instructions, writing the particulars hither. Dated 12th of 3d Usarh, Budi (10th July). You have desired that the messenger should receive Rs. 3; I have given him Rs. 2, and you must pay him one more when he returns.”

(1) Perhaps the Sunghees; or it may be Deewan Umur Chund,

continued in some degree a student myself, but taught other boys, and performed personal service to the Deewan, bringing him water to drink, &c. At this time he gave me Rs. 2 monthly; when I had attained my fifteenth year, and became intelligent, he allowed me Rs. 4 a month. He gave this for a year or two, and then made me keeper of his household accounts, on an allowance of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per mensem. For two years I held the latter office, then the Deewan appointed to it one Bijue Duttu Kaeth, and employed me to write potees and read, and as a personal attendant, on the same monthly pay of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7. Seven or eight years ago, he made me asamee of the Deewanee Kutchery, on Rs. 12 a month; my work in this office was to write dates and endorsements on deeds of lands bestowed by the Raj in present or in charity. This was rightly Deewan Umur Chund’s duty, but he made it over to me. The Deewanee kutcherry is on the east side of the Surd Deorhee. Besides this, I used to sit by the Deewan when he read the potees, and to perform any household service that he required of me. My allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem was given me as wages; and I received, in lieu of cash, a grant upon the village of Pucheita-ka-bad. I found myself in every thing. Sometimes, on occasions of sorrow or rejoicing, the Deewan gave me presents; and in years when the crops failed, he allowed me Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 cash per mensem. In those days a tapusee of the Jain caste, Purnhuns, had come to Jeypoor; with him the Deewan sent me and Punna to Lal Potosse, Sravugee, to Girmarjee (a place of worship), which is distant 300 kos from Jeypoor. The tapusee accompanied us fifty or sixty kos on the way, and then quitted us, of his own accord; but I and Punna Lal going on to Girmarjee, worshipped and returned. It was in the beginning of the month Chuet Sunbut 1889, that we started on this pilgrimage, and we returned (to Jeypoor) in the end of Usarh of the same year. At the latter period the Deewan was at Madhoopoor, but his son Gyanjee (Chund) was at Jeypoor, so I served him. Afterwards, news coming that the Deewan was ill, Gyanjee repaired to Madhoopoor, and I accompanied him; we went in the month Usaj. When the Deewan recovered, he returned to Jeypoor, and I came with him; Gyanjee remained at Madhoopoor. After this my mother became very ill, on which account my attendance on the Deewan was irregular, and in the month Usarh of Sumbut 1890, he dismissed me. I remained in Jeypoor, and gained my livelihood by writing potees. In the month Magsu (five months after dismissal), I entered the service of Fath Chund Gungwal.

Twenty-five days after I became his servant, he went to Tijara; but before setting out, he gave me money for my expenses, and said, 'having transcribed and revised the Chundrika and other potees, come to me at Tijara when I send for you.' He altogether gave me Rs. 70 as a present to pay my debts; Rs. 25 for two months' wages in advance, at Rs. 12. 8as. per mensem, and R. 1 for the purchase of paper on which to write the potees. He wrote from Tijara to call me; so, in the month Chuet Sumbut 1890, I, my father-in-law, and my servant Kalya, started from this with one camel, and on the road we hired a carrier. Our first march was to Nailu, our second to Sainthul, and third to Buswa. At Buswa, Futih Chund's gomastu, the son of Paim Raj, received me; his father had gone into the district on business, but he returned, and they together kept me two or three days; then giving me a man to accompany me, they sent me on after the third puhur of day had passed, and I proceeded to Rajgurh. From Rajgurh I travelled to Malakhara village, where I ate bread, and then went on one and a-half cos to another village, where I slept; I do not know the name of the latter village, but remember that the water of its well was very good. From that village I journeyed to Ulwur, and having there eaten bread in the house of Nirba Ram Chuodhuree, I proceeded, and put up in a small village, the name of which I do not know, near a garden, six cos from Ulwur. Thence I travelled to Moosha Khara village, and halted; and on the third day, I reached Tijara, where I lived with Futih Chund. Afterwards, on the second of Jeth Soodi, Futih Chund having hired a tattoo for me, sent me away in company with Hur Lal Gunigwal (who rode in his own buhul), after giving me the following instructions. 'Go *via* Ulwur to Buswa, and if Doolue Chund, Ram Rutun, and Chutur Bhooj propose keeping you three or four days, stay with them.' So, leaving Tijara, I rested at Buhadoorpura-ka-Dera, and thence travelled to Ulwur. At Ulwur, Doolue Chund and Ram Rutu met me, and said, 'Stay with us, on this understanding, that if Futih Chund writes for you from Tijara, you will return to him at Tijara; or if he desires you to go on to Buswa, you will proceed thither.' After this, Futih Chund wrote to me, 'If these persons (the three above-named) wished to keep you, stay at your ease with them, and come to me when I send for you, so I remained with Doolue Chund; but I said to him, 'If Futih Chund sends for me, I will go.' At Doolue Chund's I taught children. In the month Usoj, Doolue Chund said, 'Go to Jeypoor, transcribe, and bring here some potees.'

He gave me Rs. 80 for my living in Ulwur, and Rs. 150 for my expenses at Jeypoor; also Rs. 100 for the actual transcription of the potees—the Byakurn, Kab, and those of the Sravugee faith. So I travelled to Rajgurh, and there sitting myself in the rath of Chutoor Bhooj, I came with him to Jeypoor, in the month Usoj. Arrived at Jeypoor, I transcribed the potee, and revised them. While I was so engaged, Doolue Chund wrote two or three times to call me, but I went not. When the potees were written, in the month Bysakh, I made ready to go to Ulwur. At that time I said to the Deewan (Umur Chund), 'give me a buhul;' he replied, 'I will give you one to take to Ulwur.' So, on the 6th of the month Bysakh Budi, at night, I was packing up the potees, when my apartment caught fire. God knows how it happened! An uproar arose, and Ubhuc Chund Pandyo, coming from another house by the roof, extinguished the fire with water. Some of my papers and clothes were wetted by the water poured in, therefore I did not set out for Ulwur that day. I had procured a purwana for the road from the Rawul, through Bijue Ram Pandyo. Five or seven days after the fire, having packed the potees in two bundles, I sent them to Ulwur, in Hansooka's buhul, and wrote that I was coming. Doolue Chund's mother, who was in Jeypoor, said, 'Go with me;' so having hired a buhul, on the 7th of Jeth Budi I set out for Ulwur, with my mother, my daughter, and one servant, in company with five buhuls belonging to Doolue Chund's family: there was also another buhul in company. At the Ghatka-durwaza the customs' officers looked at the buhul. We proceeded when four ghurrees of the day had passed, halted at Jamdoolie to eat, and went on to a place six cos from Jeypoor, at which we halted when two or four ghurrees of night had elapsed. Starting early the next morning, I ate bread in the village Purasoolie, which is twelve cos from Jeypoor, and then going on to the village Muhesera, which is eighteen cos from Jeypoor, I put up when four ghurrees of night had passed. Again, starting early, I journeyed to a place called Goodha, which is twenty-two cos from Jeypoor and five from Muhesera; I there alighted under a peepul tree near the village, ate bread, and went on in the cool to Buswa, where I halted, when four ghurrees of night were gone, under the fort on the Rajgurh road. Two ghurrees afterwards, Shoonie Sravugee, Jewun Ram came to see me; two other men were with him; I was at that time taking the name of the deity, so I had no conversation with him. He went away, and I slept there the night. The next morning early, leaving Buswa, I travelled

to the house of Doolue Chund, in Rajgurh, where I partook of sweetmeats. Doolue Chund's *qubeelu* remained there with him. My buhul and that of Moonna Lal Shoonnee Sravugee, which was with me, went on after the third puhur of day, and I halted outside the town of Malakhara, when a puhur or six ghurrees of night had elapsed. My buhul first reached this place, and Moonna Lal's came afterwards. I remained there all night, and starting just before dawn the next morning, I went on to Ulwur. Moonna Lal, who set out from Malakhara a little before me, reached Ulwur first. My buhul remained in Doolue Chund's havelee four ghurrees, while I was looking out for a place at which to put up. Doolue Chund had named his old dwelling-house for me, but his brother Ubbue Chund, and his son, Patoe Lal, would not admit me; then I went to a mundur, where my brethren assemble, and there I met two persons, who accompanied me to shew me another house; one was Chandoowar Punna Lal, and the other Sethee Bachhoo Lal: so they took me to a house belonging to Chandoowar Chajoo Ram and Gopal Soganee, and there gave me a *terbaru* (suite of three apartments) and a *kotha* (closet), situated on the left side of the house as you enter, in Gopal Soganee's portion of it, and there I remained."

Document No. 39 gives a general outline of the story told by Manik Chund himself, which he afterwards endeavoured to support, and invest with verisimilitude, by entering readily or spontaneously into details, with a minuteness and circumstantiality characteristic of reality, through a very long and tedious cross-examination, adhering, no doubt, as well as he could, to the arrangement made between himself and his friends at Ulwur, during the twelve or fifteen days that he was detained in the place, after he was known to be a suspected man, and application had been made for his transmission to Jeypoor. The line of defence adopted by and for Manik Chund, was, of course, to be corroborated, in case of need, by his confederates at Ulwur, more especially by those whose names appear in the deposition and cross-examination.

Manik Chund's plea of *alibi* was to be made out by the substantiation of the journey to Ulwur in Jeth Budi; the want of proof of his having returned to Jeypoor; and his own assertion, to be affirmed by his supporters, that he remained at Ulwur.

[Such being the state of the case, notwithstanding the great deficiency in the evidence adduced by him with reference to his having actually quitted Jeypoor, and proceeded to any specific distance on the road towards Ulwur, when witnesses from the latter place, who, it was well

known, were both inclined and bound to afford him all the aid their ingenuity could suggest, were summoned and appeared in court, it became expedient to conduct their examination with more than ordinary caution, so that it might be more clearly manifest how utterly worthless was their bare assertion of having seen Manik Chund in this and that place, at Ulwur, on the 7th or 8th of Jeth Soodi. There was no leisure for recording much of what passed in English, but notes were taken down in Hindee of a great deal of what the witnesses said, including every point of importance; a translation of these notes would, however, convey but little correct information to those not thoroughly conversant in the details of the extensive cross-examination of Manik Chund, and the still more voluminous record of the examination of individuals belonging to Ulwur, who were introduced in Manik Chund's narrative, which took place in January and February last; whilst the insertion of all the documents referred to would swell this record of proceedings and its appendix to an enormous extent. But the notes taken will be reperused in court on the morrow, when some of the inconsistencies and contradictions remarked shall be entered in the minutes.]

When the examination of Doolue Chund is drawing towards a close, he is questioned as to the members of his family, coming under the head of *qubeelu*, who had made the journey from Jeypoor to Ulwur, and is told that he had before deposed to their comprehending his grandmother, mother, wife, and child, and the wife of his cousin Ubbue Chund; whereas he now states that only his grandmother, mother, and child were of the party, and that his own wife, and the wife of Ubbue Chund, had not gone to Jeypoor; *—asked again if the two wives were or were not of the party that came from Jeypoor; declares that they were not—hesitates—stammers—says he does not recollect. The court express their opinion that it is incredible, quite impossible, a householder should forget whether his own wife did or did not quit home and remain away a month and a half, if asked the question some months, a year, or years afterwards, and propose to witness that he should recollect himself as to the point, and then speak decidedly. Deponent becomes more confused—says nothing—answers in a low tone that he does not remember.

Chhajee Ram Churdowar, Sravugee,

* Both Doolue Chund and Ubbue Chund, in their depositions taken at Ulwur, declared repeatedly that their wives made the journey from Jeypoor with Manik Chund, but Manik Chund himself had left them out of the party, and afterwards introduced them as being at Ulwur when he arrived there.

deposes that he saw Manik Chund at Ulwur, after his return from Jeypoor, and lodged in the same house with him: can give no account of him.

When in the midst of the trial, witnesses were summoned from Ulwur, on account of Manik Chund, and the Court adjourned. Three other names were added to the list on the part of the prosecution.

Bachhoo Lal Sethee, Sravugee, called to disprove an allegation made by Manik Chund.

Girdharee Miar, Brahmin, declares that the legal deposition he gave, is according to facts; but feeling contrition for having been induced to say what was not true at first, agreeably to instructions given him by Moonna Lal, Sravugee, nephew of Doolue Chund. In his second deposition, in February, 1835, he states that some time in Jeth Budi, his master's family quitted Jeypoor, and he accompanied them to the ghat, a mile and a half from the city, whence, by desire of the mother, he returned to Jeypoor. On the next day but one he attended Poorun Mul to Rajgurh, and again returned to Jeypoor. Manik Chund went, on the departure of his master's family, as far as the ghat, but he did not hear that he went to Ulwur.

Manik Chund attacks this witness, who remains firm, and avers he has now spoken truth.

The examination of the other witness, Moonna Lal, Sravugee, is dispensed with.

Sixth day, 16th July.—The Court having met, and the prisoners being sent for, Manik Chund enters the room alone; upon which inquiry is made respecting the other two, and it is reported that they had refused to attend: Deewan Umur Chund having assigned as a reason that several of the Ulwur witnesses, yesterday, had been allowed chairs, whilst he was seated upon a *morha*; Sivu Lal, who has been slightly indisposed, on the plea of his having no more business with the Court. Instructions for enforcing their attendance by such means as may be found expedient are immediately despatched by the Court, and as the matter about to come on relates to Manik Chund only, the proceedings of the day commence.

It is stated, that of the eleven individuals named by Manik Chund, as evidence to his quitting Jeypoor on Jeth Budi 7th, one of the three who were formerly absent from Jeypoor has been found, and was in waiting; the remaining two have not yet returned to their homes.

Punna Lal Patmee, Sravugee, is servant of Umer Chund Seth, Sravugee; his duties are of a miscellaneous nature, cooking and giving to drink being amongst them; has known Manik Chund for a

good many years (ten, twenty, or five). On the 7th of Jeth Budi, Manik Chund went away; his cart was standing in the Muhulu. Deponent knows very little about Manik Chund; cannot tell when he came from Ulwur, or how long he had been at Jeypoor; saw the cart standing, but has no knowledge respecting its coming or going, and cannot say who mounted it; alludes to an occurrence of fifteen months ago; works for his subsistence, therefore should not be expected to possess much intelligence; it was a hired cart, and had a chhutree; it was at the door of Manik Chund's house; does not know well in whose service Manik Chund was formerly, but has heard that they said he was servant of Deewan Umur Chund; they also said that he was in the service of others. Manik Chund transcribed and procured copies of books for all who would employ him in that way.

Manik Chund has no questions to propose to witness, but says that he is a silly lad, and knows nothing, and that his mother is very well acquainted with all that took place at the time under consideration.

The record of the depositions of the witnesses from Ulwur, whose examination took place yesterday, is looked over; and with reference to the former statements of some of them, and the narrative of Manik Chund himself, the following discrepant statements are noticed.

Doolue Chund deposes that Manik Chund came to Ulwur from Tijara in Usarh 1891; that he had not known him before, but when he came to deponent's house, like many other strangers visiting Ulwur, deponent first learnt that he came from Tijara, and had been in the service of Futih Chund, by asking him who he was and whence he came. Manik Chund put up in an apartment that was attached to the larger Panchactee temple. Deponent retained him, and fixed his salary at fifteen rupees a month, in Srawun or Bhaddon, intending that he should instruct children; entertained him at the request of the Punch of the mundur. Futih Chund sent him to reside at Ulwur. When Futih Chund died at Dihlee, Manik Chund said he should go to Jeypoor, upon which the Punch recommended him, and deponent entertained him. Before that he was the servant of another, having declared that Futih Chund had desired him to remain at Ulwur until himself returned to Tijara from Dihlee.*

Manik Chund has deposed that Futih Chund sent him to reside at Buswa and

* In his former deposition Doolue Chund stated that Manik Chund was not employed by him in any way before the death of Futih Chund.

assist. Paim Rajum, his agent there, in his business; but that, upon his representing that, when on his way to Tjara, Doolue Chund, Ram Rutun, and Chutoor Bhoj expressed a wish to retain him, and asking how he should act if those persons were still of the same mind, Futih Chund told him he might remain with them. They kept him at Ulwur, and writing to Futih Chund procured permission for him to stay with them. During the period that Futih Chund was alive, he considered himself his servant, though he performed service, with his permission, for Doolue Chund.

Doolue Chund states, that though he paid Manik Chund his salary, yet that the half of it was subscribed by Chutoor Bhoj.

Chutoor Bhoj, in his deposition taken at Ulwur in January last, declared that he gave nothing towards the stipend fixed for Manik Chund.

Doolue Chund deposes that Manik Chund obtained leave of absence for two months, to bring his family to Ulwur, the occasion being rendered available for procuring books from Jeypoor, but that he staid away eight months. Deponent visited Jeypoor in November, 1834, and then wished Manik Chund to return to Ulwur, but the latter declined doing so, because there was a planet in opposition. Does not know how long the planet retained its influence, but, subsequently, some temples were plundered, and the Muharaj of Jeypoor died, which circumstance prevented him from coming back.

Manik Chund has deposed that he was detained at Jeypoor by the difficulty of getting the books finished which he had been desired to have transcribed, and also on account of a fire, but has not assigned any of the foregoing occurrences as causes of detention.

Doolue Chund deposes that the members of his own family who had gone to Jeypoor, and with whom Manik Chund returned to Ulwur, were his grandmother, mother, and a son, five or six years old, named Sookh Devu; that his wife was not of the party, nor does he remember that the wife of his cousin, Ubhue Chund, was.

In his former deposition, Doolue Chund stated repeatedly that his own wife and the wife of Ubhue Chund were both of the party. This is brought to his recollection, and portions of his first depositions are read to him. He says again that they were not on the journey, and had not gone to Jeypoor—hesitates—becomes confused—declares that he does not remember how it was, and cannot recollect.

Manik Chund has stated distinctly that only the grandmother and mother of Doolue Chund were on the journey, and

that the wife of Doolue Chund and the wife of Ubhue Chund should not have gone to Jeypoor, is essential to the train of his story.

Doolue Chund deposes that some of the books commissioned through Manik Chund were sent to Ulwur before his family went to Jeypoor, and Manik Chund brought the rest with him. Those which were sent to Ulwur arrived there two or three months previously to the return of Manik Chund with the remainder.

Manik Chund has stated that after the arrival of Doolue Chund Handsooka's family at Jeypoor, the whole of the books were despatched, at once, upon one of the buhuls belonging to Doolue Chund, which returned to Ulwur; and that he received notice of their having arrived by a letter, in which Doolue Chund told him to come back with the Majee (Doolue Chund's grandmother).

Doolue Chund deposes, that in the afternoon of the day on which the party from Jeypoor reached Rajgurh, (where Doolue Chund met his family), four buhuls proceeded towards Ulwur, one of which belonged to Manik Chund. He names the individuals who went on in these buhuls, declaring that they took leave of him, and that he saw the four carts set off together.

Manik Chund has stated, over and over again, that only two of the buhuls proceeded to Ulwur, viz. his own and Moonna Lal's—and the other four remained at Rajgurh, in the Chuok of Doolue Chund's house.

Doolue Chund deposes that he wrote a letter from Rajgurh to his Goomashta, Ubhue Chund, at Ulwur, desiring that he would see Manik Chund accommodated with lodging-room in deponent's old house, and gave it to Manik Chund to take with him.

Manik Chund has declared that a letter was written by Doolue Chund, but has also stated that it was given to Moonna Lal to convey to Ulwur.

Moonna Lal, Sravugee, deposed that Doolue Chund gave him some verbal message about providing Manik Chund with lodging at hire, which he did not act on, and averred that he never heard of any arrangement about the old house.

Umee Chund, Sravugee, Goomashta, deposed to his having received a letter from Doolue Chund, brought by a Qasid, in consequence of which he sent a Bruhmun servant to conduct Manik Chund to the old house; but in this assertion he is directly contradicted by Manik Chund, in his original cross-examination.

Doolue Chund deposes to the arrival of Poorun Mul Kasleewal (whose movements and progress the cross-examina-

tion of Manik Chund rendered of some importance) at Rajgurih from Jeypoor, only one pubur and a half after the rest of the party; whereas, in his former deposition he stated, that though he remained several days at Rajgurih, Poorun Mul did not arrive, and he first saw him about ten days subsequently to his return to Ulwur.

Poorun Mul's wife is sister of Doolue Chund's mother, and her bññul was among the four stated by Doolue Chund to have gone on to Ulwur. Poorun Mul, the husband, stayed behind at Rajgurih, deponent knows not how many days, or for what reason.

Manik Chund has stated that he saw Poorun Mul at Rajgurih.

Gopal Sogancee, Sravugee—Owner of that portion of the house at Ulwur, in which Manik Chund is said to have lodged after his return from Jeypoor; deposes that Manik Chund resided in the house three months, and that he actually received 1 rupee 2 annas for that period, at 6 annas a month, which was the rent fixed.

Manik Chund has stated that, in the month following that of his arrival at Ulwur, he removed into the house of one Glasse Gundhee, and some days after, or on Srawun Budi 14th or 5th, took his mother there; that is, one month and twenty-two or three days after hiring rooms in Gopal Sogancee's house, he gave them up again.

Gopal Sogancee acknowledges, first, that in the course of the three months Manik Chund remained at Ulwur, he merely met him accidentally three or four times; then, after further cross-questioning, that he never saw him at all, excepting the day on which Manik Chund called upon him, in the house he himself occupies outside the town, to hire apartments in his house within the town; that day was on the 12th or 13th of Jeth Budi, and Manik Chund at the interview mentioned that he had arrived at Ulwur the day before.

Rutun Sing Meghuree, Sravugee, deposes that he is a Tuhseeldar under the Rao Raja of Ulwur, at fifteen rupees a month salary; collects the revenue of Kothar Tallooku, and generally resides in the district committed to his charge, but visits Ulwur on the 8th and 4th of each half month, for the purpose of making his devotions at one of the two public temples of the Sravugees. The Bees Punthee ka mundur is the one he usually attends. Jue Chund Sravugee reads there the Shastrus in bhasha, and when Manik Chund Bhaosa was at Ulwur, he used to read in sanskrit. Deponent saw him there on Jeth Budi 14th, in 1892, (10th June, 1835.) Manik Chund came from Tijara to Ulwur, in

Bhadon, and deponent saw him at that period. Heard that Manik Chund said, when he first came to Ulwur, that he was no longer the servant of Futil Chund, upon which the Punch entertained him as reader and teacher through Doolue Chundjee. Deponent was present when Manik Chund arrived at Ulwur from Tijara, in the month of Bhadon, and knows that he was retained a few days after that event.

The statement of Manik Chund is much at variance with the foregoing account of the manner in which he came to enter the service of Doolue Chund at Ulwur: moreover, Manik Chund, according to his own account, went to Ulwur in Jeth, between which and Bhadon there are two intervening months,

Hurnarayan Pandyo deposes, that, though somewhat stricken in years, he used to receive lessons in sanskrit from Manik Chund, and that he perfectly recollects receiving his first lesson on the 13th of Jeth Budi, 1892. Is positive as to the day. There were many students about Manik Chund at the time.

Manik Chund has stated that he was unable to attend to his duties as teacher for some days after reaching Ulwur, in consequence of being troubled with boils, but that he gave his first lessons on the 2d of Jeth Soodi.

Bachhoo Lal Sethee deposes that he was in the bazar when Manik Chund took possession of his apartments in the house of Gopal Sogancee, where he himself also lodged; and that when he went home he met Manik Chund, for the first time in his life.

Manik Chund has stated repeatedly, that when, not knowing what to do for a lodging, he was sitting in the mundur at Ulwur; two persons, Punna Lal and Bachoo Lal Sethee, said to him, come with us and we will show you a place. they accordingly took him to the house of Gopal Sogancee.

Rutun Singh Meghuree. Manik Chund was retained in Bhadon, and deponent is positive that he saw him in the mundur at Ulwur until the Umawasya of Kartik inclusive (the Diwalee.) There was a grand meeting held at the temple on the last mentioned day, at which Manik Chund was present: deponent is most positive respecting the presence of Manik Chund on that occasion. Saw him again on Jeth Budi 14th, also on the 8th and 14th of Jeth Soodi, (the 4th and 10th of June 1835.) Does not remember whether he met Manik Chund again after the 14th of Jeth Soodi, nor even if he himself did or did not revisit the mundur. May have seen Manik Chund on the 8th and 14th of Usarh Budi, but cannot say that he did.

Manik Chund has stated that he

reached Jeypoor from Ulwur in Usoj Budi, and most of the Ulwur witnesses have deposed to his setting out for Jeypoor in the month Usoj; yet Rutun Singh Meghuree is most positive as to having seen him in the mundur at Ulwur on the 15th of the following month, or on the Umawasya of Kartik.

All the witnesses from Ulwur, excepting Ghiirdharee Misr, have either deposed positively to Manik Chund's presence at Ulwur on the 8th Jeth Soodi (4th June); or to his arrival there in the latter part of Jeth Budi, with other matter tending to establish the inference that he remained there subsequently; the general intention of the deponents to make it appear that Manik Chund was at Ulwur on or about the 8th Jeth Budi is fully recognised.

The prisoners were told yesterday that the court would attend to anything they might wish to say to-day, and it was directed that they should be supplied with pens, ink and paper, to write, if they pleased.

A written paper on the part of Manik Chund is produced in court and read:—it states, that he and his father-in-law, Deep Chund Buj, have been confined unjustly and without cause since the month of Sravun last; that there is a family of five persons depending upon the writer's exertions for food and raiment. A year since, he was in the receipt of fifteen rupees a month; but now, until justice shall be done, there will be the annoyance arising from the claims of creditors, and the distress caused by want of food and clothing. That his legs are hurt by the fetters upon them.* Has made his petition to the court. His father-in-law is almost blind, and there can be no reason for detaining him in confinement. Moreover, there can be no occasion for keeping a guard at his house, when the writer himself is present in person.

Manik Chund, addressing the court, says, that he is an injured man, and has been calumniated and brought into trouble by the falsehood and wickedness of others; that his master has deposed to his being present at Ulwur, and if all which should have been remembered by his witnesses was not fresh in their recollection, his destiny only is in fault.

The court have to wait some time for the arrival of Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal Sahoo. At length they enter and take their seat as usual upon morhas.

Being asked, if they have anything further to say to the court, in their defence, Sivu Lal Sahoo answers, "What is there against me, that I should have anything to say?"

Deewan Umur Chund, replies:—"What is it to me, if I die? my son and grandson

* Manik Chund is in fetters; the other two prisoners are free in their persons.

will derive their support from the Raj; but, as the Muharaj, Ram Singh, and the Majee, have been taken by the hand and protected, continue to act, so that their welfare and that of the Raj may be ensured: there are witnesses on the one side as well as the other; therefore execute justice—this is all I have to say."

The prisoners are directed to retire, and it is announced that the present trials are brought to a close.

The court is cleared, in order, that it may be suggested to the Members of the Tribunal, that as their verdicts, whatever may be the nature of them, are to be submitted to the consideration of the Governor-General of India in council, it might be expedient that they should not be publicly divulged, until the instructions of his Lordship in council are received. The court concur entirely in the expediency of the view of their proceedings, which is suggested.

The court, are now asked, if they are prepared to come to a decision; and it is proposed, that they shall be left to themselves, for the purpose of consultation. The two European political officers, who have attended the trials officially, withdraw, and the court remains closed.

In about half-an-hour, a message is received from the court—which being answered, the following judgment is delivered:—

"The court, having anxiously investigated the matters at issue, in the present trials, and given their utmost attention to the whole of the evidence brought forward, with the various circumstances relative to the production of the several portions of it, and considering that Futh Singh and Hidayut Khan, whose confessions and depositions have been before the court, were intimately connected with Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal Sahoo; that the plea of *alibi* set up for Manik Chund, has not, in any degree, been borne out and established by the imperfect, contradictory, and tainted testimony advanced in support of it; and that there is a total deficiency, on the part of the prisoners, of any plausible defence, allegation or explanation, going to rebut or weaken the force of any part of the evidence for the prosecution—are unanimously agreed upon the following verdict:—

"That the whole of the charges preferred against the prisoners, Deewan Umur Chund, Sravugee, Sivu Lal Sahoo, Sravugee, and Manik Chund Bhaosa, Sravugee, as set forth against each of them, individually, in the several indictments, are fully proved; and the court do accordingly pronounce the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to suffer death, as the penalty of their crimes."

Observations respecting the joint Trials of Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, and Manik Chund Bhaosa:—

The proceedings in these trials have been conducted with a due regard to their regularity, and to the substantial ends of justice; and the few unimportant variations from stricter forms, which may have taken place, have arisen from the peculiar nature of the investigation, and of the circumstances connected with the constitution of the Tribunal, trying the matters at issue. There has been every disposition manifested by the members of the court, to preserve order and decorum, and where these have suffered infringement, it has always been on the part of the prisoners, whom it would have been impossible, probably, to control by any common means, when they chose to break out; and the best mode of treating whom, therefore, on such occasions, appeared to be the allowing them to go on unchecked, until their first impulses were exhausted. Every possible opportunity of making their defence, whether relating to particular points of evidence, or bearing upon the whole of their several cases, as brought forward in the prosecution, has been accorded to them; and if they have failed to rebut, effectually, any portion of the accumulative body of testimony adduced in support of the charges, the defect has proceeded from other causes, than the want of liberality and leniency on the part of the court.

The examination of most of the witnesses who have appeared on both sides, has been chiefly left to the court, as the person on whom devolved the duty of arranging the production of evidence for the prosecution, refrained from interlarding without obvious cause; and the prisoners declined questioning, or suggesting questions to be put to their own witnesses, though Manik Chund did sometimes put in a leading observation about the date and manner of his departure from Jeypoor, or those of his arrival at Ulwur. The witnesses from Ulwur are to be excepted from the foregoing remark, in their case it was desirable, (though not probably necessary to the general result), that regard being had to the quality of their testimony, some one well acquainted with all that had been previously elicited respecting Manik Chund's connexion with Ulwur, and his alleged journey to that place from Jeypoor, in Jêth Budi 1892, upon which he rested so large a portion of his plea of alibi, should take a prominent part in the examination; although it by no means followed, that, because he made a journey of about seventy-five miles, in the middle of Jeth Budi, he could not have been at Jeypoor in the following half-month.

The mode adopted with reference to many of the Jeyporee witnesses for the prosecution, of reading over the deposi-

tions formerly made by them, before they were called into court, placed the members of the Panchaet in possession of a previous knowledge of the nature of their evidence, and prepared them to enter at once into the examination of the individuals to great advantage, and without loss of time; such depositions only, as were judged to contain matter of importance, were submitted to the court.

Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal called no witnesses to invalidate the evidence of Raim Lal Daemu Brubmun, respecting the meeting of Sravugees at the Chatsoo mundur, in the end of March or early in April, 1835, and the subject of their consultation, and they assigned no reason for neglecting to do so: much stress need not be laid upon this point; indeed, the whole of this incipient portion of the prosecution might be omitted, without the slightest injury to the strength of the other parts of it, with which it is not necessarily connected; but the inference is obvious; that they may have thought it more prudent to content themselves with a bare denial of the truth of the allegation, than to trust their exculpation from it, to the depositions of witnesses before the court, who would be subjected to a cross-examination. The prisoners, who have not been closely confined and deprived of the means of communication abroad, until very lately, must have been well aware of the discovery made respecting the Chatsoo mundur meeting, since it was notorious in the city, and has been alluded to in several of the Deosa and Agra letters.

As there is no regular jail in Jeypoor for the safe custody of criminals, it is quite impracticable to keep prisoners so closely confined for any considerable length of time, as to prevent their receiving and forwarding messages, where there is adequate temptation for carrying on intercourse in that mode; and to this circumstance should be referred the tergiversation of Hidayut Khan, who must have had some motives held out to him as inducements to depart from the tenor of his former depositions. This man once succeeded in effecting his escape, (the men in whose charge he was, were probably bribed on the occasion), but was retaken somewhere between Jeypoor and Amber. As no doubt can be entertained with respect to his having been one of the immediate murderers of the late Mr. Blake and his chuprassee, in the Poorobit's mundur, and he was respited from death merely because it was thought he might know more than he had confessed, and would be induced, in the course of time, to divulge all that he had kept back; it would seem expedient that his execution should now take place as speedily as possible.

Barring the oral statement of Hidayut

Khan, there was nothing to the best of my judgment and belief, to impeach the testimony of any one of the witnesses in chief, on the side of the prosecution; and with respect to the evidence of a documentary nature, this was in every case tested and verified to the complete satisfaction of the court.

Among the witnesses for the defence, Doolue Chund Hansooka is a highly respectable man, in point of external circumstances, being a wealthy muhajun and banker, at Ulwur. He made his appearance before the court, perfectly cool and collected, and was supported by the presence of the vakeel of his prince; but he was subjected to a strict examination, which resulted in the complete exposure of his falsehood, and his retiring with much confusion.

Manik Chund might very well have made the journey to Ulwur in Jêth Budi, and returned to Jeypoor early in Jêth Soodi (the 4th of June coincided with the 8th Jêth Soodi), but there is no proof whatever of his having executed the journey in question—no direct evidence to the point that can be deemed worthy of credit. One of his own witnesses, Sivu Lal Bruhmun Jyotishree, deposed, that when consulted by Manik Chund as to his departure, he (after inspecting his horoscope) expressly forbade him to set out on the 7th Jêth Budi. Now to neglect proper observances previously to the commencement of an undertaking is one thing, and is nothing more than a venial fault; but to set at nought the advice of one's astrologer and defy fate, and that without any urgent reason, for Manik Chund might have gone through the ceremony of making the start on the 5th or 6th if he was desirous of accompanying the family of Doolue Chund; or, as his buhul was a hired one, and it appears from his own account, that he was perfectly independent of the rest of the party upon the road, there is no assignable motive for his proceeding at all just at that time; to act thus would be viewed in a very different light, and would amount to a serious moral offence, without reference to the immediate result.

Nearly the whole of the imperfect evidence of the men called by Manik Chund to prove his departure from Jeypoor, may be reconciled with truth, on the supposition that he sent off his mother and daughter to Ulwur on the 7th of Jêth Budi, and, according to the custom of the country in similar circumstances, accompanied them to a short distance, having previously given out that he was going to Ulwur; after which, that he returned to Jeypoor, and remained there privily, residing probably in the house or mundur of Deewan Umur Chund, till after the 4th of June.

With reference to the exertions that have been made by a strong party of the Ulwur Sravugees, and those they could induce to second them in the attempt, to procure the acquittal of Manik Chund; it should be borne in mind, that, besides the great interests supposed by the Sravugees to be involved in the question of his guilt or innocence, they most probably, in accordance with prevailing views and sentiments, deem themselves meritoriously employed whilst endeavouring, by any means within their power, to assist in releasing from a state of difficulty and danger one who has received a literary education and is employed in teaching, reading, and interpreting the sacred sunskrit language, the actual tutor or spiritual instructor, indeed, to some extent, of most of those who have deposed in favour of circumstances connected more or less with the plea of *alibi*, as set forth by Manik Chund himself. The Sravugee interest is evidently very strong at Ulwur; and through the great wealth, the activity and the tact appertaining to the sect, its influence is considerable throughout Rajwara and in many parts of the western provinces.

The minutes of these trials were not intended to comprehend every thing that took place in Court, but to denote the general course of procedure, and record all points of importance or interest.—*Calcutta Courier*, Sept. 1.

We understand that fifteen persons altogether have been put upon their trial, and that of those only two have been acquitted. The thirteen have been sentenced to various degrees of punishment; but the issue of the proceedings in the case of Jotha-ram himself has not yet been promulgated. The last trial, that of Gyanchund Bugoro and Rojoo Lal Choudhuree, occurred on the 13th ult.—*Calcutta Courier*, Oct. 11.

KIDNAPPERS.

A sentence in the criminal court of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, has justly excited surprise and feelings very different from those of approbation. A villain was convicted of kidnapping a girl of seven years of age, from her mother, and of selling her, and it is not known what is become of her. This man, it appears by the report of the proceedings in the zillah court above mentioned, was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for six months. The inadequacy of such a punishment to such a crime, must, we think, strike every one, and it is censurable on very many accounts. The scorn and contempt manifested by such a decision for the feelings of the poor of this country, must make them despair of due

protection for all, or anything, which they hold dear.—*Bengal Herald*, Oct. 9.

GOOMSUR.

Goomsur is a territory about 60 miles by 40, and covering an area of not less than 2 400 square miles. Considering that it is thus more extensive than Coorg, Cochin, Bundi, Kishengurh, Sawuntwantee, Purtabgurh, Bhutpore, Dhar, and Dewas, Dholpoor, Tonk, and many others, all of which are included in Major Sutherland's valuable computation of the area of native states, it seems somewhat singular that Goomsur was omitted in that return. It appears to be divided into two portions, "Goomsur proper," which lies chiefly in the plain, or in the lower range of hills, and in which are the marshes, from whose pestilential effluvia our troops have suffered so severely, and "Goomsur above the ghauts." In Goomsur proper, there is much jungle and much uninhabited territory. But Goomsur above the ghauts is a province of exceeding fertility. Never have been seen in India greater abundance of the finest poultry, sheep, and fine cattle, than greeted the eyes of the soldiery, as they rose over the mountain top, and looked down on this hitherto unknown land, full of beautiful villages in romantic situations, and teeming with plenty. The inhabitants are Khonds, a perfectly distinct race from the men of the plain, speaking an entirely different language, armed, as we have before stated, with bows and arrows and battle-axes, according feudal service to their mountain leaders, and possessing a variety of savage virtues. This territory had, we believe, never been trodden by European foot, till the troops in the last campaign ascended the ghauts. It had been the policy of the native omlahs in the plain, to mystify their European superiors on this point. Goomsur had been ever depicted in saddened colours, as celebrated for jungle, pestilence, and wild men. Not a word was breathed of mountain passes, through which vast quantities of smuggled salt were conveyed into Berar and Central India; not a syllable was heard of smiling villages and fertile vallies, or a happy and contented people, conspicuous for those mountain virtues endurance, bravery, and invincible fidelity to their hereditary chiefs. Omlahs are ingenious fellows, when they desire to establish or retain a mystery, and so well did they succeed in Ganjam, in keeping away everything bearing the semblance of information respecting the *terra ignota* of Goomsur, that even six weeks after the troops were under orders for the campaign, not the site of a single village, fort, or stockade was known; not a route, ford, or simple

Brijjarrie ghaut ascertained, nor even where the great line of ghauts commenced—in a word, not a single item of intelligence, necessary to advance into an unknown country, had been procured, nor a single individual forthcoming, to whom the language of these hill-men was intelligible! At length, a commissioner arrived, and the troops took the field, and the reader naturally inquires what has been done? As no combined plan was organized, half a dozen different schemes were in operation at once, "just," to use a common phrase, "just as the maggot bit." The commissioner never remained a day in the same place, exercising in his own person the joint avocations of regimental subaltern, general officer, mess purveyor, private rifleman, and minister of revenue, war and circuit, and God what beside. A good number of Khond villages were burnt, the grain destroyed, and all visible in arms shot at; subalterns with companies dashed about, night and day, here, there, and every where, on false information, like owls chasing swallows, or a mastiff bounding after some light gazelle, until through fatigue, pestilence, and short commons, all were laid on their backs, and many died. At length the rains and the pestilence compelled a retreat to winter quarters. The only rebel leader of consequence now in arms, Dora Bissoye, is at present somewhere hidden in the hills. With him are many followers, but these appear to be of the defensive, not offensive, genus, and we hear of no exploits of blackmail. So soon as the rains break up, attempts will be made to dislodge them, and it is supposed by many that they will give in at once. Dora Bissoye, we should explain, was one of the tributary hill chiefs of Goomsur Proper, whose feudal service consisted in overawing his more mountainous brethren. On the death of the Rajah, the destruction or scattering of his adherents, and the occupation of Goomsur Proper, during the recent campaign, Dora Bissoye retreated above the ghauts, and found an unexpected refuge amid the very mountaineers, whose excesses till then he had been employed to restrain. These men have protected him with invincible fidelity, and although a high price glitters over his head, more fearfully than any steel, we doubt if the Khonds will be persuaded to give him up, in which case the "war" may be long protracted. Whether our interference in Goomsur affairs was originally called for, is a question we shall not now discuss, but that interference having been once decided upon, we cannot retreat. Honour and policy alike demand that the measures commenced be accomplished. Dora Bissoye must be secured, and his influence extinguished at any cost.

When Goomour affairs are finished, we understand the southern force is to unite with a detachment from Bengal, and both proceed to settle the turbulent Zemindary of Rampore, in the valley of the Mahanuddy, in Cuttack.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Oct. 3.

EXPORTATION OF COOLIES.

Lord Auckland has taken measures for putting the exportation of coolies under such regulations as shall secure to those poor but useful emigrants, protection on their passage from similar sufferings and casualties to those which were encountered by so many unfortunate emigrant passengers to America. His Lordship has made a communication to the chief magistrate on the subject, in consequence of which, an accurate registry of the number of coolies taken as passengers on each ship, will become imperative for the future. His Lordship could not adopt a wiser preliminary measure, nor one more called for, as such registries hitherto have either been altogether omitted, or have been in some instances not only so incorrect, but so grossly false, as alone to raise suspicion of something wrong. We understand that the only registries of the kind that have been made are the following:—the *Vesper*, 151; the *Peter Proctor*, 48; the *Thalia*, 312; the *Henry*, 20, and the *Sir John Rae Reid*, 20. This last vessel, we have very certain information, had on board 230 emigrant passengers, including 25 women. We may judge of the degree of attention that has been paid to the registry of coolie passengers, by comparing the aggregate amount of the numbers here specified, with the total amount actually shipped, which is about 4,000. We hear that, in addition to this first measure for the protection of these poor creatures, it is in the contemplation of his Lordship to direct that provision should be made that a sufficient stock of medicine and medicinal aliments be taken on board every vessel carrying coolie passengers, and that such should be deemed part of the ships' necessary stores. This is a matter which, we are informed, has been flagrantly neglected. In addition to the salutary measures above mentioned, and in furtherance of the full protection that ought to be secured to these poor people, we hope that an act will be speedily passed, analogous to the passengers' act, regulating the transport of emigrant passengers from England to America.—*Hurkaru*.

TORTURE.

One Holdar Mullick, in consequence of some person unknown having taken the gold bangles off the arms of his brother's child, and substituted brass ones, sent for a conjurer to find out the thief. The con-

Asiat. Journ., N.S. Vol. 22, No. 88.

jurer pointed out one Kissub Barrick as the person who had stolen the bangles, and Kissub, having persisted in denying the charge, was tied to a pillar, by the orders of Holdar Mullick, who, as well as his brother, beat Kissub with a whip and shoes. The middle fingers of Kissub's hands were next, by Holdar's directions, tied together, and wooden pegs driven in between them, by which he was put to the most excruciating torture, and had his fingers considerably lacerated. The above charges being preferred and proved before Mr. O'Hanlon, the magistrate, Holdar was fined 100 rupees, to be paid to the King.—*Bengal Herald*.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

A magistrate, in a district adjoining Alipore, a zealous officer, who was in the habit of paying a great deal of attention to the health and comfort of his prisoners, while he insisted on their performing their full quota of work, and who thus became tolerably well acquainted with their physiognomies, was one morning riding, when his eye was caught by a stranger at work in irons, whose appearance he did not recognise. He stopped his horse, and enquired of the man, "who he was, and for what offence committed?" "Hum budlee," "I am an exchanged man," sorrowfully exclaimed the fellow. The magistrate looked astounded, as well he might. Instant inquiries were made, when it proved that about a week before, a prisoner had escaped, and the daroga, fearful that the short number must lead to detection, and that his negligence would be punished, had coolly laid hands on the first man he found travelling near, had put him in irons, and set him to work with the others; and, whether from ignorance or fear, or both combined, the poor fellow had not resisted. This is a well-authenticated fact, having been openly stated by the magistrate himself, and gives a pleasant insight into the state of police in the interior. It is doubtful if any other land could produce so remarkable an instance of arbitrary effrontery on the one hand and such wretched simplicity on the other. It is almost unnecessary to add that the daroga received the severest punishment that could be inflicted conformably to regulation.—*Hurk.*, Oct. 6.

THE ALLAHABAD PILLAR.

We observe with some surprise, that it has been proposed to remove the ancient pillar now lying in the Fort of Allahabad to Calcutta. We hope the attempt will not be made, for while the removal of the pillar as proposed cannot be of any advantage, there would be an evident impropriety in taking it from the spot where it was found, to a place several hundreds of

(2 G)

miles distant, and with which it has not the most remote connexion; and some respect should be paid to the feelings and prejudices of the natives in this part of the country, who regard it as a venerable relic of antiquity. If we may venture to recommend anything to those who express such anxiety for the preservation of the pillar, we would suggest that a subscription be raised to have a copy carefully made of the whole of the inscriptions, attention being chiefly directed to trace the letters, which are now nearly illegible. We are assured that much of what has been supposed entirely obliterated may be recovered, and a single word so regained may be of the greatest importance. We have not for some time seen the pillar, but, as far as we remember, there are many imperfect letters, and as the copies furnished by Lieut. Burt contain no imperfect letters, we are inclined to think that the moonshree he employed to transcribe the inscriptions must have passed over such altogether. Another point of some importance is to ascertain whether the words are distinguished by intervening spaces—for though no such distinction is observable in Lieut. Burt's copies, nearly all the plates in the volume for 1801 of the *Asiatic Researches* have divisions between what appear to be words.—*Central F. P., Sept. 24.*

A RAINY DAY IN THE RAINS.

At any other time of the year in India, a rainy day is a subject for rejoicing, as tending to allay the dust or to impart a pleasing variety to the general monotony of well defined seasons, but for a regular rainy day in the rains, recommend it to the ducks and mermaids, but not to Christian people. Just look at that adjutant, standing ankle deep in the overflowed plain, his bald head bowed with infinite resignation to the pelting of the storm, and looking as deep in a brown study as a bankrupt on the day when he is meditating a break-down. A penny for his thoughts, though they would not be worth that to an Englishman, since the bird is only calculating how many frogs and strayed fishes he is likely to meet with in his search through the muddy ditches, as the waters begin to draw off. Under cover of that wall are five fowls standing in a position which would have puzzled Newton, as finding their centre of gravity apparently emigrated into their tails. Is any body abroad in this pitiless descent of the liquid element? Yes; there is a shivering Bill Sircar, his well-thumbed bundle of call-again-to-morrows tucked carefully under his arm-pit, and his *chattah* held carefully before him, to ward off all contact with the driving deluge. He has

run against a hackry, the driver of which, ensconced under a *kummul*, gathered in a knot on his head, is not very solicitous of keeping a bright look out, since, if people won't see, why it is none of his fault. There is an *office-jawn* creeping along the street, the driver drenched to the skin, and the horse looking as if he had just swum across the Hooghly with the conveyance after him. That is Mr. Septimus Spinks; summer or winter, cold weather or wet season, precisely as the clock strikes four, does Mr. Septimus Spinks, who is an assistant in a public office, put up his papers, lock his desk and put the key in his pocket, and with the precision of clock-work step into that identical *gharry* on his way to his domicile, in one of the unnameable lanes leading out of Colinga. Going or coming, Mr. Spinks is true to time; he will not arrive a minute too soon, or go away five seconds too late. It is confidently stated that the cathedral clock is regulated by his movements, and not by those of the sun. The rain comes down with a will; with a rush and a roar that put to shame the "smart showers" of western climates. The spouts vomit forth oceans of pure water, the drains get choked up, and the road is overflowed; still the flood-gates of heaven pour out their contents, and not one streak of clear sky can be perceived through the thick gloom in which the atmosphere is enveloped. One is surprised to think into what holes and corners the population can have retreated—for scarcely an individual is visible, and the houses, with blinds shut and doors fast closed, seem as if they were deserted. What can a man do with himself in such weather? He can't work nor read, because there is not sufficient light for the purpose, the *jalousies* being all closed to exclude the wet. He can't sleep, because, even if he could shut his ears to the pattering of the rain on the house-top, and the clatter of the water from the spouts, there is a *froggy* feel about everything, which would render sleep impossible. Besides, it is effeminate if indulged in at odd times, when the inclination to it is not pressing. He could eat something, perhaps, but tiffin time has passed, and the hour of dinner yet distant. The only resource under such circumstances is to walk from one room to another, occasionally lifting up the blinds to observe how deep the water is in the compound, and how well the crows manage to keep out of the wet, by getting under the copings of the houses. Or if he possess a pluviometer, he may take the opportunity of doing a bit of the scientific, and registering, for the edification of elderly ladies and gentlemen, the quantity of rain that is falling.

There is, however, an indescribable

lassitude at such times pervading the human frame, and disinclination to exertion, which must be felt to be appreciated. Even reading, were it possible, would be unenjoyed, so joyless is the aspect of things, both out of doors and inside of the house, on a regular rainy day in the rains.—*Compendium*.

INDIGO.

Several, with whom we have had occasion to converse on the antiquities of India, have asserted, that indigo was not known to the ancient inhabitants of this country, but is of modern introduction, brought here probably by the first European settlers. On referring to the accounts of ancient India, we find this opinion to be a mistake. The *Hitopadesha*, one of the most ancient Sanscrit works, casually mentions, "the vat of a dyer which was filled with indigo," and that, "a jackall having fallen into it was coloured blue." In the *Ayeen Akbaree*, *Dyach* is mentioned as a place producing "very fine indigo, selling from ten to sixteen rupees per maund." This maund, however, is not our bazar maund. It consisted, says Colebrooke, in his work on the Husbandry of Bengal, of forty dams, which is equal to nine seers and six chitacks of our bazar maund. This weight at 16 Rs. would give for a bazar maund of 40 seers, Rs. 68-4-3, or 62-1 per factory maund. The average price of indigo per bazar maund is at 175 Rs. It therefore sold, at the time to which the *Ayeen Akbaree* refers, at nearly half its present price, which, considering the little demand there was at that time, is not surprising. Colebrooke states, that "every peasant individually extracted the dye from the plants which he had cultivated on a few biswas of ground; or else, the manufacture was undertaken by a dyer, as an occasional employment connected with his profession." From this it would appear that the cultivation of indigo, at the time of the Mahomedan dynasty, was carried on on a very inconsiderable scale: such however could not have been the case; for we find, in the *Ayeen Akbaree*, indigo enumerated among other sources of revenue, which were recovered from the cultivators in ready money, at fixed rates; which fact shews that this article was not only of sufficient consideration to be ranked among the sources of public revenue, but yielded sufficient profit to admit of paying its revenue in ready money. At the time to which we are alluding, Europe was in a semi-barbarous state, and there was no communication between the western and the eastern world by the sea. This may further account for the great difference in the ancient and modern value of indigo.—*Reformer*.

SAUGOR RAILWAY.

We are given to understand, that the agents of the Saugor Railway Company, now in Calcutta, are wholly unprovided with instructions, except the very general one to wait for them: what else they may be provided with, we have not been able to ascertain from our informant. Whatever may be the future operations of this society, and they may possibly perform something considerable and beneficial to the country, it will be some time before they get over here the discredit thrown on the scheme from the very unjustifiable practice that has been resorted to in London, of publishing the names of individuals here as taking a leading part in a scheme, of which they never heard, and had not the slightest foreknowledge. Without being practical engineers, and with no more than the general knowledge of the character and features of the country over which any Saugor railway must pass, we presume we do no more than echo the general opinion, when we express our own very decidedly, to the effect that the completion of a railway which shall extend as far as Saugor, is, if profit be sought, wholly visionary and impracticable. The shareholders might, with as reasonable an expectation of dividends, plan and try to execute a railway to the moon. We will not go so far, however, as to say, that the execution of such a railway, at any cost, is impracticable; but when we consider the great length of the causeway it would be essential to make over such a vast tract of paddy land, the numerous bridges, with wide water ways, it would be necessary to build, and very solidly too, and lastly, the very great difficulty of securing such a road against the effects of such gales and inundations as during the last few years we have witnessed, we confess we doubt whether the execution and endurance of such a work come within the limits of the possible. Such a road would require more of the conservative principle, than we suspect any work of the Bengal government is likely to be found in the long run to possess. Water is a most radical destroyer when once set in motion, and when it once gets a certain volume and momentum in action, leaves not a vestige of the things that were.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 12.

MINING ASSOCIATION.

We perceive that the first division of the Saugor Rail-Road has arrived in the country, with the gentleman appointed to superintend it. Though we have no idea that it is possible for human ingenuity to establish a rail-road in a locality subject to such desolating inundations, we rejoice that the apparatus has arrived among us;

because the projectors, when convinced that the plan is impracticable, may possibly turn their attention to some situation in India where such an undertaking is really needed, and where it will be likely to afford an adequate return. Another scheme, to which the present plethora of capital in England has given birth, is the establishment of a Mining Association, to dig for the precious metals in the Himalaya. This mining company is a nobler enterprize than that of the rail-road, and may, under proper direction, be turned to the real benefit of the country. Such an association was greatly needed in India, to develop those vast mineral resources, which are at present lost to the country. With an ample command of funds and of scientific agents, it can scarcely fail to experience the most gratifying success. The gold and silver of the Himalaya may well be left in their primæval obscurity; but a search for coal and iron, would amply remunerate exertion. Coal is the true diamond of the present age, and iron is its most precious ore; and by their instrumentality the habits and prospects of the human race are undergoing a rapid change. Abounding as India does in the richest beds of coal, it is only in one locality that it has as yet been extracted, though the demand for the article is daily increasing. If the proposed association would turn their attention to this invaluable mineral, and commence operations in the vicinity of the great line of internal navigation, we can promise them a rich harvest. Government, the greatest consumer of coal in India, would not be backward in affording aid; and in the very first year, the returns would be found to justify their speculation. If there should be any gentleman in this country to whom the association look for advice and information, we counsel him to inform them of the magnificent opening which India affords for their labours. The steam packets on our rivers would take off all the coal that could be supplied for some time, and thus enable them to enter on the enterprize with vigor and confidence. While some of their agents were thus employed in working the veins of coal in the vicinity of the Ganges, others might be employed in exploring the boundless treasures which are now concealed in the mountains in the east, the west, and the north; and in a short time India might not only cease to import metals from Europe, but supply from her own exuberant bosom the wants of all Asia.—*Friend of India.*

THE DOORGA POOJA.

The *Friend of India* (in support of the moral and judicious sentiments which were displayed in that paper, connected with Doorga pooja, last year) states, that

the discontinuance of almost all the ladies and gentlemen in the participation of the amusements which were prepared for them by the wealthy natives in Calcutta, has had the effect of discouraging natives in the celebration of the festival; and that the adoption of similar measures in successive years, it is hoped, will give a powerful check to idolatry, with all its train of pernicious consequences. What an affair! that to our festivities an end should be put, merely by the non-attendance of the English community at the nautches in the houses of a few wealthy Hindoos in town! Last year, we recollect having seen many gentlemen at the nautches on invitation, and having made a report in our journal; should, however, any gentlemen and ladies, in preference to the honor and regard which they are to obtain from their missionary friends, by following their advice, incline to honor the natives with their presence at the nautches, which they have for a long time been accustomed to prepare for them, on this pooja, we shall not be the least sorry for it. We are well aware that the missionaries would not neglect to perform the duties in their charge, as such a performance will render them credit and honor, and please their immediate superiors at home; but we are well prepared to express our sentiments, that none of the Hindoos would be in the least inclined to discontinue worshipping images, such as Doorga, &c., at the trivial discouragement noticed in the *Friend of India*. We would entreat our contemporary to believe, that his contrivance for the check of idolatry is of no use, for as long as there are Hindoos in existence, there is no fear for the religion being extirpated. If it be said that the few wealthy natives in Calcutta, who, on Doorga pooja festival, generally give entertainments to the English community, would be much discouraged from the non-attendance of Christian visitors, and would consequently be disinclined to give such entertainments any longer, it is beyond probability, that the Hindoos of the whole universe, who do not wish any gentlemen and ladies to attend at their houses on any festival, would follow their example. In conclusion, we beg to recommend our wise, intelligent, and respectable Hindoo gentry, to judge, whether it be a duty incumbent on them to invite any longer such individuals as may be of opposite creed on any festivals whatever, and whether such plan would not effectually contribute to the preservation of our ancestral religion. An arrangement thus made would, we have every reason to believe, relieve us from the contamination which the missionaries generally drop from their pens, through the medium of public newspapers, as well as leave us to try, whether idolatry receives an effectual

check, with all its train of pernicious consequences, from the non-attendance of the ladies and gentlemen at the nautches.—*Sunbad Purnochundroday, October 11.*

The poojah of the great goddess Doorga, whom all India worshippeth, will commence on Saturday next, the 15th instant. As usual, on the approach of this abominable festival, the public journals have begun to shew the extreme impropriety and inconsistency of Christians being present at the entertainments given by the Rajahs and Baboos on these occasions. It is a curious anomaly, that while Christians are endeavouring to convert the heathen from their 'abominable idolatries,' the public journals are earnestly and seriously remonstrating with the former, for accepting invitations to attend 'nautches in honor of Doorga'—for this is the style of the invitations—nay, even journals edited and published by natives themselves, rebuke the worshippers of the 'one true God,' for so far forgetting their duty, their moral and religious obligations, their respect for the rules of decency, as to countenance by their presence these nocturnal revels and impure exhibitions. Even now, in this city, there are many natives, who, though infidels in respect to Christianity, have too great a sense of propriety, and would be ashamed, to be seen among the throng of the debauched worshippers of this goddess.—*Oriental Obs. Oct. 8.*

A great dispute has risen among the Hindoos of Calcutta and its vicinity, regarding the present Doorga pooja. The almanacs of Nuddea, Balle, Gunpoor, Khanakool, Dig-poece, and most other places, direct, that the pooja shall this year continue only two days, instead of the usual period of three days; but the almanacs of Bikrampore, Baklah, and Chunderdeep, maintain that it ought to be continued for three days; Raja Gopee Mohun Deb, in Calcutta, has adopted this latter opinion, and determined upon celebrating it for the longer period, and those who are under his influence will probably follow his example; while the great body of the rich, throughout Bengal, are determined to limit it to the period directed in the majority of the almanacs: this has given rise to a very warm controversy.—*Sumachar Durpan.*

THE ROMANIZING SYSTEM.

The controversy on the subject of introducing the Roman character amongst the natives of India, has been renewed by a letter in the *Calcutta Christian Observer* for October, the writer of which condemns the use of the Roman character in teaching the youth of India their own lan-

guages, as adding to the evils arising from the variety of characters already in use, as impracticable both from want of teachers and want of funds; and if teachers and funds existed in abundance, impracticable from the natural and necessary attachment of the people to the characters belonging to their own languages, and, at best, if successful, would place our policy towards India, with phrases of philanthropy on our lips, on a level with the autocratic and penal policy of Russia towards Poland. These objections are answered in one of the papers, in a letter signed C. E. T.—(Mr. Trevelyan); the grounds of the defence of the system are, the facility of writing it, the distinctness of the printed character, its capability of compression, its admitting of the freest use of italics, stops, marks, &c. as guides to the reader; its superior cheapness in respect of type, paper, and other printing materials; and finally, the advantage of establishing a community of interest, and a reciprocation of thought, amongst the people of India, by means of a common character for their various dialects.

PROGRESS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN INDIA.

In the letter referred to in the preceding title, Mr. Trevelyan states the following facts respecting the direction of the taste of native readers:—

"The School-Book Society's operations furnish, perhaps, the best existing text of the real state of public feeling, in regard to the different systems of learning which are simultaneously cultivated in India. Their books are sold to any body who chooses to purchase them; and the proportions in which they are disposed of shew the relative demand which exists for the different kinds of learning. The statement of the sales which have been made during the last two years, extracted from the Society's recently published Report, is as follows:—

	BOOKS.
English	31,649
Anglo-Salatic	4,325
Bengal	5,754
Hindul	4,171
Hindustani	3,384
Uriya	834
Persian	1,454
Arabic	36
Sanskrit	18

"This statement speaks for itself, and when we add to the above, the numerous English Books sold by the Editors of the *Friend of India*, to be sold by their establishment and others, and contrast with this the very limited demand of which they complain for works in the native languages, we see distinctly the direction of native feeling, as it regards the purchase of books. To this we may add, that for some time past upwards of 3,000 youths have been receiving an English education

in Calcutta alone, and that the taste for learning English there is daily on the increase. L. W. will probably reply, that Calcutta is not India, and that although one city may have become denationalized, the rest of India retains its primitive character. But Calcutta, as the capital, must sooner or later make its influence felt through the whole country. One set after another of well educated youths, turned out from the Calcutta schools, must gradually leaven the adjoining provinces; to say nothing of the effect which must be produced upon casual visitors, and even upon those who only hear of it from report, by the example of what is going on. What has lately taken place at Hoogly is an instance in point. On the college there being opened, English students flocked to it in such numbers, as to render the organization of them into classes a matter of difficulty. There are now about 1,400 boys learning English only; about 200 learning Arabic and Persian only; and upwards of a hundred who are learning both English and Arabic, or Persian. Notwithstanding this unprecedented concourse, the applications for English instruction are still extremely numerous; and there seems to be no limit to the number of scholars, except the number of masters whom the Education Committee is able to provide. In the same way, at Dacca there are 150 students, and it is stated that this number would be doubled if there were masters enough; and lately at Agra, when additional means of English instruction were provided, the numbers rose immediately to upwards of 200; these are mentioned merely as instances. In the numerous seminaries under the Education Committee there is no want of scholars. The difficulty is to provide masters enough to teach the numbers who are anxious to receive instruction. If this is not sufficient proof that the popular taste is favourable to English studies, I do not know what can be considered as such."

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

It is a gratifying fact that the Agricultural Society has, after some considerable delay, and some disappointments, succeeded in procuring from the United States a large quantity of fresh cotton seeds. Two hundred bushels of three different kinds of cotton seed have just been received, in the short period of ten months since the order left the port of Calcutta, and we understand it is the first of a series of shipments ordered by the society, with a view to introduce generally a better staple commodity in India. The different kinds of seed mentioned in this consignment, are the Upland Georgia, New Orleans, and Sea Island. Judging from the different climates and soils, to which the growth of

these different kinds of cotton is adapted in the United States, it may reasonably be expected that they will find a soil not quite uncongenial to their nature in this country. The Sea-Island cotton, being cultivated in the low southern parts of the United States, near the sea, and on the islands near the shore, is not, we should imagine, unlikely to flourish in the lower region of Bengal, in Arracan, and the habitable islands along the Arracan coast. But experiment only can prove the truth or untruth of every conjecture on this interesting topic; yet we must not omit to observe, that the Sea-Island, or black-seed cotton, is produced on the islands and marshes, intersected by rivers and creeks, along the coast of the state of Georgia, and that also, we believe, of Florida. These localities, however, being a few degrees further to the northward than the southern coast of Bengal, may be more propitious to the culture of this species of cotton than the latter. For the Upland cotton seed, there is not wanting a climate in the upper latitudes of Hindustan, somewhat similar to that in which it grows to great perfection in Georgia.—*Englishman*, Oct. 15.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The opinion of Mr. L. Clarke on the case submitted to him, as to the fourth resolution passed at the Meeting of the 10th September (see p. 161), has been published. It is to the effect, that it cannot be acted upon legally. He says: "This fourth resolution allows the known agents of absent proprietors, and trustees, to subscribe for the new shares, and to take the debentures in their own names, as agents or trustees. The words used in the third section of the old charter, and in the new draft, are, that the debentures, shall be delivered to the proprietors, and their attorneys lawfully constituted, and are transferable by special endorsement of the proprietors, their executors, administrators, and assigns, and in no other manner. These alone can receive shares, and these alone by their special indorsement can authorize a transfer; but what makes the point stronger is, that the clause is prohibitory as well as enacting, for it is not confined to directing who shall transfer, and how they shall transfer, but it proceeds to declare that 'the shares shall be transferable in no other manner;' so that the prohibition is distinctly expressed, and not left to implication arising from the direction of a particular mode of transfer, forbidding the adoption of any other. Now an attorney, to be lawfully constituted, must have a power for that especial purpose, nor do I know any formula in which a general power could be framed which would meet the provisions of this section. The Bank of England will not act on any power of attorney which is not under seal, and if

the debentures of the Bank of Bengal be under its seal, no transfer could be made under a power which was not equally formal."

On the other hand, the Advocate General, on a case, has given the following opinion: "I see no reason for considering the resolution of the 10th instant informal or irregular, or that the proprietors were not competent to pass it."

The *Calcutta Courier*, of October 14, says: "We hear that several new Bank of Bengal shares, taken by agents under the 4th resolution, have been sold by them at Rs. 1500 premium, with the view of crediting their constituents with the premium of the day and settling the transaction at once. This is a practical illustration of the utility of the provision so much contested."

Twenty new shares were to be put up to auction on the 1st of November.

COSTS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In a case entitled "Woomeschunder Paul Chowdry and another, v. Isseichunder Paul Chowdry and others," which is still pending in the supreme court, the costs due, under an order of court, from the defendants to the plaintiffs, are stated to amount to Rs. 60 000; and those due from the plaintiff to the defendant, to Rs. 14,000; total Rs. 74,000, or nearly £8,000.

REDUCTIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is said, in consequence of a recommendation from Sir C. Metcalfe to that effect, on the score of expediency, a despatch dated May 4th, 1836, has been forwarded to India, of a most cruel and rigorous character in respect to the civil service. Commissioners, judges, collectors, board secretaries, and salt agents, all suffer, and some of them severely. The first and last are each reduced to Rs. 35,000 rupees per annum; judges to 30,000 rupees per annum; and collectors and board secretaries to Rs. 25,000 rupees per annum.—*Bengal Herald*, Nov. 13th.

MORUSSIL NEWS.

Intelligence from Pallee to the date of the 17th of September, states that the number of deaths had considerably decreased, and one of the violent symptoms of the plague had disappeared. The disease had however extended to Soojut, twenty miles east of Pallee. Dr. Irving, civil surgeon at Ajmere, has applied to Colonel Alves at Jeypore for permission to proceed to Pallee, to ascertain the true character of the disorder.

It is said that the commissioner at Delhi has called for the deed, in virtue of which the late Prince Selim held the three villages, resumed at his death by the Com-

pany, with a view to forward it to the Sudder Board, accompanied by a strong recommendation that the villages should remain in the hands of the King of Delhi, till the death of that monarch.

The invalids and pensioners of the late Begum Sumroo are to receive some stipend from government, but to what extent is not stated.

Colonel Young, it is said, will be appointed political agent, either at Simla or Almorah, and Deyrah is to be made a civil station.

Meerut—Hindoo Row and several native gentlemen have been paying a farewell visit to Mr. Sombre previous to his departure for England. Sirdhanah, for the last fortnight, has been the scene of constant gaiety. Several bright ornaments of the society of Meerut propose, we regret to say, their departure to England, early in November; among them, Lady Henry Gordon, Lady Ximenes, and Mrs. Hutchinson.

We hear the whole of the revenue, to the amount of 20 lakhs, has been paid up, leaving not a rupee outstanding.—*Meerut Obs.* Sept. 29.

The iron suspension bridge over the Kalee Nuddee at Khodagunge, situated between Futteghur and Cawnpore, has been completed, and is now open to the public. This structure cost its spirited founder, the Nawab Hukeem Mehndee, Rs. 70,000, and was upwards of seven years in progress.

A meeting of the most respectable pleaders and vakeels of the Benares court was held lately, to take into consideration the evils which India at large, and the law profession in particular, must sustain, from the general adoption of a measure, substituting Hindoostanee for Persian as the forensic language of the country; Nawab Ukhal ood Doulah in the chair. The speakers were numerous, and all against the innovation. A language so diffused as the Oordoo, they insisted, could never supply the place of one so concise and terse as the Persian, which the gods themselves had decreed to be the best language of law. After an animated discussion, the meeting broke up, determined to remonstrate with Government on the question. Several Europeans attended, and acquiesced in the general sense of the assembly.—*Agra Ukhar*, Oct. 1.

The Gyananneshun states, that the natives have held a meeting at Burdwan, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society for the improvement of agriculture.

The American missionaries have established a seminary and a press at Loodianah, and publish the *Loodianah Ukhar*, a paper in the Persian language, containing a variety of political information from the Sikh and Affghan durbars. Its appearance is very respectable.

NATIVE STATES.

Lucknow.—Mr. W. H. Derusett, the barber and factotum of the king of Oude, has been raised by the king to the dignity of a brigadier-general, with the command of eight regiments of horse and foot. His majesty is now furiously contemplating a fight with the queen mother. The preparation of guns and munition creates great consternation in the city, for if they be fired, heaven only knows where the balls may go. Her majesty is encamped in Umasi's Bagh, where she has a very smart guard, and is determined to resist to the death.

Lahore.—Runjeet has returned to Lahore. Now-ne-hal Sing has been enjoined to send all the retainers of Shah Newaz Khan, the ex-chief of Dera Ismail Khan, to Lahore. In giving this order, the maharaja took occasion to inform his courtiers, that had not Shah Newaz Khan been guilty of the enormity of sacrificing the blessed cow within his territories, he would not have had to mourn their loss. Hurree Sing was soundly rated for not overpowering and capturing the famous handit, Payund Khan; but he excused himself by saying that the craven would never face him boldly, but always retreated to his mountain and impregnable fastnesses, on the approach of danger. The maharaja was urged to reply to the repeated and urgent entreaties of Koon-wur Shere Sing, to be permitted to try his strength with Dost Mahomed, and conquer Cabool; but no answer was deigned. This silence seals the fate of Cabool.

The Sikhs are preparing to invade and occupy Shikarpoor, without any provocation on the part of the Scindians. People are, however, of opinion that, the Scindians being allies of the British Government, the Sikhs will be disappointed. Time will show.

Another expedition against Iskardoh, or Little Tibet, is also meditated; but, as the winter is drawing nigh, when the hills, in which Iskardoh is situated, are always covered with snow, and the passage through them becomes impracticable, it is not likely that the Sikhs will make the attempt at present.

Khurrukh Sing reported his arrival at Moulton, and M. Ventura was ordered to prepare to join him. The maharajah enquired, if any accounts had been received from Europe of General Allard, and was informed that no letters had arrived. The rajah observed, that the words of Sir Charles Metcalfe had come true; for, on their first meeting, Sir Charles had advised him to make friendship with the Company; the advantage of which would, in twenty years, be more apparent. M. Ventura was required to ask Mrs. Courtland to favour the rajah

with a dance in the English style, as he was particularly anxious to study the graceful steps of English ladies. M. Ventura, however, excused himself from the office.

Several of the tribes of the Afghans are anxious to effect the escape of Shah Nuwuz Khan, who is now confined, in the camp of Nownuh Sing. Mr. Harland has taken his departure to Kundahar. The maharajah advised the vakeel of Shah Shuja to bring his master to Umritsur, when they would arrange together for the capture of Cabul.

Herat.—It is reported, that Shere Mahomed Khan, the son of Yar Mahomed Khan, one of the courtiers of the Herat Chief, and who, it appears, commands his forces, has fought a desperate and sanguinary battle with the Mulluck Zree, and taken one of their strong forts, Ghowrie. Elated with the conquest, the Herat chief despatched a portion of the conquering army, headed by Atta Mahomed Khan, to battle with Shere Poordil Khan, the Reis of Candahar, who was encamped in the Burruck Zree country; but the Herat army was routed by that of Candahar, which was headed by Shere Poordil Khan's son. So complete was the defeat, that tents, baggage, equipments, ammunition, every thing, fell into the hands of the Candahars. The discomfited Atta Mahomed Khan is breathing vengeance against the chief of Candahar, and only waits for an opportunity to retrieve his fallen dignity.

Cabool.—Roohilla Khan, of the Burruck Zree tribe, and the prime minister of Shah Newaz Khan, having deserted his noble and indulgent master in the hour of danger, and betaken himself to the mountains of the Vuzeerie tribe, has written a letter to Dost Mahomed Khan, in which he urges that the armies of Runjeet Singh, having conquered Dera Ismail Khan, Doorooboonoo, and Tunk, are now thinking of turning their aims towards Cabool, which place is to be visited in November.

It is reported that five persons, pretending to hold a commission from Dost Mahomed to assess and collect the revenue, have been traversing the country and levying enormous contributions from the inhabitants, in the shape of *dund*. Their progress was arrested on the confines of Candahar, the chief of which sent them, loaded with chains, to Dost Mahomed, who has cast them into "durance vile."

Hyderabad.—Rumjaun Khan, Biloch, a man who, from his upright and honorable conduct, had raised himself from an obscure station to the highest a subject could enjoy, namely, that of Prime Minister of the Nizam of Scinde, and who stood high in his master's favour, was one night way-laid and murdered, while returning home from

the kutcherie. After stabbing him, the murderer attempted to escape, but was seized by the servants: he admitted that he had no enmity against Ramjaun Khan, but that he had been hired by the Nizam's sons, to whom he was obnoxious, to murder Ramjaun Khan; which of the sons it was he refused to state, nor could the greatest torture extort from him any farther confession. He was sawn in two and burnt to ashes. The Nizam, fearing that he himself would be the next victim, has forbidden his sons the court.

Peshawur.—Koonwur Shere Sing has once again brought all the refractory Musulman zemindars into the Sikh interest. While out in the district settling the contested points, he had like to have suffered from the treachery of the Puthans, a body of whom, in the middle of the night, entered, as they supposed, his camp, with the intent of making away with him. But they had mistaken their mark—they had got into the camp of Sultaun Mahomed's sowars, who managed to overpower and convey them to Shere Sing, who handsomely rewarded the sowars for their bravery.

The fierce and merciless bandits, headed by Sahadut Khan, the Dukh Walla, had carried their excesses to such a length as to render it impossible to move without the walls of Peshawur with impunity; hence, all communication in the province was stopped, until Sultaun Mahomed wrote to Sahadut Khan, and pointed out to him the impolicy of continuing to oppose the "Lion of the Punjab," who must, eventually, overwhelm him,—and offering, on the part of Shere Sing, the governor of Peshawur, oblivion of past and present offences. The bandit listened to the voice of reason, and sent his younger brother, by way of a peace offering, to Peshawur, whither he himself also purposed to repair.

Nepaul.—The Raja of this state, instigated no doubt by the representations of the talented British Resident of Catmandhoo and those of the late traveller, Bheem Singh, is founding a school and a hospital. In the former English will be taught, with the Nepalese and Persian. It is also to comprize a Pyrotechnical school, and will contain altogether an educational establishment, equal to the instruction of 1000 scholars; the conduct of this barbarian is really a reproach to our civilised British rulers.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THUGGEY IN THE CAVES OF ELLORA.

Q.—You told Mr. Johnstone the traveller, while he was at Saugor, that the operations of your trade were to be seen in the caves of Ellora?

Feringeea. — All! Every one of the operations is to be seen there; in one place you see men strangling; in another bury-

Asiat. Journ. N. S. VOL. 22. No. 88.

ing the bodies: in another carrying them off to the graves. There is not an operation in Thuggee that is not exhibited in the caves of Ellora.

Dorgha. — In those caves are to be seen the operations of every trade in the world.

Chotee. — Whenever we passed near, we used to go and see these caves. Every man will there find his trade described, however secret he may think it; and they were all made in one night.

Q.—Does any person beside yourselves consider that any of these figures represent Thugs?

Feringeea. — Nobody else; but all Thugs know that they do. We never told any body else what we thought about them. Every body there can see the secret operations of his trade, but he does not tell others of them, and no other person can understand what they mean. They are the works of God. No human hands were employed upon them. That every body admits.

Q.—What particular operations are there described in figures?

Sahib Khan. — I have seen the Sotha (inveigler) sitting upon the same carpet with the traveller, and in close conversation with him, just as we are when we are worming out their secrets. In another place the strangler has got his roomal over his neck, and is strangling him; while another, the Chumochee, is holding him by the legs. These are the only two operations that I have seen described.

Nasir. — These I have also seen, and there is no mistaking them. The Chumochee has close hold of the legs, and is pulling at them thus, while the Bhurtote is tightening the roomal round his neck, thus!

Q.—Have you seen no others?

Feringeea. — I have seen these two, and also the Lughas carrying away the bodies to the grave, in this manner, and the sextons digging the grave with the sacred pick-axe; all is done just as if we had ourselves done it; nothing could be more exact.

Q.—And who do you think could have executed this work?

Feringeea. — It could not have been done by Thugs, because they would never have exposed the secrets of their trade; and no other human being could have done it. It must be the work of the Gods: human hands could never have performed it.—*Exam. of Thugs. Ramaseena.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IDOLATRY.

The following is the Memorial referred to in our last number, p. 210;—it is addressed to the Governor in Council:

"We, the undersigned Ministers and Members of the different denominations of Protestant Christians in the Presidency (2 H)

of Fort St. George, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency in Council, to lay before you various instances, in which, we humbly conceive, the principles of religious toleration to be widely departed from under this Government—subjecting those of us, who are members of the civil or military branches of the service, to great and peculiar personal grievance.

“We venture, at the same time, with much deference, also to express to your Excellency in Council, the pain with which we behold the Christian Government of this presidency, and its officers, affording encouragement to, and still identified with, the idolatry and superstitions of our native fellow-subjects; in opposition, as it appears to us, to the orders on this subject of the Hon. the Court of Directors, addressed to the Supreme Government, under date the 28th February 1833—to the Word of God—and to the best interests of those who have, by His over-ruling Providence, been subjected to British dominion in Southern India.

“We beg leave, in proof of our statement, to bring to your Excellency’s knowledge, as matters of grievance—

“First, That it is now required of Christian servants of the government, both civil and military, to attend Heathen and Mahomedan religious festivals, with the view of shewing them respect.

“2dly, That, in some instances, they are called upon to present offerings, and to do homage to idols.

“3dly, That the impure and degrading services of the pagoda are now carried on, under the supervision and control of the principal European, and therefore Christian officers of the Government; and the management and regulation of the revenues and endowments, both of the pagodas and mosques, are so vested in them, under the provisions of Reg. VII of 1817, that no important idolatrous ceremony can be performed, no attendant on the various idols, not even the prostitutes of the temple, be entertained or discharged, nor the least expense incurred, without the official concurrence and orders of the Christian functionary.

“4thly, That British officers, with the troops of the government, are also now employed in firing salutes, and in otherwise rendering honour to Mahomedan and idolatrous ceremonies, even on the Sabbath-day; and Christians are thus not unfrequently compelled, by the authority of government, to desecrate their own most sacred institutions, and to take part in unholy and degrading superstitions.

“Protestant soldiers, members of the Church of England, we may add, have also been required, contrary to the principle declared in his Majesty’s Regulations, ‘that every soldier shall be at liberty

to worship God according to the forms prescribed by his religion,’ to be present at and participate in the worship of the Church of Rome.

“By the requisition of the foregoing and similar duties, we cannot but sensibly feel, that not only are the Christian servants of the state constrained to perform services incompatible with their most sacred obligations, and their just rights and privileges as Christians infringed; but that our holy religion is also dishonoured in the eyes of the people, and public and official sanction and support given to idolatry and superstitions destructive to the soul, and apostacy from the only true and living God.

“We believe also that your Excellency in Council will, on inquiry, find, that the prescribed interference of the Christian officer with their religious services, mosques, and endowments, is not in unison with the feelings and faith of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects; and that there is, therefore, no valid ground whatever for its existence in this presidency. And although our heathen fellow-subjects, we can scarcely doubt, are generally gratified by the honour rendered by the Government to their idols; still we have the strongest reason to question, whether the official support at present given to their superstition is, in all its extent, desired by the great mass of the people. We may cite, as one instance peculiarly deserving of your Excellency’s attention, the drawing of the idol-car:—this onerous task is now only effected, throughout this presidency, by the agency of the police; thousands of the poorer classes being *forced*, under the orders of the collector and magistrate, from their homes, for the performance of the special duty, without, in the greatest majority of cases, the slightest compensation. And whatever may be the wishes and sentiments of the individuals immediately connected with the pagodas, we are fully assured that this interference is viewed by the great body of the people, both landowners and their labourers, as a vexatious and oppressive exercise of power, to which they submit only on compulsion. It is, we conceive, therefore certain, that this baneful part of the debasing idolatry of the land is now upheld and carried on, in this presidency, *solely* by the interposition and authority of the British Government.

“Entertaining these sentiments, and deeply convinced that we are by these acts resisting the will of God, by whose blessing alone this or any nation can prosper—while we are not less firmly persuaded that positive injustice is done under the existing system to the Protestant subjects and servants of the state—we most respectfully, yet most earnestly, entreat your Excellency in Council to be pleased to take this subject into early and deliberate consider-

ation; and to afford, to the utmost of your power, to Christianity, and to ourselves as members of the Protestant community, the same toleration, and exemption from requirements contrary to our consciences, as are enjoyed by members of all other persuasions.

"We explicitly disclaim, as utterly inconsistent with our principles as Christians, all desire that the liberty of conscience, so fully and justly accorded to the Mahomedan and Heathen, should be in any degree violated. Our sole object and wish is, to see the true principles of religious toleration, declared in the instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, already referred to, practically and universally enforced—believing the policy there marked out, of a 'real neutrality,' to be as safe and salutary as it is wise.

"We would most humbly pray, therefore, that, in accordance with those instructions, all superior officers of this Government may be henceforth strictly prohibited from issuing orders or affording encouragement to Mahomedan or Heathen rites and festivals.—That it be not hereafter required of any Christian servant of the state, civil or military, of any grade, to make an offering, or to be present at, or to take part in, any idolatrous or Mahomedan act of worship or religious festival.—That the firing of salutes, the employment of military bands and of the Government troops, in honour of idolatrous or Mahomedan processions or ceremonies, and all similar observances, which infringe upon liberty of conscience, and directly 'promote the growth and popularity of the debasing superstitions of the country,' be discontinued.—That such parts of Reg. VII. of 1817, as identify the Government with Mahomedanism and Heathenism, be rescinded; and every class of persons left, as the Honourable Court of Directors has enjoined, *entirely to themselves*, to follow their religious duties according to the dictates of their consciences.

"Aware, however, that the execution of the Orders of the Hon. Court is entrusted to the Supreme Government, and that it will not be in the power of your Excellency to comply with all these requests—we earnestly and respectfully solicit that measure of present relief which your Excellency in Council may see fit to grant; and that a Copy of this Address, supported by your Excellency's powerful recommendation, may be forwarded to the Right. Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, with a view to the attainment of the full measure of relief sought."

The Memorial was forwarded by the Bishop of Madras, with a letter, addressed to Sir Frederick Adam, in which his Lordship states: "I fully concur in every part of the memorial, and its prayer; and I earnestly hope, that it may be thought fit-

ting to concede the full measure of relief prayed."

The memorial is signed by the Arch-deacon of Madras, eleven Chaplains, thirty-nine Missionaries, thirty gentlemen of the Civil Service, and others; one hundred and eleven Military, and eleven Medical Officers.

Since the Memorial was first submitted for signature, the attention of Government has been drawn to one of the evils pointed out, and forced labour on the Idol Cars has been prohibited.

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.

It may be recollected, that on the occasion of the Marquis de St. Simon's visit to this presidency, some months since, mention was made of some negotiations being on foot relative to a proposed exchange of territory between the French Government and the Company, at which it was hinted that the French Government, in selecting so eminent a diplomatist as the Marquis de St. Simon, had other objects in view than the mere administration of affairs at the comparatively insignificant settlement of Pondicherry. We subjoin the additional information given on this subject by the *Conservative*, and if his authority is to be relied on, we think it behoves the British Government to keep a sharp look-out during the course of the proposed negotiation, and to take care that they are not outwitted by the French diplomatist.

"We learn from good authority, that the Governor-General, before leaving England, was empowered to treat with the Marquis de St. Simon, and if satisfied of the policy and justice of the proposed concession of territory on the part of the British Government, to conclude and ratify a treaty, which will place the French power in India on such a footing of respectability, as the force of the French arms has hitherto failed to obtain, and which will now be acquired by an art in which the French are confessedly superior to John Bull—the art of diplomacy! A commissioner from Calcutta will shortly be appointed to meet the French Governor at Pondicherry, where the proposed negotiation is to be carried on, and we shall watch the progress of this negotiation with no small anxiety. In a future number we will give a sketch of the proposed concession (it is mere folly to call it exchange) of territory. The Marquis de St. Simon was at Trichinopoly on the 10th inst., on his way to Pondicherry, from whence he is about to despatch some troops to Bourbon, where the slaves have exhibited a turbulent disposition."—*Mad. Gaz.*, Oct. 15.

SETTLERS FOR SALOMON'S ISLANDS.

The brig *Vencatavaddy*, Capt. Rodgers, sailed from hence on Wednesday morning;

for the Solomon's Islands, a small group of the Chagos Archipelago, eleven in number, in lat. 5° 23' S. The islands were surveyed in 1786, by Capt. Blair, and the following is an extract from his journal:—

"If a judgment may be formed from the soil and productions, these islands may be supposed much older than any we have visited; the soil is tolerable, and much deeper than at Diego Garcia or Peros Banhos; consequently, the trees take much deeper root, and grow to a greater size. One sort peculiar to these islands, which appears to be very good timber, grows to the height of 130 feet, many very straight, some 4 feet diameter, and 40 feet from the ground to the branches. The young timber is white, but the old decayed trees are of a deep chocolate colour, and the timber perfectly sound. The harbour is very secure, but the bar at the entrance is not more than 4 fathoms at high water; spring-tides make it impossible for large ships to anchor. There are a number of shoals within, which may be easily avoided by keeping a good look-out from the mast-head, as the clearness of the water makes them easily distinguished."

The islands are named from the French ship *Salomon*, from which vessel they were seen in 1776. They are called by Capt. Blair, Boddan's Islands, and Mr. Alexander Dalrymple calls the Harbour, Boddan's Harbour.

On board the *Vencatareddy* are embarked about 30 cooly labourers, with their wives and families, natives of Madras. They are engaged to remain five years, the men to receive two pagodas a month, and the women one. We understand that the spirited individuals who have embarked in this enterprise intend to colonize on the islands, and to attempt the cultivation of sugar. The importation of natives of India into the Mauritius, as agricultural labourers, has been productive of great benefit to that thriving colony, and has, in a great measure, tended to keep the emancipated slave population in peace and quietness, by shewing that the planters have unlimited command of free labour from the superfluous millions of India.—*Conservative*, Sept. 30.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPINION OF NATIVES RESPECTING MISSIONS.

The Rev. Mr. Farrer, in his journal of a "Missionary Journey," thus alludes to the opinions of the natives respecting the missionaries and their motives:—

"Feb. 12.—At Kuttao. Crude and multifarious are the notions and opinions entertained among the people respecting the motives which actuate us in our pecu-

liar course of conduct. Suspicion of some sinister design is much more prevalent than confidence in our integrity of purpose. Some think, that as we have gained secular, we now wish to gain spiritual domination. Some assert, that we have obtained the kingdom by our merits, acquired in a former birth; and that, as our old stock is becoming rather low, we are now exerting ourselves to replenish it, in order to avert a change of fortune."

"June. 14.—At Nassuck. The Dhurmu Subbu has threatened a second assault; but I think it likely to subside in threatenings. They are, for the present, divided into two parties, each plotting the annoyance and rejection from the caste of the other. A leading member of the Dhurmu Subba, a short time since, made overtures to me, in order to ascertain what I should be disposed to give to be free from all further annoyance and interruption; while another member declared himself ready to communicate to me every thing that took place in their meetings, for a pecuniary consideration."

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Improvements. At a special meeting of the Singapore Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held on the 8th October, Mr. R. F. Wingrove in the chair, a petition to the Governor-General of India in Council was agreed to, setting forth as follows:—

"That your petitioners humbly represent that their efforts (to promote and encourage agricultural and horticultural undertakings in this island) are checked, by reason that waste and vacant lands on this island cannot be obtained either by purchase or long leases.

"That your petitioners are satisfied, from recent experiments, that the soil of this island is generally adequate to the successful cultivation of cotton, sugar, pepper, the finer spices, and other articles of tropical produce, of which the increased production would eminently contribute to the general interests of the settlement.

"That your petitioners beg to represent that a great portion of the island is likely to remain, as at present, an impervious jungle, unless a more liberal system as respects the sale or leasing of lands be adopted, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, is essentially necessary, if the operations of agriculture are ever to be considered as of any importance in promoting its general welfare."

The *Calcutta Courier* gives the following account of the exertions in progress for the improvement of this settlement:—

"We hear that three or four spirited gentlemen at Singapore, relying upon the

half-promise held out in the professions and orders of this Government, that the land-rents and tenures will be ultimately put upon a liberal footing, have lately laid out cotton plantations to the extent of a couple of thousand acres, principally for the cultivation of the Pernambuco species, which thrives admirably. Others have taken to planting coffee; others to the growth of the sugar-cane; while others again are giving their attention to spices. All these objects are reported to promise a very good return, the climate and soil being both favourable. The real value of the island has never yet been duly appreciated: its capabilities are great, and—give it but fair play—it will in a few years be converted from a jungle, into a garden as productive as any island of equal size in the West-Indies. We have received a specimen of a very superior description of cotton picked, we are informed, from indigenous plants recently found in the jungle. The discovery is as important as it is curious, for it must give the enterprising agriculturists who have turned their attention to this staple, great confidence in the success of their undertaking."

Dutch India.

A curious narrative is given in a letter from Sumatra, of the capture and detention of a Dutch schooner by the Rajah of Acheen. This vessel, the *Dolphin*, having on board Rs. 30,000, intended to be sent by the Dutch government to Natal from Padang, to pay the troops, was reported missing, and a search was thereupon instituted, and it was at length discovered, that the captain and mate of the schooner had been murdered by the crew, who had carried the vessel into Acheen. The Dutch Government, on this discovery being made, despatched a corvette to Acheen to demand the restoration of the *Dolphin*, but the Rajah refused to comply with the demand, alleging that in so doing he merely retaliated upon the Dutch, who had some time before seized some of his boats, under the pretext that they carried slaves, and that, moreover, "he had bought the vessel and cargo for Ra. 20,000 and would not part with them." On this the Dutch captain proceeded to bully and threaten, but the Acheen Rajah "laughed and said, that if he had thought that the Dutchmen were capable of enforcing what they now threatened, he would have sent the vessel to them, and not have given them the trouble they had been put to, in searching and chasing the schooner." Such is the substance of a letter in the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

The disturbances in the residency of Bantam are, we have ascertained, ended, and the district is restored to tranquillity.

The female chieftain of the gang had been taken prisoner, and, with about a dozen of her principal followers, was brought to Batavia in chains. A party of about 20 more had also been captured in the district of Jasings, by the people of the villages, who turned out and intercepted them, while they appeared to be making the best of their way back to their homes. Their final dispersion, it is said, is not so much owing to the force employed to put them down, as the result of disappointment in not witnessing the performance of any of those miracles which their chieftainess had promised to work in their behalf; and on the faith of which, it would appear, these unfortunate wretches had been principally induced to rise up in arms. They were, it seems, chiefly composed of natives of the lowest class. Their female chief had, however, fostered aspirations after greatness among them, several having dubbed themselves *Tummongong* and *Pangeran*—princes and dukes—which titles they were probably encouraged to believe would afterwards be more extensively and effectually recognised. One of these self-created Pangerans had, a few weeks before, been a stable-boy in the service of a Dutch gentleman in Batavia, and most of his comrades were of the same rank in life. This petty disturbance appears to have been treated by the Dutch Government as a rather serious affair—the effect, no doubt, of a cautious recollection of past and not very remote events in the same island. Among our countrymen at Batavia, it seems to be the general opinion, that the employment of a large military force to suppress this Bantam gang, was like using a lever to remove a straw—as, with the exercise of nothing more than ordinary vigilance on the part of the police, the whole might have been taken or dispersed. As it is, of such of the band as have been made captive, few or none have been taken by the military.—*Sing. F. P. Oct. 20.*

China.

OPIMUM.

Report of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and hoppo of Canton, on the memorial of Heu Nae-tae. (No date) probably 3d or 4th of September.

"In obedience to the imperial will, directing us to deliberate and frame regulations for the importation and barter of opium, we have drafted a schedule in nine sections, which we now reverently lay before the throne, humbly begging your august Majesty to cast a glance thereon.

"On the 19th of the 5th moon of the 16th year of Taou-Kwang (July 2d, 1836) the following document was sent down to us from the grand council of the great ministers:—

"On the 29th of the 4th moon (June 2d) we received the following imperial edict: Heu Nae-tse, vice-president of the sacrificial court, has presented a memorial respecting opium, representing,—that as the interdicts against the use of it are made more severe, so the evils arising therefrom spread more widely—and that, of late years, the barbarians, not daring to give it openly in barter for other commodities, have sold it clandestinely for money—thus occasioning an annual loss to the country of more than ten millions of taels; he therefore requests that a change may be made in regard to it, permitting its introduction and exchange for other commodities. Let Tang Ting-ching and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, and then report to us; and let a copy of the original memorial be sent with this edict to Tang Ting-ching and to Ke Kung, and let them transmit the same to Wan."

"The result of our joint deliberations we now lay before the throne; whether they are correct or not, we humbly beg our august sovereign to instruct us; and if correct, direct the appropriate board to revise and promulgate them."

"The following is the copy of the new regulations respecting the importation of opium, which we reverently lay before the throne, for his Majesty's inspection."

"1. The whole amount of opium imported must be paid for in merchandise; no fraud must be allowed. The object in interdicting opium is two-fold—to prevent smuggling, and to stop the exportations of treasure. When the opium arrives in the ships of the barbarians, the security and senior Hong merchants must receive strict injunctions to ascertain its value, and also the value of the goods to be given in exchange; the value of each to be estimated in silver. The full amount of the commodities must then be exchanged, and no money must be paid. The productions of the celestial empire are rich, abundant, and in universal demand: in amount they exceed those of foreign barbarians many fold—they are always in superabundance. But if the quantity of opium imported should ever be found to exceed the productions of the inner land in any small amount, and the exchange could not be made, while it were necessary for the ships to sail—in such a case the security merchant must receive the full amount of the duties, and pay the same over to the custom-house. The surplus of opium must be landed and placed in the warehouse of the security merchant, who, with the barbarian merchant must personally inspect it, and make out a true and faithful account of the same. This must be placed on record in the office of the hoppo. The drug may then be sold by the security merchant, as opportunities occur; and when the whole is sold, he and the purchaser of the opium must report

the case to the hoppo. Afterwards, when the barbarian merchant returns to Canton, the full amount of goods, according to the agreement, must be paid over to him; there must be no fraud in order that the balance due for the opium may be paid in money. The senior merchants must be required to make a strict examination of this matter. On the departure of the barbarian ships, both the senior and the security merchants must send to the custom-house a written declaration, that there is no contraband silver on board. If there be any on board, a faithful report must be made of the individual who gave it for opium, and he must be punished accordingly, and the opium confiscated; or if it has been sold, the price of the same must be returned to government. If any fraud is detected in the senior and security merchants, they must both be subject to severe punishment."

"2. The governmental cruizers and all the custom-house officers must be required to maintain a strict watch on their respective stations; they must not leave them to create disturbance. Although opium is interdicted, the strong desire of the people to seek gain, affords reason for fear that they will endeavour to carry on a clandestine trade with the barbarian merchants, and the fine silver will continue to ooze out of the country. All those, therefore, who are attached to the cruizers or to the custom-houses must be strictly charged to keep up a close examination, and if they detect any silver going out, they must seize it, deliver it over to the custom-house; and the full amount of money thus taken shall be distributed among those who seized it. In this way the police will be roused to do their duty, and the clandestine export stopped. If silver finds its way out of the country, there must be some place and way by which it goes out: that place must be near the foreign factories; these must be near the custom-houses; only let those places be faithfully guarded, and there will be no danger of the money flying away into the foreign seas. But if it once goes out, it is in vain to search for it; and to do so will only afford occasion for worthless vagabonds, who feign themselves to be in the employment of government, to plunder, and create disturbances of the most serious nature. It is necessary, therefore, that this prohibition be rigorously carried into execution."

"3. Foreign money must be managed according to the old regulations, and only three-tenths of it be allowed to be re-exported; the account of what is brought into the country must be early and carefully made out, in order to prevent fraud. Formerly the barbarian ships brought large quantities of it to Canton to purchase cargo and defray the ship's expenses. And whether the amount of cargo imported was

was much or little, whatever money remained on hand, it was impossible to prevent its being re-exported. In the 23d year of Keaking (1819) Ah, the hoppo of Canton, in consequence of there being no fixed rules to regulate the exportation of foreign money by the barbarians, addressed a communication to Governor Yeun Yeun on the subject: and it was agreed that the barbarians should be allowed to re-export only three-tenths; the remainder they might loan to other barbarians, to be expended in the purchase of goods and the payment of duties. From that to the present time, there has been no deviation from the regulations. But now, since opium is brought in the ships, when there is any lack of treasure, the drug is sold for money; this cannot be prevented. It will be well, therefore, to revert to the old regulations. Now, when the barbarian ships bring foreign money, whether in great quantities or small, if the residue (after the cargo is purchased) amounts to 100,000 dollars, only 30,000 can be re-exported: if 200,000 remain, a further limitation must be made. It is right, therefore, to request that hereafter, the barbarian ships bringing foreign money, if the residue amount to 100,000 drs., may export three-tenths; if it amount to 200,000 or upwards, each ship whether she brought opium or other commodities, shall be restricted to 50,000 dollars. It must not go beyond this. On the arrival of a ship in port, the security merchant must be instructed to examine and make a faithful record of the money imported. Whatever is expended afterwards is to be deducted from the amount which is subject to this regulation. The senior Hong merchant also must examine the case and see that it is managed correctly. If any of the custom-house people are detected in making false reports, they must be seized and punished. The senior and security merchants, if detected in screening each other in fraud, shall be dealt with in the same manner.

"4. Opium must be subject to the same general regulations as other foreign commodities; and must not be allowed a separate department. The principles of commerce prompt individuals always to seek the greatest possible gains. Each one has his own methods to obtain this end. What one rejects, another may seek, because they do not view things alike, and it is impracticable to make them do so. Now if opium is made subject to the old regulations, then it will be considered as a medicinal drug, and in no ways be regarded as different from other commodities. But if it is separated, and managed in a distinct department, there is reason to fear it will gradually become a monopoly. It is right that the barbarians should choose the merchant with whom they will trade, as well as the security merchant to receive

and pay the duties. There is no necessity for creating a distinct department. Then there will be no room for sharpers to seek for unjust gains; and the benefits of the system will be enjoyed alike by our own and the foreign merchants.

"5. The amount of duties must be fixed according to the old regulations; there must be no additional ones levied, nor must the severe prohibitions give rise to petty fees. According to the old regulation in the custom-house of Canton, every hundred catties of opium were subject to a direct duty of three taels, with an additional per-centage of three mace, and a piculage of eight candreens and six cash. Although there be three different kinds of the drug, the black dirt, the white skin, and the red skin, the rate of duties per catty must be the same in all. If the duties are made too high, then, in order to evade them, there will be recourse to smuggling; but if they are made light, people will not endanger themselves by smuggling. Before establishing new laws, the subject should be thoroughly investigated. It is right now that they should be fixed according to the old regulation; there must be no increase. It is feared that, on first taking off the old prohibitions, the servants in the custom-house will take occasion to secure to themselves petty fees, and that the light duties will so augment the same fees as to render void the tender regard which government cherishes towards men from afar? Then the more care becomes requisite in order to prevent these illegalities. Proclamations must be issued, disallowing the receipt of the smallest item beyond the regular duties; and those who disobey must be examined and punished with the greatest severity.

"6. The price must not be fixed. It is reasonable to suppose that in traffic the article will sometimes be high and sometimes low; and that this will vary according to the quantity on hand and the existing demand. It will be impossible, therefore, to keep it fixed. Now that the prohibitions are relaxed, no one will be disposed to purchase opium at a high price and sell it cheap; this is impracticable. Moreover, since men always value those things which cost much, and despise those which are cheap, while the prohibitions of opium were severe, those who could monopolize the article, had recourse to every species of fraud. Now that the restrictions are thrown off, it will become common; and thus, what by the smuggling system was raised to a high price, by being made free will be lightly esteemed. The price will necessarily fluctuate; and to have it otherwise is impracticable. Inasmuch, therefore, as the price may be expected to rise and fall according to the times, there can be no occasion for having it previously fixed.

"7. All coasting vessels, belonging to any of the provinces of the inner land, carrying opium, must be furnished with a permit for it, obtained at the custom-house in Canton. Hitherto the regulations of commerce have required that all coasting vessels, laden with foreign commodities, should be furnished with a permit from the chief custom-house in Canton: in it the amount of goods is specified, in order to prevent a contraband trade; in every province it serves as a passport for the goods, at the custom-houses, where a strict watch is always maintained. Wherever a vessel is found laden with goods, and is without permit, such goods are deemed contraband, and confiscated accordingly. Now that the prohibitions of opium are thrown off, it must be subject to the same regulations as are all other foreign commodities. In every coasting vessel, the trafficker must be furnished with a permit from the custom-house in Canton, clearly specifying that the opium has been obtained of the foreign merchants, in exchange for other merchandise. Then wherever the vessel goes in this or any of the other provinces, the people at the custom-houses will be able to see the matter clearly. In this way, the evils resulting from clandestine traffic between native coasting vessels and the barbarian ships on the high seas, and the stealthy outgoing of silver, will be at once at an end.

"8. The regulations, forbidding the people to cultivate the poppy, may also be relaxed. Opium, though a mild substance, possesses powerful properties: being a mild substance, it pampers the appetite of those who indulge in it; while by its powerful properties, it easily generates disease. The modes of manufacturing the article, by the foreign barbarians, are said to be various. But in every shape it is poisonous. It is known that, within the last few years, it has been secretly manufactured in the inner land; but only by boiling the juice of the poppy, which renders its properties less powerful and less injurious. Now, while it is in vain to prohibit foreign barbarians to introduce opium, it is equally so to restrict its cultivation among the people. The restrictions, therefore, may be relaxed, and the cultivation of it permitted. If it be feared that the yeomanry will foolishly throw away the staff of life for a vain shadow, it only becomes necessary to issue perspicuous orders, instructing them that it is on hill tops, and nooks and corners of fields, which are unfit for other products, they are permitted to plant the poppy, and that they must not introduce it into their rice-fields, to cause the destruction of that on which they subsist.

"9. Severe interdicts must be issued, utterly forbidding the officers, scholars, and soldiers, to use the drug. In the memorial of Heu-Naetse, it is stated, that

opium-smokers are idle, lazy vagrants, who have no settled purpose or employment. Though they sometimes arrive at old age, such cases are rare; and though new births are daily increasing the population, yet there is no reason to fear a diminution of their numbers. But with regard to officers, civil and military, and to scholars and soldiers;—the first are called on to discharge their appropriate duties for the public good; while the others are required to cultivate their talents and fit themselves for future usefulness: none of these, therefore, must be permitted to contract the bad practice, or to walk in a path which will only lead to the utter waste of their time and the destruction of their property. Such is the testimony of Heu-Naetse. It appears on examination, that by increasing the severity of the restrictions, their violators have more easily evaded them, and have aided each other in so doing; now, on the contrary, by relaxing the restrictions, their sense of shame will be excited, and they will be gradually led on to reformation. The design of the original memorial is to lead men on to a gradual and silent renovation: and for this same end it is right for us to deliberate. Hereafter, the people may be allowed to purchase and use opium as much as they please; but if any of the civil or military officers, any of the literati, or any of the soldiery, are detected in purchasing and using it, they must be immediately degraded. In this way they will be roused to guard against the evil. It will be right to promulgate these severe prohibitions and make them known in all the offices, civil and military, throughout the empire, that one and all may strictly obey them. Should any openly press to do so, and in secret violate them, let it be the duty of the superior provincial officers to report such cases to the appropriate Board at Peking."

Foreigners.—The influx of foreigners establishing themselves in trade has lately been very great, and if we are correctly informed, new arrivals are daily expected. The present residents here are already as closely packed as well can be, and unless some more extensive ground is allotted to us for residence, we really do not see how they will manage to put a roof over their heads.—*Canton P., Sept. 3.*

Theatrical accident.—A company of actors which performed at Honan a short time ago, and whose dresses were much admired for their richness, were a few days since engaged by the people of the village of the name of Kowkong; after the temporary theatre had been erected, and everything was ready for the play to begin, when striking up the music the great drum burst, which accident being considered an unlucky omen, the actors refused to per-

form; but the people would not be thus deprived of their amusement, and with threats and clamour compelled the actors to proceed. During the performance some fireworks were let off, and the bamboo shed in which the sing-song was took fire. The spectators, too eager to save themselves, rushed out over a narrow bridge constructed for the occasion to lead to the theatre, built over a river, which gave way under the too great pressure, and all those at the time upon it were precipitated into the water, and upwards of 120 women and thirty men drowned. Of the actors none lost their lives, but three chests of their wardrobe were either destroyed by the fire, or stolen during the confusion.—*Canton Press*, Oct. 22.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immigrants.—The Governor has issued a notice, extending to the 31st of December, 1836, the period allowed to settlers for notifying their intention to bring out immigrants. Bounties, however, were not to be allowed unless the immigrants arrive on or before December 31, 1837.

Exploring Expedition.—Major Mitchell, the surveyor-general, had returned from his second exploring expedition, having made the coast at Portland Bay, and after receiving supplies from the whaling ships, had returned by what is called a "Corbaun" water, which he had discovered, and had been sailing for some days.

Snow.—We had lately to notice the unprecedented occurrence of a fall of snow in Sydney; but from still more recent intelligence we learn that, about the same time, snow had fallen in Bathurst to the depth of a foot and more.—*Sydney Herald*, July 7.

Loss of the Stirling Castle.—The brig *Stirling Castle*, Captain Fraser, sailed from New South Wales early in May last year, and was wrecked on the 21st of that month, in lat. 34°, long. 155° 12' east, on Eliza-reef. The crew immediately took to the boats, and put to sea, with the intention of making Repulse Bay. The two boats parted company on the third day. One portion of the crew, consisting of the captain, his wife, chief mate, and some of the sailors, were thrown on a reef to the northward of Moreton Bay, 900 miles from Sydney. The following narrative, from the mouth of Mrs. Fraser, the captain's wife, who escaped, is from the *Australian* of Oct. 18:—

"The long-boat's company consisted of Capt. Fraser, Mr. Brown (the chief mate), Mrs. Fraser, and Mr. Baxter (the second

mate). After they had been on shore some time, a great number of the natives were observed, and Mr. Fraser suggested giving themselves up quietly, as they were entirely defenceless. They had scarcely time to make the suggestion, when several tribes came down upon them, one of which immediately captured Capt. Fraser; another tribe took Mr. Brown, and the third Mr. Baxter. The natives would not allow Mrs. Fraser to go with either of them, and left her alone upon a sandy beach, and the next morning a number of old women, with some children, came down, and gave Mrs. Fraser to understand that she must go with them, and carry one of the children upon her shoulders, which Mrs. Fraser of necessity complied with. Mrs. Fraser states that she travelled many miles into the bush with these women and the child, and was frequently exhausted upon the road. She remained about three weeks in the bush with these people, when she fell in with her husband, who was dragging a board for the natives, in which he had been principally engaged since the time he parted from his wife. Capt. Fraser was so dreadfully fatigued with heavy labour that he could not move the load that had been consigned to him, and implored his wife to assist him. Mrs. Fraser had neither the strength nor liberty to do so, she herself being employed in the same manner at the time, and the natives keeping a sharp look-out after her. She was under the necessity of leaving the captain. When she returned, shortly afterwards, she found he was speared in the shoulder, for not making any progress with the wood. Mrs. Fraser remained with her husband until sunset, when he expired of his wound. The savages immediately dragged Mrs. Fraser away from the body, dug a hole, and buried it. In eight days from this they killed Mr. Brown, the chief mate, by holding firebrands to his legs, and so burning him upwards. The cause of their destroying Mr. Brown was his showing some signs of dissatisfaction at the death of his captain. The party now consisted of only two persons, Mrs. Fraser and Mr. Baxter; but they were many miles apart. They remained with the natives for about two months, enduring the greatest misery from hunger and fatigue, cutting down and carrying wood, fetching water, and fishing for the natives. The steward of the vessel had walked over-land to Moreton bay, and there gave information of the situation of Mrs. Fraser and his unfortunate companions, when a man named Graham, well acquainted with the bush, volunteered to head a party to the shipwrecked people. Lieut. Otter and a party were immediately despatched, and, with Graham, went in search of the unfortunate people. Mrs. Fraser states, that he went into the midst of

the natives, and, at the risk of his life, snatched her up and ran away to his party with her, and afterwards recovered the second officer in the same courageous manner.

across the finest country that eyes ever beheld."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Governor Arthur. — Lieut.-governor Arthur had announced his intention of embarking for England on the 29th of October. Colonel Snodgrass had arrived from Sydney, to supply the vacancy occasioned by his departure until Sir John Franklin reached the colony. Addresses from various classes of colonists had been presented to Col. Arthur, expressive of great regard for his character, and of the sense entertained of his successful efforts for the good of the colony. In his journey to Ross, on the 21st of October, nothing could exceed the cordiality and friendly feeling he experienced from the great body of the colonists. "In fact," says the *Hobart Town Courier*, "nothing could more conclusively convey to Col. Arthur's mind the true state of public feeling regarding his administration of the affairs of the colony; and nothing could more clearly tend to convict the lying calumnies of the slanderous portion of the press of this island, than did the numerous and respectable assemblages upon this occasion."

The following document appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th, the day before his departure :—

Government House, Oct. 27.

"Lieut.-governor Arthur received charge of the government of Van Diemen's land on the 14th day of May, 1824, and on the 28th day of the same month, his Exc. received the assurance of the clergy, magistrates, landholders, and inhabitants, that 'they felt, that it would be no less their inclination than their duty to manifest their respect to his person and government on all occasions,' and that 'they could not but anticipate from his administration, the most beneficial results to their general interests;' this assurance his Exc. then 'received as a pledge that he should, in every measure of improvement, be strengthened by their cordial co-operation.' It is gratifying to the Lieut.-governor, and he feels it also to be a duty, now that his government draws towards its close, to acknowledge, in the language of gratitude and affection, that this pledge has been, on the part of the clergy, the magistrates, and the landholders and inhabitants, most fully redeemed. But, whilst his Exc. is conscious that the mutual obligation, thus entered into, is about to be dissolved, he appreciates most highly the cordial sentiments which, on the present occasion, have been so generally expressed towards him; and he feels that the kind relation which has so long subsisted between himself and this community, can never cease. It has been cemented by a succession of mutual

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Despatches have been received from the South Australian expedition, dated 16th September. Colonel Light, the surveyor-general, gives a favourable account of that portion of the continent, and had commenced his survey to determine the site of the first town. He writes from a small bay, eight miles up Gulf St. Vincent, on the eastern shore. Capt. Martin, of the *John Pirie* whaler, also writes to the Company, in high praise of the place: "I landed in a fine bay round the Cape, about eight miles up St. Vincent's Gulf, in one of the loveliest spots I ever beheld, with a fine stream of water running through the middle of a level plain, and Col. Light at once pronounced it to be one of the best situations possible for a town. This bay is well sheltered from all winds, except those from down the Gulf, and from the W. and N.W.; but it does not appear that the winds blow home; and from the appearance of the beach and the shore, I should say there is never any sea running. The anchorage is good holding-ground, and I should not hesitate to ride all the year round in from ten to three fathoms water. Col. Light pitched his tents on shore, made a garden, and put in his seeds and plants. He set to work surveying the bay. The country all about is delightful, and well-watered. I proceeded up St. Vincent's Gulf on the east side, about seventy-five or eighty miles, till I got into a river sufficient for the *John Pirie* to enter at high water, and when in, there is plenty of water. I went about twelve miles up this river; it runs close up to Mount Lofty. The banks are low, composed of small islets, with low mangrove trees growing in the water; but a little way inland we came to a beautiful open country, fine plains as far as the eye can reach, very moderately wooded, as also the hills, all fine rich dark brown soil, with a yellow clay of from two to four feet under it; runs of fine water in all directions. All from this part to the Cape is a continuation of fine land, plenty of grass for food for cattle and sheep; fine shady hills, moderately timbered. The principal wood is the oak and mimosa; the greatest difficulty I see is the want of large timber for sawing. I have not seen one stringy bark tree in all my journey. There are abundance of kangaroos and emus. There is one large plain of fine land between this river and the Cape, with three rivers running through. From this to the Lake Alexandrina is about twenty-two miles,

fears and mutual hopes, by a participation in adversity and in prosperity, during twelve years, which has identified the Government with the people, in a degree which could not be realized in older communities.

"It is also peculiarly gratifying to his Exc. that the time of separation has not arrived, until after the fruits of the co-operation he has adverted to have become strikingly manifest in every district; until after the hut has in so many instances been succeeded by the mansion, and the temporary shed by the well ordered homestead; and, more than all, until after the Word of God has begun to be preached in almost every district, and a charter of religious privileges been confirmed to this people by a beneficent government, insuring to every denomination the utmost extent of religious freedom.

"His Exc. takes this opportunity of assuring those inhabitants, whose recent applications on matters of interest to be submitted to the Secretary of State it has been found impossible, in the recent pressure of business, to do more than acknowledge, that he will take care that their claims are brought properly under the attention of his Majesty's government, and that he will feel it to be a special duty to represent personally, for most favourable consideration, the claims so often pressed upon his attention by the youth of the colony, under the Downing street notifications, of 1824, 1826, and 1827.

"With these feelings and intentions, and with the most sincere and heartfelt desire for their future happiness and prosperity, Lieut.-governor Arthur bids the inhabitants of this colony farewell.

"GEORGE ARTHUR."

Quit-rent.—On the subject of the arrears of quit-rent, a government notice contains the following directions to the commissioners:—

Any person who may apply for a grant before the 1st of Oct. 1837, will, upon establishing his claim, be entitled to receive such deed upon payment of one year's quit-rent only, provided the party enters into a written obligation to pay up the amount of all previous arrears. With respect to such previous arrears, the Lieut.-governor has strongly recommended to the Secretary of State, that the claim of the Crown to the payment of them shall be relinquished. Any person who may not be disposed to avail himself of this arrangement, has it still left open to him to bring before the commissioners his claim to remission of quit-rent under any previous regulations. All persons who may not avail themselves of the present arrangement will be sued for the arrears of quit-rent.

With respect to grants already issued but not yet taken up, the grantees will have the

privilege of claiming a remission of all but one year's arrears of quit-rent. With regard to those who have already paid the whole of their arrears of quit-rent and are still in possession of the land, the Lieut.-governor has strongly recommended to the Secretary of State, that all such persons shall be allowed a remission of their quit-rents for such a number of years prospectively as may be equal to the number of years (deducting one) for which they may have paid such arrears at the time when they received their grants.

Want of Labourers.—Such is the demand for labourers in this town, that a vessel was detained for some time at the wharf last week, unable for the want of them to complete her lading. A leading merchant here assured us, that he was running about the streets a day or two previous, with dollars in his hands, to purchase the services of some labourers for a particular purpose, and could not procure them. An importation of robust and sober men would equally benefit themselves and the community; and we think the emigration gentlemen cannot do better (to wipe off in some measure the discredit of their magdalen and workhouse importations) than forward to us a freight of honest labourers.—*Cornwall Chron. Sept. 6.*

Aborigines.—By recent accounts from Flinder's Island, we learn that the establishment under Mr. Robinson's management is in a most thriving and satisfactory condition. Sickness was wholly unknown among both black and white, and no death had taken place for six months, while there had been an increase of four births. The greatest cordiality and mutual good feeling prevails throughout the whole establishment. Mr. Robinson has been the means of establishing a weekly newspaper among them. It is entirely written by the aborigines, and is published under the name of *The Aboriginal Flinder's Island Chronicle*, on half a sheet of foolscap, every Saturday, price 2d. each, and the profits arising from the work are equally divided among the editors. The sense of property, which they now generally feel, was one of the happiest and most successful means which Mr. Robinson could have devised to civilize these interesting people. From the produce of their original little flock of sheep, their poultry, birds, shells, necklaces, baskets, kangaroo skins, &c., an aboriginal fund has been formed, which is now gradually accumulating. All is now industry and activity throughout the settlement. Their huts or cottages, as far as the frail buildings will admit, are clean and neat. This active state of life has superseded the evening *corrobories*, which used to injure their health very materially, as well as to encroach on their regular and

moral habits. Their hideous yells on these occasions, their excessive exertion in dancing, and distortion of limbs and features, and their practice of taking large draughts of cold water while thus overheated, are all replaced by exercises of a far more rational and satisfactory description. The evening school is regularly kept up, several can read the Lord's prayer, with good emphasis, and some can repeat it by heart. But one of the happiest conceptions of the commandant has been the establishment of a market, which commenced on the 9th of last month. It is conducted by the same committee who have the care of the funded and individual property of the natives, namely, the medical assistant, who fills the post of the auditor, the commissariat clerk that of store-keeper, and the catechist that of clerk of the market, and a regular record is kept of all stores and transactions. Every Tuesday at 11 o'clock, a bell rings as a signal that the market is about to begin, when the officers of the establishment are ready with a supply of all sorts of crockery-ware, tea-caddies, pocket and table knives and forks, fishing-rods, lines and hooks, straw hats, white cotton shirts, pipes, ornamental and clay, plums, sugar, rice, &c. &c. The natives then in turn come up with the goods they had collected ready for disposal, and whatever money they may have previously acquired, and a most lively scene of buying and selling commences, which lasts until one o'clock, when the bell again rings for the closing of the market, and a comfortable dinner is prepared. Their religious exercises consist in regularly attending divine service, in joining in the responses and singing. One of the aborigines officiates as clerk and teacher, for which he receives 1s. per week from the fund; he has also a younger assistant, who is paid 6d. All join in the Lord's prayer. The entire black population now amounts to 120 souls, a number which appears not only likely to be kept up, but gradually, under the improved management, to increase.—*Hob. T. Cour.*, Sept. 23.

Charges against a Judge.—In the recently-pending unpleasant investigation respecting Mr. Justice Montagu, on the charges preferred by the Attorney General, and also respecting the charges preferred on his part by the Judge against Mr. Stephen, we understand that his Exc. the Lieut.-governor in Council has finally determined on transmitting the whole of the correspondence and evidence to the Secretary of State, and leaving the question entirely to his Lordship's decision.—*Ibid.* Oct. 21.

The Tamar Bank.—Considerable excitement had been occasioned by the suspension of payment of the Tamar Bank;

and had not prompt assistance been rendered by the Bank of Australia, great distress would have ensued. The stoppage took place on the 26th of September, and the bank resumed business on the 3d of October, the Bank of Australia having discounted their bills to the amount of 5,000*l.* Heavy claims upon individuals not having been duly met, and a great demand for money occurring at the same time, seem to have been the cause of the failure. The capital of the bank is said to be 17,000*l.*; out of which 5,000*l.* had gone in bills to England for specie, 3,000*l.* was locked up in cash credits for indefinite periods, leaving, therefore, only 9,000*l.* for general purposes.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

State of the Settlement.—A voluminous report of the committee of correspondence appointed at a general meeting of the settlement at Swan River, on its present state, is published in the *Perth Gazette*. The report enters very minutely into every particular of farming details.

The farm buildings are generally good and substantial; fencing is somewhat neglected. The expense of grinding corn is high, owing to the imperfect construction of the mills, which are improving. Farm labourers are scarce, principally owing to their having become proprietors, or tenants of small farms. The rate of wages is, for agricultural labourers, 4s. per diem, or with board from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10s. per month; carpenters, 7s. to 8s. per diem; and blacksmiths, nearly 15s. per diem. Shepherds, also, are much wanted. Steady men of those classes to the number of one hundred and fifty would readily find employment. Grain is now raised sufficient for the consumption of the colony.

Some farms are rented, returning about 10 per cent. on capital. Alluvial lands let from 20s. to 25s. per acre.

No country is so favourable for horticulture; the rain is abundant and regular, and the springs are numerous, about which is an accumulation of vegetable mould, varying from a foot to several yards in thickness, which produce extraordinary crops. The vine, fig, banana, peach, olive, melons, thrive luxuriantly, besides the ordinary European vegetables. Six sorts of gums may be collected in considerable quantities; two of which have all the properties of gum-arabic, two appear likely to answer for substitutes for kino. The hop does well, and good beer is brewed in the colony.

The number of artisans in the colony is about ninety-five; one third of which are employed (although not constantly) in their respective trades; the remaining two-thirds are variously employed. Some of the more careful are turning their attention to

agricultural pursuits, several small farms having been recently commenced by persons of this description; whilst the more unfortunate or less provident earn a precarious subsistence by fishing, or other laborious employment. The price of wages to mechanics is from 6s. to 8s. per day; that of labourers is 5s.

The value of the buildings in Perth and Fremantle is estimated at 30,000*l*. This amount does not much exceed one-half of the actual cost.

The climate is described by Mr. Harris, the colonial surgeon, as rather exceeding the salubrity which has been attributed to it. "The hottest months are January, February, and March; but although the thermometer has stood in the shade at 90°, and in one instance, in March of the present year, at 105°, the mornings, evenings, and nights are generally cool and pleasant; and the mid-day heats are tempered by a refreshing sea breeze from the southwest, which sets in regularly about noon. Through the whole summer a land breeze from the east prevails in the morning; the sky is beautifully clear, and the air pure; slight fogs occasionally hang along the course of the rivers early in the morning; a refreshing dew falls during the night; but as there are no considerable marshes, the country is free from malaria, or noxious vapours. The winter months are June, July, and August; the two latter the most rainy. There are sometimes smart frosts, and now and then a little ice, all traces of which disappear on the rising of the sun. Snow is unknown. Hail-stones of very large size occasionally fall. A fire is agreeable during these months, mornings and evenings. The rains seldom continue more than three or four days, falling chiefly in heavy showers, with squalls, and sometimes storms of thunder and lightning, and now and then severe gales from the northwest."

The principal diseases met with in this country are rheumatism, dysentery, scurvy and catarrh, during the winter months, and during the summer and beginning of autumn, a kind of subacute purulent ophthalmia, which is endemic, and is the only disease that can strictly be so considered. Hooping cough was imported in 1833, but has disappeared since 1834. Gonorrhoea has been also introduced. Small-pox and measles are unknown. Vaccination has not hitherto succeeded. Cases of fever are seldom met with; and the diseases enumerated as most common, are never of obstinate character, if attended to promptly.

There is but one clergyman of the established church in the colony, viz. the colonial chaplain, who is permanently stationed at the seat of government, but occasionally visits the remoter districts, to perform the rites of baptism, &c. Divine service is

regularly performed twice every Sunday at Perth, and for some time, while allowed the expense of a horse, the chaplain also performed service at Fremantle every Sunday. But his Majesty's government having disallowed the charge of a horse, the duty at both places on the same day became impracticable; and no means of conveyance whatever being allowed to the chaplain, divine service, even on Sundays, is confined to Perth. The temporary building used as a church, at that place, is not capable of containing one-fourth of its population.

Inland Sea.—Mr. G. F. Moore has reported to the Governor the result of his inquiries amongst the natives, respecting a supposed lake as seen far to the eastward, known by them as the *Mokycan*, which means the ocean. He states:—

"I find, that an opinion very prevalent among the natives is, that the sea forms a kind of angle into the eastward, and that the inhabitants of that quarter, when hunting, often join and form a half circle inland, where they suppose the kangaroo to be, and drive it down the beach, where it becomes an easy prey. I recollect the mountain lad who was brought down by mistake as the murderer of Murphy, telling me that, though he had never been down here before, he had been down to the sea by his own land, and had often eaten mullet."

PORT PHILLIP.

Great interest continues to prevail respecting this new settlement. Governor Bourke has written down to the original settlers, or "Port Phillip Company," requesting that two of the number may proceed to head-quarters at Sydney, in order, agreeably to the instructions from the Secretary of State, that the claims of preference which they urge on the score of first discoverers, &c. may be heard and satisfactorily adjusted.

The *Cornwall Chronicle* states that Capt. Lonsdale, of the 4th, was upon the eve of leaving Sydney in charge of a considerable number of troops, to take possession of the settlement, under the orders of General Bourke, accompanied with officers of the different public departments. It adds: "General Bourke's arrangement is positive, that the land will be surveyed forthwith, surveyors being appointed for the purpose, and will be sold to the highest bidders, without regard to the titles of the present occupiers. His Majesty's sloop of war *Rattlesnake* was preparing to convey the *matériel* of the Government to Port Phillip, where, it was understood, she would be ordered to remain, to assist in forming the intended regulations, and to protect the settlers. From a private source we learn, likewise, that a great many persons from Sydney are preparing for a removal, with a large quantity of stock, to the new settlement."

The *Hobart Town Courier* observes: "From the fact that an embarkation of prisoners has accompanied the British possession now taking of Port Phillip by the Sydney Government, the public are made fully aware that that fine territory is intended to be made another settlement for the punishment and reform of prisoners. The policy of this arrangement is however, we conceive, very questionable. Of all employments, that of a shepherd in such a country is the least eligible for correcting or improving an offender."

Some natives of Port Phillip have visited Hobart Town and Launceston, and have returned delighted with the wonders they saw. One was so full of what he had seen, that he took four whole days to narrate it on his return to his countrymen. These natives appear to be of a more intellectual character than the other aborigines of New Holland. Their features are more regular and more strongly marked than in the generality of the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land. Their hair is also very different, and they have mostly beards of considerable length.

The *Australian* states, that Mr. George Mackillop, formerly of the house of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., who is now settled at Port Phillip, is about to lay out in improvements of various kinds in that settlement the sum of £25,000; and that Mr. William Cracroft, of the Bengal civil service, who is residing with him, intends to embark a large capital in conjunction with him.

The following description of the country round Port Phillip is extracted from an article in Ross's Annual, compiled from the Journals and Narratives of Mr. J. H. Wedge, of the Survey Department:

The peninsula of Indented Head comprises an area of about 100,000 acres. It is bounded on the west by the Barwurn, a river which empties itself into Bass's Strait, a few miles to the west of Indented Head, and passes within about three miles of the western extremity of Port Phillip. The eastern part of the peninsula, for about four or five miles from the margin of the port, is a low and flat surface, composed of a light sandy soil, covered with grass. The surface then gently undulates into low hills or downs, with a soil of richer quality and grass more luxuriant than on the plains. The altitude of these hills gradually lowers towards the west, until they terminate on the Barwurn, in some places in steep or precipitous banks varying from thirty to sixty feet. This river runs at this place on a level surface, is generally salt or brackish, and is subject to the influence of the tides. It is joined about three miles from the western extremity of the port by another river. At the junction, the river running from the north coast is called Yaloak by the natives;

the other coming from the westward was named the Byron by Mr. Wedge. Into this last, about ten or twelve miles up, another stream falls, named the Leigh. These rivers pass through very extensive open plains, reaching much farther than the eye can see, and at least one hundred or a hundred and fifty miles to the westward. About fifteen miles in a south-west direction from the junction of the Byron with the Yaloak, is a lake, called by the natives Moderwarrie. The intermediate country, called Borrabull, consists of grassy hills of moderate elevation, thinly covered with the oak (*casuarina*), and round the lake an undulating grassy country, thinly wooded, extends to the westward. On approaching the coast towards the south, the country gradually becomes more thickly timbered and the soil not so good. From this point the line of the coast bears nearly south-west to Cape Otway, the country being hilly and thickly wooded, unfit from appearance for agricultural purposes. Near the northern extremity of the port, and about three or four miles from it, two rivers form a junction, the one flowing from the north, and the other called the Yara-yara or waterfall from the east. They are both navigable for vessels of about sixty tons for five or six miles above the junction. A bar at the mouth precludes the entrance of larger vessels. Up to the bar vessels of the largest burden, however, can approach and find secure anchorage. The country between these rivers extending northward forty or fifty miles, and to the east about twenty-five miles to a chain of mountains, running from the back of Western Port in a northern direction, undulates with valleys between. It is moderately wooded except towards the north, where open plains stretch along. The soil is a sandy loam of good quality, occasionally in the lower parts very rich. It is every where closely covered with grass, rib grass, and other herbs. Mr. Wedge thinks very highly of this part of the country, and considers it well adapted for the purposes of the plough. The head of the salt water in each river will form eligible sites for townships, as well as the point near the anchorage for large vessels, at which last, however, it is to be regretted there is no supply of fresh water. The river, which flows from the east, is called by the natives Yara-yara. The country between the river coming from the north and the western extremity of the port, extending about twenty-five miles inland, is open, and partakes of the nature of downs, the whole being covered with a slender grass, growing on a stiff and shallow soil. About midway a stream, called the Weiribie, falls into the port. It has a bar at its mouth, with about three feet at low water. A mount called Villanenata by the natives, at the foot of

a range of hills, which bounds the plains on the north-west, has been fixed by the Company as a station. With the exception of the mount, the country in this neighbourhood is woody. Along the course of the river just mentioned, and along the shore of the port, the plains are quite open, affording in all places valuable sheep stations for breeding flocks, although it is not improbable they may be sometimes visited with droughts in dry summers. It is to be remarked, however, that the prevailing winds are from the west and south, which usually brings rains with them. Very heavy dews, also, are very common. To the north and west of these plains the country is broken and hilly, and extensively adapted for pastoral purposes. There is a great deficiency of timber fit for building and fencing, the want of which will be seriously felt whenever this territory becomes thickly inhabited: but, on the whole, it is very favourable for the general purposes of colonization.

Mauritius.

The demand for free labour in this colony has led to the importation of large numbers of Indian coolies from Calcutta. The Government of India has adopted regulations for securing the shipment of these persons from abuse, and soon after the arrival of a cargo of coolies at Port Louis in 1835, a government ordonnance was published, dated 2d November 1835, which contains the following enactments:

“The introduction from abroad (*de l'étranger*) of any number of individuals engaged as labourers, artisans, or apprentices, is prohibited without the express permission of the Governor, under a penalty not exceeding £100.

“Every person obtaining such permission shall be required to give bond to the police, that in case any of the imported labourers shall offend public order and general tranquillity (*se rendraient nuisibles à l'ordre public et à la tranquillité générale*), he will send them from the colony, at his own expense, on the requisition of the Government, or place them at the disposal of the local authorities, to be returned to their native country, he (the importer) reimbursing the government all the expenses incurred in their transport, detention, subsistence, &c.

“Every such labourer, artisan, or apprentice, brought from abroad, who shall be guilty of a criminal offence, may be sent out of the colony upon an order of the superior authorities, at the expense of the importers.”

This ordonnance was preceded and followed by a correspondence between the public authorities at Port Louis and the house of Griffiths and Co.

In a letter to the Commissary of Police (24th September 1835), these gentlemen enclosed a certified copy of an agreement entered into at Calcutta the 18th July last by one hundred labourers, of which ninety-seven had arrived per *Dronagan*, and had proceeded to certain estates. They state, “That, considering them to be British subjects, they were not aware of any obstacle to their coming into this colony, or of any obligation on their parts to furnish any security to the Government. As, however, it appeared that the practice prevails here of giving such security, and as any objections might be misinterpreted, they were ready to enter into such reasonable arrangements and security as the Government may require.”

The Commissary of Police, in return, (25th September), transmitted for execution an engagement in respect to these men similar to that prescribed in the ordonnance, which Messrs. Griffiths and Co. consented to subscribe, but required it to be perfectly understood that they cannot participate in the responsibility that may attach to any of the labourers in question being sent out of the colony, otherwise than in virtue of a sentence legally pronounced.

They also request, in reference to the passage of the contract which states that they had obtained the authorization of government, to know in virtue of what law that authorization is required.

This appears to have led to the ordonnance. In consequence of this, Mr. Hollier Griffiths, a member of the firm, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, in which he desires an explanation of the conduct of the Commissary of Police in enforcing regulations which were then not required by law, and adds the following observations on the new ordonnance:—

He objects to the large power given to the Governor by the first enactment, the exercise of which will, he says, be a source of great discontent and complaint.

He considers the general policy of these enactments to be hostile to the introduction of free labourers. “Such enactments,” he observes, “may find advocates amongst those who are entitled to dispose of the labour of emancipated slaves, and who therefore, in employing that labour themselves, are jealous of the introduction of rival industry, or, if letting it for hire, are anxious to maintain its price: interested calculations in which the share each member must necessarily derive from the general prosperity of the community is unfortunately sometimes not taken into account. They may also be approved by others, who consider the continual intervention of the executive power in affairs which least require it a necessary attribute of good government, and indispensable for the peace and security of the community, but they

can never be defended on principles of sound policy. To promote the establishment of free labourers in this island by the means of premiums of encouragement would be a measure which the actual state of the colony imperiously demands, and the strongest reasons as well as some examples worthy of imitation would fully justify, did the financial situation of the colony permit such employment of any part of the public revenues, whilst no example does to my knowledge exist in any civilized country, in modern times at least, of the creation by legislative acts of obstacles to the augmentation of the labour and industry of a community."

On the subject of public tranquillity, he considers the introduction of free labourers too limited to authorize apprehension.

His principal objections to the ordinance, however, are, that it excludes from the colony (except with permission of the Governor) mechanics, artificers, field labourers, who are natives of Britain or natives of India; and renders his Majesty's subjects, whether natural born or other, who enter this colony under an engagement to work for hire, liable to transportation therefrom without trial by the competent tribunal of the colony.

The Government secretary, in return, states that the memorial will be transmitted to the Secretary of State, adding that similar enactments were the law of the colony anterior to the publication of the ordinance.

The *Cernéen* of the 13th and 16th of August contains the trial of, and sentence upon, a number of prisoners accused: 1st. of a "conspiracy, the object of which was to excite a civil war, by arming, or conducting to persuade the inhabitants to arm, against each other."—2d. of "a conspiracy, the object of which was to carry devastation, conflagration, and massacre into one or more communes;"—3d. of "having perpetrated certain overt acts, or commenced measures for carrying them into effect." The prisoners, who were numerous, were found guilty, some of the whole, and others of part of the matter charged against them; four were sentenced to banishment, and others to different periods of imprisonment, "*la fustigation*," and exposition "*au poteau*."

There are scarcely any particulars of the nature and plan of this conspiracy, and hardly any of the evidence produced on the trial.

Madagascar.

The Report of the London Missionary Society gives the following details of the circumstances attending the proscription of Christianity in this island:—

"On the 1st of March, 1835, a public *Kabary* (National Assembly) was held, at which the Queen proclaimed, with all the means of intimidation which the Government could command, her determination to suppress Christianity, and to revive the ancient customs of the country. The whole population from a considerable distance round the capital, male and female, old and young, civil and military, were collected on the occasion. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon; not to excite feelings of joy, but to strike terror into the hearts of the people. A royal message was announced, and enforced by the judges and chief military officers. The Queen sent to express her indignation, that any of her people had dared to depart from ancient usages—to despise the idols—to neglect divinations—to pray to new and unheard-of names (Jehovah and Jesus)—to observe the Sabbath—imitate the customs of Europeans in those things—using forms of expression about faith, obedience, &c.—assembling for prayer in private houses—changing the mode of swearing—and allowing their slaves to learn to read. Every thing of the kind was then most authoritatively forbidden, together with whatever had a tendency to change established usages in religion. The people were required, on pain of death, to come forward as self-accusers, and confess their participation in the prescribed doctrines and practices; especially those who had been baptized, had attended evening prayer meetings, voluntarily learned to read, or united in public worship. All in possession of honours, civil or military, who had done more than simply learn to read, were degraded in rank. The mass of the people involved in those changes were sentenced to pay a fine, according to their districts; the principal offenders to lose more than half their rank, the senior teachers the same. As no life was taken away, these punishments might seem to indicate leniency in the tribunal under whose authority they were inflicted, were it not borne in mind, that the law implicating so many was an *ex-post-facto* law, not admitting of greater severity, and the great number whom it involved, including many of the principal families of the country. The invocation of the name of Jesus was totally interdicted; and the people were forbidden to retain even a recollection of the instructions which they received from the missionaries. Offenders were to suffer death, their property to be confiscated, and their families sold as slaves. The schools were virtually abolished; ciphering, and writing a few letters on the slate, comprised the only instruction which the children were permitted to receive.

The missionaries, as foreigners, were

not obstructed in their own forms of worship; and sustained no violence in person or property: but they were closely watched, and threatened with the most unsparing rigour of the law, if they dared in any degree to violate its sanguinary enactments. Subsequent measures of the Government have seemed to confirm their declarations, and deprive the missionaries of the hope of resuming their labours.

New Zealand.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a journal kept at New Zealand, between the 16th of March and the 4th of April last, containing the particulars of a dreadful slaughter and destruction of property committed by the natives of Wai-katō, Mātānata, and Tōrangā, at Maketu, where Richard Jones, Esq., M.C., of Sydney, had an establishment, which was totally burnt down, and upwards of 100 tons of flax destroyed or carried away. The alleged ground for the attack was that some natives of the hostile tribe had been killed by those upon whom vengeance was now to be taken. It appears that intelligence of the projected attack was conveyed to Mr. Tapsel, the manager of the establishment at Maketu; but the numbers he was able to muster were almost powerless when opposed to those of the fierce assailants, which amounted to about 800 well armed men, together with numerous slaves without arms, while the defenders did not amount to more than 120, including women and children. The savage assailants soon cleared every obstacle, killing every man they came across, and making prisoners of the women and children. "The scene," says the writer of the journal, "was now horrid in the extreme." The unfortunate victims were dragged from their houses; and while held down by the legs and arms, to prevent resistance, savagely butchered with tomahawks. Quarters and heads of men lay scattered about in every direction: while the exulting yells of the conquering party added, if possible, to the surrounding horrors. The party remained at the station several days: and although they had previously disavowed any intention to meddle with the property of Mr. Tapsel, they, emboldened by the success of their main object, soon resorted to further violence and plunder. A friendly chief strongly advised Mr. T. to remove from the station, to which, after much persuasion, he assented. The natives then commenced removing the stores, despite of every effort to restrain them even by their own chiefs. At last a "general rush" was made into the dwelling-house of Mr. Tapsel, and, in about fifteen minutes after, it was in

Asiat. Journ., N. S. Vol. 22, No. 88.

flames. The flax-house close by was emptied of its contents, which were carried away in all directions; the river adjoining was crowded with canoes laden with the plunder; and Mr. Tapsel effected his escape with no other clothing than a shirt and trousers. On the following day, Mr. Tapsel was told by one of the few natives who made their escape from the scene of butchery, that the enemy had taken the whole of the flax from two large flax-houses—amounting to upwards of 100 tons—besides a considerable quantity from the dwellings of the natives. After possessing themselves of every article that might prove of use to them, they proceeded to set fire to the houses and the fence, which were wholly consumed. Such was the general terror which these desperate proceedings excited, that the missionaries at Tōrangā had sent their wives and most valuable property on board their schooner, which happened to be lying in the harbour, until the natives had passed—those people being generally desperate and prone to the commission of outrage when returning from fighting. This party had also, on their way to Maketu, fallen in with thirteen of another hostile tribe, eleven of whom they murdered, and feasted on their flesh which they baked in ovens. While encamped for this purpose, the missionaries, who had intelligence of their having set out for Maketu, came to the place and endeavoured to dissuade them from their purpose, but without avail—the chiefs scarcely attended to what was addressed to them. The establishment of Mr. Scott had also been plundered of a considerable quantity of clothing and cooking utensils, by a party of Tōrangā natives. At the date of the latest intelligence from New Zealand, tranquillity prevailed in that part of the country where the occurrence which we have related took place, and the Wai-katō tribes had departed for their several settlements.—*Sydney Herald*, Aug. 8

Cape of Good Hope.

We have received a copy of a petition to Parliament, dated 16th of December, from the resident freeholders and other inhabitants of the Western Division of the colony, stating that they have perused "with feelings of the most painful regret and indignation," the despatch from Lord Glenelg, dated the 26th of December, 1835, in which his Lordship asserts, "that in the conduct pursued towards the Caffre nation by the colonists and the public authorities of this colony, through a long series of years, the Caffers had an ample justification of the war, into which they rushed with such fatal imprudence at the close of the year 1834;" and which charge his Lordship further

(2 K)

explains and supports by ascribing to the 'colonists' generally, and to the 'local authorities' in particular, 'a systematic series of encroachments, injurious and unprovoked aggressions, by which they had 'converted the Caffers into a nation of depredators.'" The petitioners, "indignantly repelling such unfounded and calumnious charges, deem it an imperative duty that they owe to themselves,—to posterity,—and generally to this colony,—to come forward and challenge the closest and most scrutinizing public inquiry into the allegations thus unmeritedly heaped upon them, and to vindicate their national character from imputations of so unjust a nature." The petitioners state that they are well aware, that "for several years past, certain writers and others have employed the means of the public press, under the cloak of the most extensive philanthropy, either from interested motives or mistaken zeal, to pander to the sentiments of humanity and benevolence which have happily distinguished the commencement of the present century, and to represent the Caffer tribes as an innocent, harmless, and oppressed people, subject to cruelties that would disgrace human nature, and loading the colonists with general charges of violence, and the colonial government with a system of oppression and injustice." But that whenever these "traducers of the colonial character" have descended from generalities to specific cases; "those cases have in every instance been disproved; and the petitioners could little anticipate that every official document and means of information to which they might fearlessly appeal, in support of their reputation, should have been thrown aside, to make way for private and alleged confidential information, admitted and proved by the whole tenor of his Lordship's despatch, to have been derived from the most questionable sources." They pledge themselves to prove, that nothing is more at utter variance with the truth—than "that driven as they (the Caffers) had been, from their ancient and lawful possessions, by a series of acts of oppression, violence, and encroachments; confined within a comparatively narrow space, where pasturage could not be readily found, they were urged to revenge by desperation, by the systematic injustice of which they had been the victims, and had a perfect right to hazard the experiment of extorting by force that redress which they could not otherwise expect to obtain." They state that they are "ready to show by incontrovertible evidence, that, instead of making encroachments upon the Caffers, the colonists have had to resist, for a long series of years, inroads and encroachments upon their part;—that, especially during the last thirty years, they have had to suffer hardships and cruelties from the Caffer tribes which no pen can adequately describe;

that the spirit of aggression, robbery, and blood-thirstiness, which forms a part and essence of the barbarian character, has uniformly been exercised upon the inhabitants of this settlement by the Caffer tribes;—and that the colonists have repeatedly had to answer the call of the Government—to leave their dwellings and families—and to abandon, for months and years, their peaceable and agricultural pursuits, in order to assist in repelling these ruthless invaders and plunderers from a soil to which they had no right, nor even the shadow of a claim;" that "not less than from 2,000 to 3,000 of their hardiest peasantry, the best defenders of the frontier, have been forced to emigrate from the country, wearied out by incessant outrages," and that "this expatriation is likely to become so extensive, as to leave the north-eastern limits perfectly unprotected, in consequence of the inefficient measures hitherto pursued by his Majesty's Government to secure their lives and property, and the reckless future policy which the secretary of state's despatch fully discloses," these unfortunate colonists having "determined to abandon the land of their forefathers, to seek in the wilds of uncivilized Africa, at the imminent risk of their lives,—a respite, however uncertain, from the injuries and misery to which they and their families have been subjected, and to which they can foresee no assignable limit." The petitioners add, that "a sense of danger and the most painful apprehension, arising from the certainty that the opinions of the right hon. Secretary are easily disseminated among the Caffer tribes, has now become prevalent throughout the eastern province, immediately resulting from the theories of a secretary of state, placed at 6000 miles distance from this colony, who has admitted to have formed his conclusions upon information which might involve the necessity of first discussing the credibility of his evidence; and who has further conceded that his inferences are at direct variance with the measures and conclusions which the governor of the colony had adopted, and which had obtained the unqualified approval of almost every practical person throughout this wide extended colony who had any property or interest at stake. Your petitioners have further deeply to deplore, that while these speculative theories have been indulged in and acted upon by the secretary of state, the ear of sympathy, and the eye of pity, seem to have been completely closed to the deep distresses which the colony has suffered by the late Caffer irruption; and that although there exist official data, exhibiting 455 dwellings burnt or ruined, 112,000 head of cattle, 5,500 horses, and 156,000 sheep plundered and carried away from the eastern province—property generally estimated at £300,000 destroyed, and the loss

of life of more than 100 persons, killed in battle or barbarously murdered in the sudden and unexpected invasion; these seem hitherto to have been totally disregarded by an otherwise generous and liberal British Government; that while entire families but lately possessed of every comfort, and some even of the elegancies of life, have been reduced to the extremest want and despair,—there has been this superadded to the measure of their distress, that they are officially designated as the primary causes of their own misery, and that they have to impute to themselves alone the sufferings under which they labour." The petitioners conclude with praying that Parliament "will direct a commission to proceed to this colony, in order, upon the spot, to inquire into the nature, extent, and truth of those charges, as well as to devise such measures as shall appear best calculated to secure the colony from the alarming dangers impending over it, in consequence of the policy lately introduced, resulting from the theories of the right hon. the Secretary of State."

Great excitement is said to prevail among the tribes to the northward. The following is an extract from a letter dated from Thaba Uchui, the residence of the Borolong chief, Muiuka:—

"The report of a second attack on the migratory farmers has been confirmed by recent information. The farmers received information of the approach of the hostile tribes in time to make some preparations for defence. Their waggon's were placed so as to describe a circle, and the apertures between them and between the spokes of the wheels secured by strong bushes. Having placed their wives and children within this enclosure, the farmers rode out to confront the enemy, whom they shortly met on their march towards them. Some spirited skirmishes immediately took place, in which two farmers were killed and several wounded. The superior force of the enemy compelled the farmers to retreat, and ultimately to take shelter within the enclosure, where, with the desperation of men struggling for existence, they defended themselves with such determined bravery, that the natives were repulsed, leaving upwards of 100 of their slain on the spot. It is said that 300 fell during the rencontre. The defeated tribes, however, swept off the whole of the flocks and herds, amounting to an immense number, belonging to the farmers. The consequence is a determination on the part of the colonists to attack Masselikatse, in which they are promised the hearty co-operation of the Bartards, under Barend Barends, and of Mashusa, the Bashuta chief. The gene-

ral opinion is, that Masselikatse will not be able to resist this force, and that he must either fly before it or be destroyed, Mr. Retief is going off in that direction, and we have hopes that he, by his well-known discretion, and the influence he has amongst the boors, will be able to effect by negotiation that which the mistaken farmers seem disposed to accomplish by force, viz. the recovery of their lost property. Our vacillating policy has had a most injurious effect upon tribes far remote from the recent scenes of commotion."—*Graham's Town Journ.* Dec. 8.

The internal condition of the colony during 1836 has been prosperous. The number of woolled sheep has considerably increased, and the wool has acquired and sustains a high character in the English market.

The district of Albany and some parts of Somerset still bear dismal marks of the havoc made during the late war. But the great expenditure of government has prevented the commercial interest in the eastern provinces from sinking. Indeed, the last two years have been years of great prosperity to that class.

Two undertakings of great importance to this colony have been brought before the public during the last year, namely, the establishment of steam vessels on our coasts, and the construction of a secure harbour in Table Bay. One steam vessel, to run between Table Bay and Algoa Bay, we expect to see before the termination of the year.

We are sorry that we cannot record any mark of improvement in the educational system. We admit that the difficulties of educating a people so scattered and so poor as the people of this colony in general are, must be almost insuperable; but even in the towns and larger villages, where the obstacles are much less, there has been of late no improvement, but the reverse. It is doubtful whether the rising generation will be so well educated even as their fathers were. The system of education pursued in the South African College is of the highest order, and that institution might prove a blessing to the colony at large. But, from whatever cause it may arise, we regret to observe a sensible decline in the number of the students. This, we trust, is only temporary, and that the inhabitants will no longer refuse to their children the incalculable benefits which they would derive from a regular and complete course of study within its walls. The infant schools, and several other establishments for the education of the children of the poor in Cape Town, and in several other parts of the colony, form a delightful exception to the above remarks.—*South African*, Jan. 7.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

AN overland conveyance has brought us letters and a few papers from Calcutta so late as the 5th January.

Great interest had been excited by the intelligence from England of the impulse given to the grand object of steam communication between the two countries. A letter from Captain Barber, to the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, had mentioned the result of the conference of the Steam Navigation Company with the President of the Board of Control, at which the Chairman of the Court of Directors was present. It is expected that "the hawser is now drawn across the two countries," and that the bridge will be soon laid over. A communication of the plan had been made by Major Head, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, to the Calcutta Steam Committee, inviting support.

It is said, that letters had been received from London, dated late in August, which mention, that orders either have been despatched or were on the point of being despatched, restoring to all civil *employés*, the two per cent. of which they were mulcted by Sir Charles Metcalfe's measures for introducing the new coinage.

The services of Dr. Helfer have been engaged by Government, as a naturalist to be employed in the Tennesseem Provinces.

A Committee, to consist of scientific and practical men, is to be appointed to look after the coal and iron mines in the country.

On the 30th December, the Kidderpore Docks, &c. the property of the late Mr. James Kyd, were knocked down at the Exchange, to a company of merchants, formed by Rustonjee Cowasjee, Esq., for 3,51,000 sicca rupees. The government had given orders to purchase the concern for 3,00,000 rupees, for the purpose of obtaining a portion for a steam-boat depôt.

The operation of exclusive principles has been brought into notice, in the instance of an Armenian, who has been appointed to the command of a British ship, but on whose capacity to hold such a command great doubts are thrown, in consequence of the operation of the navigation laws, as regards natives of the Company's territories.

The *Agra Ukhbar* says: "the state of Oude has at length attracted the attention of Lord Auckland, who has written a quiet determined letter to the king of Lucknow, in which he warns him that, unless he remodels his cabinet, changes his present companions, and looks after the affairs of his kingdom, his lordship

will issue an order directing the British resident to assume charge of the country, and intimate that his majesty has ceased to reign. This communication, which his majesty earnestly endeavoured to avoid hearing, by urging various pretences, such as the holy character of the season (an objection which was quickly overruled by the assistant resident, Capt. Paton, who insisted on reading the dreaded letter to the king), will of course effect but a temporary reformation, if even that, and a change in the government of Oude may, therefore, be expected soon to take place. The annexation of the country to our territories may be too bold a measure, but the pensioning off the present king and the appointment of a regency during his life, is one to which the most moderate policy could oppose no objection. His death will, in all probability leave the kingdom without a direct heir, when we might with decency, if we are insensible to the calls of common humanity, take possession of it, or throw it back into the hands of the royal family."

Among other questions of local interest which have been discussed by the daily press, is the question of the legality or expediency of the appointment of Mr. T. Holroyd to the shrievalty. It is urged that his duties of "common assize" disqualify him for the office, the duties of which most frequently devolve upon the coroner, and there are 500 persons as well qualified for sheriff as he is. The *Bengal Herald*, of January 1st, calls the appointment a "rank job."

The Bishto Chunder Bose informed Mr. Houstoun, superintendent of stamps, that forged stamps were under preparation at a place in Chitpore. The superintendent caused the police authorities to search a house pointed out by the informer, when dies, paper, &c. for forging stamps, were found in one of the rooms. Three persons were seized in the house, whom the informer stated were the forgers, and handed over to the magistrate; but the informer, after depositing to his charge before the magistrate, suddenly disappeared. He was, however, captured at Nuddea, and brought down to give evidence. The trial of the accused came on, when it turned out, that the dies, &c. belonged to the informer himself, and had been surreptitiously foisted into the residence of the accused, with a view of injuring them. The informer was, consequently, sentenced to six months' hard labour in irons, and the accused (who had been some months in confinement) were set at liberty.

Capt. Dorrett a British-born subject,

commander and owner of the British schooner *Lousia*, bound for Penang, has made a statement of an outrageous assault committed on him by the myrmidons of the Rangoon authorities. He says:—

"I cleared the port of Rangoon, and proceeded down the river about five miles below Rangoon town; and about midnight was boarded by two Burmah boats with about forty men, who seized me and beat me unmercifully, four or five men holding me and others kicking me with their knees on the breast and face, as also on the back with their elbows."

The Bishop of Calcutta had arrived at Agra on the 8th December.

Two persons apprehended at Jcypoor, by Major Alves, were to be brought to Calcutta for trial, one under a warrant from the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for having falsely obtained 6,000 rupees from the firm of Walker, Roussac, and Co., the other under the authority of the Lieut.-governor. They are Armenians and Christians.

In the Insolvent Court, on the 23d December, Mr. Leith, in the matter of Cruttenden and Co., applied to enlarge the order of a previous day, and for an order to examine Messrs. Cullen, Patton, and Leighton. The learned counsel moved on an affidavit, which set forth that it was necessary, for the interest of the parties whom he represented, who could not, until these examinations were had, be fully brought before the court. The Advocate General had no objection to offer to the order being enlarged, provided that the affidavits were filed. This he considered very important, especially as it was very likely that they entered into matters of account, and it was still more proper that it should be so ordered, as Mr. Thompson, the attorney employed to shew cause against the application of Messrs. Mackillop, and others, had expressly stated that he was instructed not to shew the affidavits to the attorney employed by those gentlemen. Mr. Leith replied, that Master Thompson had refused to shew the affidavits for a very good reason, viz., because he, the learned counsel, had not at that time seen them himself. But he apprehended that the regular course would be, first that the examinations should take place, then the affidavits to be filed, and afterwards the argument to come on. Mr. Justice Malkin thought this would be the proper course, and the order was made for the examination to be drawn up for the next court day.

On the same day, Mr. T. Holroyd applied, in the matter of Mackintosh and Co., that the next court day be appointed to name a day for declaring a further dividend of three per cent.

A very singular exercise, by Sir John

Grant, of the powers vested in him, as a judge exercising an Admiralty jurisdiction, has recently occurred. The American ship *Hindoo*, Capt. Bacon, now in this port, has been seized under the following circumstances:—Two sailors shipped themselves as Americans on board at New York, and signed articles for the outward and return voyage. One of them was found, on more than one occasion, about three times, asleep at the wheel! Capt. Bacon caused the man to be flogged. On arriving in port, the man quitted the ship, and made an affidavit that he is an Englishman, and broke his articles, by refusing to work. The Judge, upon Capt. Bacon refusing to pay the man his wages, permitted him to libel the ship, and she is now detained, and cannot proceed on her voyage, until this claim be settled. Capt. Bacon has presented a petition to Lord Auckland.—*Bengal Herald*, Dec. 25.

The prospects held out to practitioners at the Bar here, are very uninviting. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Blunt and Sinyth, who have recently arrived and been admitted to practise at the Bar, are about to leave Bengal, much discouraged at the prospects held out to them.

The troops for service in Singliboom assembled at Seraikela on the 30th November, and consist of the 31st. regt. N. I., the Rangurh Light Infantry, with four six-pounders attached, and about 200 of the 5th. Local Horse. The detachment, under the command of Capt. Lawrence, advanced from Seraikela on the 2d December, and arrived at this place on the 3d. On the morning of the 1th, about one hour before day-break, the 31st. regt. N. I., under the command of Capt. Corfield, marched out on a *dawr*, and succeeded in completely surprising the enemy, at a place between three and four miles from the camp, killing about fourteen and bringing in about eleven prisoners; a large quantity of arms, cattle, grain, &c. was also brought into camp or destroyed. Subsequent accounts state that there had been a sharp skirmish, in which two sepoys were wounded, and that, in consequence, the village where it occurred was destroyed, and several of the enemy taken prisoners.

In the Court of the Commissioner of the Jessore Division District, Twenty-four Pergunnahs, an application was made, on the 16th Dec., to the Commissioner by Mr. Bignell, on behalf of James Pattle, Esq., praying that, as the Supreme Court had refused to issue a writ of *certiorari* in the Ballygunge Tank case, the magistrate's proceedings might be called for, and his order reversed by the superior local authority. Mr. Bignell stated, that although, after the best consideration he could give to the subject, he was unable to alter the

opinion he had originally formed, namely, that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the case, yet as the magistrate had sworn, that he had convicted Mr. Pattle under certain regulations (not named) of the Bengal Government, and the Supreme Court had consequently declined to interfere, he renewed his application to the Commissioner, soliciting him to receive or reject the petition, as he might, or might not, find any such regulations in existence. He (Mr. Bignell) was perfectly satisfied that there was no regulation of Government under which the magistrate could legally have convicted Mr. Pattle; but assuming the possible existence of such regulations, there could be no doubt of the Commissioner's authority to entertain an appeal against the magistrate's order. The Commissioner stated that, in the first instance, he had entertained no doubt as to the case being out of his jurisdiction; but as the Supreme Court had since held that they could not interfere, he felt it extremely difficult to declare that Mr. Pattle should be debarred from all appeal whatever; and, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, he considered it to be the best course for him to submit the question for the opinion of the Nizamut Adawlut.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, held at the Town Hall, on the 16th December:—

"That Co.'s Rupees 4,000 be granted from the fund to Mr. Waghorn, as a mark of the sense entertained by the subscribers of his zealous exertions and personal sacrifice, in proceeding in a bungalow with the July packets from Suez to Mocha, by which means the whole of India has benefited in the receipt of letters and general intelligence from England much earlier than otherwise would have been the case."

A quantity of treasure has been discovered in the jungle bordering on Deosa, the property, it is supposed, of Jotha Ram. The Jeypoor authorities seized on it with alacrity.

The Government has published an official notification, containing rules for carrying into effect the enforcement of responsibility in all superior functionaries in the civil departments, and for bringing to the knowledge of Government instances of eminent merit in covenanted officers of all ranks; which are substituted for the periodical reports on the character and qualifications of officers discontinued by order of the Court of Directors.

It is said (says the *Bengal Herald* of January 1) that there is good reason to believe that Mr. John Munro, nephew of Sir Thomas Munro, was shot at Kittore

by the friends of the Thugs he had been so recently engaged in arresting.

The *Hurkaru*, of January 5, gives the following particulars of the opium sale at the Exchange the day before:—

Behar, 4,970 chests. Highest, 1,685; lowest, 1,365; average, 1,613, 3. 7. Proceeds, 80,17,725.
Benares, 1,991 chests. Highest, 1,505; lowest, 1,455; average, 1,459, 13. 7. Proceeds, 29,06,590.
Half, 4 chests. Highest, 730. Proceeds, 2,920.

Madras.

The celebrated *female* Thug, Jugdum-mah, has been seized with eighteen followers at a village twenty or thirty miles from Bangalore, through the exertions of Lieut. Dobbs, assistant commissioner in Mysore.

The site of Sir T. Munro's statue has been determined by the Governor-general. The spot is exactly in the centre of the Mount Road, equidistant from the Government-house and Wallajah bridges. The head of the figure, when set up, will be forty-three feet above the level of the ground.

Sir E. Gambier arrived at Madras in the *Eliza Jane* on the 27th November, and was sworn in *puisse* judge of the Supreme Court on the 28th.

We hear that Archdeacon Carr is to be consecrated Bishop of Bombay, and that the Bishop of Calcutta has requested our diocesan to meet him at that place in March next, for the purpose of performing the ceremony.—*Conservative*.

At a numerous meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 30th of November, resolutions were passed voting the public thanks of that body to Captain Chads, C.B., of H.M. ship *Andromache*, and to his officers and crew, for their valuable services against the pirates. It was also resolved, that a subscription should be immediately entered into, amongst the mercantile community, for the purpose of presenting Captain Chads with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas.

The Hindu inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies have petitioned the Government against the Government Order of the 21st of May 1836, which abolished the order by which labourers were liable to be seized and compelled to draw the religious cars of the Hindus. The Government have, very properly, refused to abrogate the order.

A party of Nizam's horse, under Capt. Byam, and of the 46th N. I. under Lieut. Coxwell, had surprised a village in Goomsoor, on the 26th November, in which were two chiefs, Borovah Naick and Dad-diah Naick. The first was killed, with six of his followers, and the last surrounded, and made prisoner, with two more followers. Hostile operations are now going on with great activity in the Goomsoor country. The whole district

below the ghauts is at present under military occupation by the troops, and detachments have seized the passes, and are scouring the country in every direction, for the apprehension of Dhra Bossye and the other rebel chiefs.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, of January 5, states, on the authority of a private letter from Goomsoor, that Bubeare Sing was taken, and Dhra Bossye so hard pressed, that Mr. Russell had no doubt he would be captured in three or four days; he had but eight or ten men left.

Bombay.

Letters from Sattara mention, that the close confinement in which the Dewan of his Highness had been placed, while the Court of Enquiry was sitting there for the investigation of the late misunderstanding, has been relaxed since the termination of its labours and the departure of Mr. Willoughby and Major Ovens for the Presidency. It is stated that he is still in the cantonments under a guard, but that he is permitted to receive any visitors, and even transact business connected with his office. It is thought that he will be restored to his situation, when the decision of Government on the proceedings of the Court shall have been announced.

A short time ago, Veneeram, the present minister at Baroda, announced a determination of quitting the service of the Guicowar and proceeding to Benares. This step, it was understood, was adopted by him on account of some difference of opinion between him and his master; for which reason Sayajee Rao used every art, but in vain, to dissuade him from carrying his resolution into effect. A numerous meeting of the people, however, assembled at the house of Huree Bhugtee, the rich banker, and there it was immediately resolved to present an address to the Guicowar, expressing the confidence of the meeting in the administration of Veneeram, and praying that his Highness would not accept his resignation. The address was immediately prepared, signed by upwards of a thousand people, and carried by a deputation to Sayajee Rao, with a request that he would allow his son to accompany the deputation to the residence of the angry minister. This request was immediately complied with by his Highness, who, observing, "your will is my will, and it shall be done," went with them himself. The Dewan was soothed by good words, and was at last prevailed upon to return to the town, which he did soon after at a propitious hour.

£350 were subscribed, on the 12th of December, towards the Bombay testimony to Capt. Chads, for his eminent

services in capturing and slaying the Malay pirates in the Straits.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have voted Col. Chesney, the gallant leader of the Euphrates expedition, their thanks, and presented him with a sword, in token of their acknowledgment of his exertions in conducting the expedition.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Mandavee, November 20, 1836:—"Burnes has obtained a station on the Indus. This mission, combined with Col. Pottinger's visit to Sindh, has set all the Bombay people on the *qui vive*, and all sorts of rumours and conjectures are afloat; but if they reach you, hesitate much before you believe them. I have seen every private paper connected with both missions. Col. Pottinger received no orders to proceed into Sindh; but he found himself so fully intrusted with his Lordship the Governor-general's wishes, and that so much reliance on his experience and confidence in his opinions was placed by the Supreme Government of India, for the sake of his own character, and in return for so much confidence, he could not, with any degree of propriety, abstain from proceeding to Hyderabad. He has gone simply as a friend, and without form or ceremony. He embarked at this port on the 5th inst., and landed at Tikkoor, near the mouth of the Indus, on the 11th, from whence he hoped to reach the capital in twelve days. He is accompanied by Dr. Hathorn. Eldred Pottinger (Artillery) has been directed by the Supreme Government to examine the countries and passes to the westward of the Indus. He proceeds alone, under the disguise of a horse-dealer, from Kabul."

Penang.

Penang papers intimate that the heir-apparent, or Raja Muda, of Acheen, had seized the naroda and secretary of the bark *Hamoody*, of Tellicherry, sailing under British colours, while that vessel was at Teluksamoy, had extorted 200 dollars from the pilgrims on board, taken away several other articles from the ship, and declared his intention of treating every vessel carrying the British flag in the same manner, if he can, until the prohibition to admit Acheenese craft into Penang harbour be removed.

China.

Intelligence from Canton to the 28th of October is brought by the *Martha*. The *Canton Press* of the 22d mentions that a difference had taken place between the "black-tea men" and the Hong mer-

chants; the former being dissatisfied with the arrangements and general conduct of the Hong merchants, had passed resolutions among themselves, under heavy penalties, not to transact business with them on the same terms as formerly. "This is in other words," says the *Press*, "a refusal on the part of the 'black tea merchants' to sell to any Hong that may be in debt to them, and if the former can carry their resolutions into effect, must be a matter of serious inconvenience to several of the Co-Hong. We suppose that it is for self-protection that the tea merchants have published these resolutions, as it is more than probable that in former years the shroffs, or money-dealers, demanded too high a rate of discount to change the promissory notes of several of the Hong. Such discussions cannot but tend to shake the stability of the Co-Hong, and it being assailed by outside merchants and smugglers on one side, and by the black tea-dealers on the other, the probability is that to those combined causes the Co-Hong, at no distant period, must give way. If our information is correct, it would appear that the 'black tea merchants' are now unwilling to allow their teas to go to the Hong, until nearly two-thirds of their value has been paid to them; and if, besides, they carry their point in obtaining the high prices they now ask, many of the Hong, to whom before an extensive credit was given, will be prevented from doing their usual business this season. We understand that the tea merchants are still unwilling to lessen their demands; but if the Co-Hong and foreign exporters continue firm, we hope to see them give way."

The emperor, contrary to expectation, has issued an edict, prohibiting the smoking of opium, dated Peking, July 24:

"Record of the imperial will. The following edict has been received from the Emperor:—the Censor Heu Kew-seen has presented a memorial, respecting the injury which will accrue to the people from the introduction of opium through the Custom-house, and requesting that it may be interdicted. The memorial is most just. Let not the drug be admitted. Respect this."

Our overland communication furnishes

us with China news up to the 23d of November. The merchants in China still appear to entertain hopes that the opium trade will be legalized; but in the mean time there is at least a semblance of an intention to adopt more vigorous measures than hitherto, to enforce the existing laws; for an inquisitorial letter has been addressed officially to Mr. Dent by Howqua, on the part of the Reporting Commissioners, containing interrogatories not very agreeable to a foreign merchant residing within the jurisdiction of the Celestial Empire. Other parties, it seems, have been subjected to a similar inquisition. The business in the opium trade was nearly at a stand, and the Chinese and others, who had bought on speculation, evinced much anxiety to resell even at a sacrifice. The smuggling boats, however, have again made their appearance. The dispute between the black-tea men and Hong Merchants still continued, and unless something was done by the end of the year the advances by the Company was not to be given; the stipulation being, that bills of lading must be produced by that date. The tea-men, aware of this, will not yield, in the expectation that the Europeans will give their price rather than be disappointed in the advance. In the mean time intense anxiety prevails, as it is well known that Howqua and Mowqua are the only hong merchants that can stand the shock, should the tea-men refuse to trade upon credit.

Another account says:

"The intelligence received during the week from China is very discouraging: a total stagnation in trade had nearly taken place. No transactions in opium could be effected in consequence of the repeated edicts from the Hoppo, and the Emperor having scared the traders away from Canton. The tea trade was at a stand, through the disagreement existing between the Hong merchants and the tea-growers, and about fifty British vessels were consequently lying idle in the harbour. Silk is unusually abundant, but transactions in that article are retarded, through the prohibition to export above a certain quantity on each ship, without paying double duties. A petition against this inhibition has been rejected. A threat was also held out, of examining the foreign merchants and squeezing them."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

ADVANTAGES TO COMPANY'S OFFICERS
SETTLING IN AUSTRALIA.

Fort William, Oct. 5, 1836.—The following paras. of a military letter, No. 4, from the Hon the Court of Directors, dated 1st June 1836, addressed to the Governor-General of India in council, together with a copy of the papers from the Colonial Office, specifying the advantages which are given to naval and military officers settling in the colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the new settlement of Western Australia, are published in the general orders.

Para 1. We have been apprized that his Majesty's government are willing to extend to the retired officers of our army the advantages which are enjoyed by his Majesty's officers on their settlement in the colonies of Western Australia, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land.

2. We have gladly availed ourselves of this offered advantage, and we desire that you will take the necessary measures for making it known to those officers of the army on your establishment, who may from time to time retire from the army under the regulations of the service.

3. A copy of the papers from the Colonial Office, specifying the advantages which are given to naval and military officers, is herewith forwarded.

Information for the use of the Military and Naval Officers, proposing to settle in the British colonies.

Colonial Office, 15th Aug. 1834.

1. Annexed is a statement of the regulations according to which, with such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary, lands belonging to the crown are disposed of in the several British colonies in North America, as well as a statement of the regulations in force in the Australian colonies.

2. Under these regulations, military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land; but in buying land, they are allowed a remission of the purchase money according to the undermentioned scale:

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards in the whole.....	£300
Ditto 20 ditto ditto	250
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	200
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole.....	200
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	150
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole.....	150
Ditto 7 ditto ditto	100

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22, No. 88.

Regimental staff officers and medical officers of the army and navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule.

3. Officers of the army and navy, who propose to proceed to the colonies in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the general commanding in chief, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the secretary of state is necessary.

4. Officers on half pay, residing in the colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate, and provided, if they belong to the navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, cannot be allowed any privileges on the subject of land; pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be excluded.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to his Majesty's service, cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies; it is only required that, when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the general commanding in chief, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they do so, with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in his majesty's service.

Officers who have sold out within the last twelve months preceding the date of this memorandum, will be allowed the (2 L)

usual privileges, notwithstanding their want of the certificate required by these regulations, if they present themselves to the governor of the colony within a year from the present date. And all officers who have already been recommended by the general commanding in chief will be entitled to their privileges, without regard to any obstruction which might otherwise be offered by the regulations now established.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favour, shall be withheld for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back: this delay will be sufficient for the salutary objects in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ-fide* settler.

8. By the annexed regulations for the disposal of crown lands it will be observed that the general sales will take place periodically. But in order to prevent inconvenience to officers who may arrive in the intervals between those sales and be desirous at once to obtain an allotment, the governors of the colonies are authorized to allow officers to acquire at any time, on payment of the upset price, lands which have previously been offered for sale at some general sale and not been bought.

Officers will thus be relieved from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the colony. They will also be enabled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be exactly equivalent to the amount of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

Terms upon which the Crown Lands will be disposed of in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and the new settlement of Western Australia.

It has been determined by his Majesty's government, that no land shall in future be disposed of in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, otherwise than by public sale, and it has therefore been deemed expedient to prepare for the information of settlers the following summary of the rules, which it has been

thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those colonies.

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds, and parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about twenty-five square miles.

2. All the lands of the colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation, but no land will be sold below the rate of 5s. per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the surveyor general's office, to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, providing that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.

5. A deposit of 10*l.* per cent. upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee-simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of forty shillings will be payable to the colonial secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of five shillings to the registrar of the supreme court for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the governor, in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public

works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

With reference to the foregoing regulations, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that officers who, on retiring from the military service of the East-India Company, may wish to avail themselves of the advantages now extended to them by their gracious Sovereign, will, on signifying their intention to proceed as settlers to any of his Majesty's Australian colonies, be furnished by the military secretary to Government at the presidency to which they belong, with a certificate of the following form and tenor:—

I do hereby certify, that A.B. late a _____ in the Military Service of the East-India Company on the _____ Establishment, obtained, on the _____ of _____, the permission of the Governor _____ in Council, to retire from the service, for the purpose of proceeding as a Settler, to His Majesty's colony of _____; and that the length of service of the said A.B. at the period of his retirement, was _____ years.

Given under my hand, at _____ in _____ this _____ day of _____

(Sd.)

Sec. to the Govt. of
Mily. Dept.

THE ZEMINDARIES OF GOOMSUR AND SOORADA.

Fort William, Legislative Department, Oct. 10, 1836. — Resolution.—The zemindaries of Goomsur and Soorada, in the district of Ganjam, have long been in a state of the utmost disorder and confusion. The revenue due to Government has, for many years past, been paid with great irregularity. The zemindars have frequently been in a state of actual rebellion. The authority of Government has been openly resisted, and the most atrocious acts of violence and outrage have been perpetrated by the zemindars and their adherents. Although such measures as were consistent with the principles and provisions of the existing regulations have, from time to time, been adopted by Government and by the local authorities, with a view to the establishment of good order and permanent tranquillity in those zemindaries, the attainment of that important object has been frustrated by peculiar obstacles arising from the nature of the country, the character of the inhabitants, and other special and local difficulties. The failure of all measures hitherto adopted under the existing laws to restore tranquillity—the increasing prevalence of disorders which, if not speedily suppressed, may extend to the neighbouring states, and the continued resistance opposed to the authority of Government, have at length rendered it necessary that the ordinary functions of the courts of civil and criminal justice, and the operation of the general regulations, should, for the present, be suspended in that part of

the district of Ganjam, commonly known under the denomination of the zemindaries of Goomsur and Soorada. and that a commissioner should be appointed for those zemindaries, for the purpose of exercising such powers, and discharging such duties, as may be specially entrusted to him, under the instructions of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, with a view to the collection of the rents, the establishment of a regular police, and the restoration of public order and tranquillity. His Lordship in Council has, therefore, been pleased to direct that the following Act be passed, and it is hereby passed accordingly and promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XXIII. OF 1836.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 15th day of November, 1836, the ordinary functions of the courts of civil and criminal justice, and of the constituted revenue authorities, as well as the operation of the whole of the existing Regulations, shall be suspended within the zemindaries of Goomsur and Soorada, and shall continue to be so suspended until this Act shall be repealed, or until such time as the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall, by an order in council and proclamation, declare that the ordinary Regulations shall be again put in force within those zemindaries.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to appoint a commissioner for the said zemindaries, who shall exercise such powers as may be entrusted to him by the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George and shall be guided in the discharge of his duties and functions by such instructions as he, from time to time, shall receive from the said Governor in Council.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the Court of Circuit, or Court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, in any case which may be depending before either of these Courts, on the 15th day of November, 1836.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Court of Circuit and Court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, shall have criminal jurisdiction over every person whom the Commissioner in Goomsur and Soorada, under the instructions of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, may commit for trial, on the charge of any crime perpetrated before or during the operation of this Act; and in all such cases, the Court of Circuit and Court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut shall be guided by the general Regulations in force.

SUDDER BAZAR AT CHITTAGONG.

Fort William, Oct. 10, 1836.—The sudder bazar at Chittagong, which was

directed, in General Orders of the 22d June 1827, to be reduced in establishment to the scale of a regimental bazar, will be finally abolished, as unnecessary, from the 1st proximo.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sept. 27. Mr. A. Littledale appointed temporarily as an assistant to secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue.

Oct. 1. Mr. C. J. H. Graham authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in central division of Cuttack.

11. Mr. H. T. Raikes to be magistrate and collector of Jessore, v. Mr. H. B. Brownlow, whose appointment has been cancelled, on account of his inability, from ill health, to join the station.

Mr. W. M. Drom to officiate as magistrate and collector of Heshahy, in room of Mr. Raikes' until further orders.

Nov. 1. Mr. A. F. Donnelly deputed to Midnapore, to conduct special investigation in Collectorate of that district.

Capt. John Thompson, of Engineers, superintendent of Circular and Eastern Canals, to be collector of tolls and rent upon all lines of canal specified in Section II, Act No. XXII of 1836, with all powers possessed by magistrates in respect to navigable streams and rivers, throughout the said lines.

D. v. 10. Mr. E. Deedes to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banaset, in room of Mr. G. W. Baitye.

12. Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division, taking immediate charge from Mr. C. Tucker of current duties of office.

13. Mr. W. Blunt, officiating special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828 for Moorshedabad division, to deliver over charge of his office to Mr. T. H. Maddock on the 15th Dec., to be held by that officer until further orders.

Mr. N. J. Halhed to be a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, v. Mr. C. R. Barwell, &c.

Mr. R. Macan to officiate as civil and session judge of Burdwan, during absence of Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to officiate, until further orders, as additional judge of Burdwan.

Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, in room of Mr. Ravenshaw.

Mr. G. Adams to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. S. Torrens to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Purnea.

Mr. R. T. W. Betts, deputy collector under Reg. IX of 1833, in Jessore, transferred from that station to Burdwan.

Mr. C. Mackay to be sudder ameen in Zillah Dinagore, v. Mr. A. Jackson promoted.

27. Mr. C. Harding to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, for division of Calcutta.

Mr. T. H. Maddock to be special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, for division of Moorshedabad, in room of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. J. W. Templey to officiate as civil and session judge of district of Sarun.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division, v. Mr. Maddock.

Mr. John Hawkins to be additional judge of Patna, in addition to his duties as session judge, for trial of all commitments by Captains Ramsay and Lewis.

Mr. C. Garstin to officiate as civil and session judge of Jessore.

Mr. J. A. O. Faquharson authorized to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Purnea, during absence of Mr. W. A. Pringle, instead of Mr. Makintosh.

Mr. T. Young to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division.

Mr. Charles Tucker to be a temporary judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. C. Smith to officiate as a judge of Courts of ditto ditto.

Jan. 3. Mr. F. Millett to officiate as a member of Indian law commission, during absence of Mr. C. H. Cameron.

Mr. J. P. Grant to officiate as secretary to ditto, in room of Mr. Millett.

Capt. Thoresby, of the 68th N.I., political agent in Shekawuttee, is placed under the orders of the Hon. the Lieut. Governor of N. W. P.

Mr. J. P. Grant, dep. sec. to the Government in the legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, has reported his return to the presidency, and assumed charge of his office.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the native languages, has been ordered to return to England; date, 3th Oct.

Mr. G. Gough received charge of the Chittagong and Bullooa salt agency from Mr. J. Baker, the acting agent, on the 23d Dec.

Mr. M. F. Muir, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. He is assigned to the North-Western Provinces.

The following gentlemen, appointed to the civil service of this presidency, have reported their arrival:—Mr. H. H. Gresham, Mr. C. T. Le Bas, Mr. E. T. Colvin, and Mr. R. B. Thornhill.

Reported their return:—Mr. H. S. Lane, from England; and Mr. T. P. Woodcock, from sea.

Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 11. Mr. W. Wilkinson, leave of absence for two months, with a view to taking his furlough to England.—13. Mr. H. J. Halhed, to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—Dec. 13. Mr. J. Curtis, to presidency, for health.—Mr. H. Nisbet, to Cape, for two years, for health.—Mr. R. Williams, to Cape, for two years, for health.—Mr. O. W. Malet, leave for one year, for purpose of proceeding to England on private affairs.—14. Mr. J. K. Ewart, to England, for health.—26. Mr. C. W. Steer, leave for one year, for purpose of proceeding to England on private affairs.

Cancelled.—Dec. 14. Mr. E. Deedes's leave to proceed to Europe in present season.

Embarked.—For Europe: Messrs. E. J. Harrington, H. B. Brownlow, and W. St. Q. Quilton.—For the Cape: Mr. T. C. Robertson.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

June 28. Colonel E. Robinson, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to be invested with powers of joint magistrate in several districts comprised in 1st or Meerut division, and in Delhee territory, as well as in those under political agent at Umballah.

Sept. 27. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Ghazee-pore.

Oct. 21. Mr. G. Lindsay to officiate as additional judge of Benares; and Mr. R. J. Taylor as civil and session judge of Gorakhpore.

Nov. 28. Mr. S. S. Brown to officiate as magistrate and collector of western division, Delhee territory.

Mr. Hugh Rose to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shuswan.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. E. F. Tyler to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Allypore.

Dec. 15. Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalsell to be deputy post master at Agra, v. Capt. W. E. Hay, resigned.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 10, 1836—*Infantry*. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. A. Galloway to be colonel from 9th Oct. 1836, v. Maj. Gen. Sir J. Arnold, K.C.B., dec.—Maj. J. Frushard to be Lieut. col. from 8th Oct. 1836, v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. A. Galloway prom.

58th N.I. Capt. H. C. M. Cox to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. A. Mee to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. Carnegie to be Lieut. from 8th October, 1836, in suc. to Maj. J. Frushard, prom.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. R. Pigou, of engineers, to be assistant to Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, garrison engineer and executive officer of Fort William, and civil architect at Presidency.

Capt. R. D. H. Macdonald, 8th L.C., late attached to British Embassy in Persia, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. J. R. Wornum, 51st N.I., permitted to retire from service of E.I.C. on pension of a major.

Assist. Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Surgeon J. Hall retired, with rank from 21st March, 1836, v. Surg. R. N. Burnard dec.

Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of engineers, to superintend building of a levee of Moorsheadabad, under direction of Col. D. McLeod.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Watson, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of E. I. Company, from 1st Dec., 1836.

Oct. 12.—Capt. Henry Carter, 73d N.I. to officiate as agent for family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, doing the absence of Lieut. H. Boyd, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Aug. 10, 1836—46th N.I. Ens. R. A. Herbert to be inter. and qu. mast, v. Lieut. Johnston, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

Oct. 10.—Assist. Surg. D. Gullan removed from 14th, and posted to the 59th N.I. at Shahjehanpore. Ens. J. E. Gastrell to do duty with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Oct. 13.—Cornet F. W. S. Chapman permitted to exchange from 6th to 9th L.C., v. Cornet S. F. Macmillen, from latter to former, each entering his new corps as junior of his rank.

Ensign G. E. Nicolson, 67th, at his own request, transferred to 30th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Oct. 21.—Assist. Surg. R. Marshall, M.D., to proceed to Bancoorah, and to do duty with 51st N.I., and Assist. Surg. J. Wood to do duty with H. M. 44th Foot.

Assist. Surg. F. J. Agnew, 56th N.I., to afford medical aid to staff at Dinapore.

Surg. J. Griffiths, 52d N.I., to afford medical aid to Lieut. Col. A. Speis and his agency.

Assist. Surg. F. Fleming, to proceed to Meerut, and report himself to superintending surgeon at that station.

Capt. J. E. Watson, of invalid establishment, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at presidency.

The following removals and postings ordered — Col. J. Nesbitt (on furl. to Europe), new prom. to 43d N.I.; Lieut. Col. A. Galloway (on furl.) from 55th to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. S. Watson, new prom. to 55th do.

Assist. Surg. J. Innes, M.D., posted to 13th N.I., v. Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, removed to 7th L.C.

Oct. 22.—Vet. Surg. P. B. F. Green posted to 1st brigade horse artillery, v. Griffiths, dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D. surg. to Com-in-chief, to afford medical aid to officers of general staff at head-quarters.

Oct. 25.—Ensigns H. Young removed from 27th to 63d N.I., and W. T. Wilson from 52d to 55th ditto.

Assist. Surg. H. W. Wrightson removed to Arracan L.B., but to continue with 44th N.I. until further orders.

Oct. 26.—Assist. Surg. W. Shirreff, 3d brig. H.A., to proceed to Loodiana, and afford medical aid to

4th troop of that brigade, during its march to Meerut.

Assist. Surg. G. Paton, M.D. of European regt., to have medical charge of 57th N.I., as a temporary arrangement.

Oct. 28.—Major I. Periera removed from 6th to 3d bat. artillery, and to join head-quarters at Mhow.

Ens. S. Richards removed from 60th to 53th N.I.

Lieut. H. H. Durcan, of engineers, to relieve Capt. J. T. Bolleau, executive engineer of 8th, or Bareilly division of public works, as a temporary measure.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. R. Martin, of engineers, to relieve Lieut. W. M. Smith, executive engineer 17th or Burdwan division of public works, as a temporary arrangement.

Nov. 28.—The following officers to do duty:—Cornet E. Pattison with 5th L.C. at Cawnpore, at his own request; unposted Cornet M. J. Turnbull, at his own request, with ditto at ditto, instead of 8th L.C.—Ensigns G. W. Alexander with 30th N.I. at Barrackpore; F. M. Bakor, 9th do., at Barrackpore; and G. M. Prendergast, 50th do., at Dacca.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. J. R. Western, sappers and miners, to proceed to Bhurtpore, and to place himself in communication with assistant to agent of Gov.-gen. for states of Rajpootana, with a view to his employment in surveying bands.

Assist. Surg. F. Malcolm appointed to medical charge of 47th N.I.

Capt. G. A. Mee to continue to perform duties of interpreter and qu. mast. to 50th N.I., as a temporary arrangement.

Dec. 1.—2d N.I. Lieut. J. Shaw to be interpreter and qu. master.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Assist. Surg. J. Colvin, M.D., from 30th to 55th N.I., at Chittagong; E. W. Clarribut (on furl.) from 55th to 30th do.; J. V. Leese from 41st to 10th do., at Barrackpore; and B. Wilson (on furl.) from 10th to 41st do.

Dec. 2.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Knight appointed to medical charge of civil station of Bijnour or North Moradabad.

Dec. 12.—*Infantry*. Major G. W. Moseley to be Lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. T. A. Cobbe dec., with rank from 8th Oct. 1836, v. Lieut. Col. A. Galloway prom.

30th N.I. Capt. W. Aldous to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. C. Wilton to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. Kennedy to be Lieut., from 8th Oct. 1836, in suc. to Major G. W. Moseley prom.

60th N.I. Ens. Brooke Boyd to be Lieut., from 13th Nov. 1836, v. Lieut. W. Jennings dismissed by sentence of a general court martial.

Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., to be major of brigade in Oude, vacant by departure with his corps of Capt. T. Bolton, 47th N.I., in furtherance of general relief.

Col. H. Oglander, H. M. 26th Foot (Camerons), to be a brigadier, during absence of Brigadier Churchill from Cawnpore command, or until further orders.

11th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. B. Todd to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. Lyallard to be Lieut., from 1st Dec. 1836, in suc. to Capt. J. T. Kennedy retired.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., to be 2d in command of Mhalwarrah local battalion, v. P. C. Anderson resigned.

Lieut. J. Anderson, of engineers, assistant to Superintendent of Doab canal, to be executive engineer of Ranghur division of public works, v. Lieut. J. Gilmore.

Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, of engineers, to be assistant to Superintendent of Doab Canal, v. Lieut. J. Anderson.

Lieut. F. V. M'Grath, 62d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 9th Dec. 1836.

The following officers have been permitted to retire —Capt. F. Weidman, 53th N.I., on pension of a major, from 1st Jan.; Capt. T. E. Soudy, 3d N.I., on pension of a major, from 1st Jan.; and Capt. J. T. Kennedy, 11th N.I., from 1st Dec., on pension of his rank.

Cadet of Engineers J. S. Broadfoot admitted on

estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Cadet of Infantry W. K. Haslewood admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. J. Anderson (temporarily attached to civil station of Beerbhoom), at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Brigadier C. H. Churchill, commanding station of Cawnpore, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, from such date as his Excellency may require his services.

Dec. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. Wood to perform medical duties of civil station of Gawalpara, v. Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter.

Dec. 16.—74th N.I. Lieut. T. W. Oldfield to be adj. v. Worsley promoted.

25th N.I. Ens. J. Clarke to be interp. and quar. master.

Surg. W. Grime removed from 3d to 53d N.I., and directed to join corps at Etawah.

Lieut. R. Ramsay, 10th, to officiate as interp. and quarter master to 71st N.I.

Ensigns H. J. Houston, of 8th, and G. W. S. Hicks, of 26th N.I., permitted to exchange regts., each entering new corps as junior of his rank.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. W. A. Green to perform medical duties of civil station of Howrah, v. Mr. J. Jackson.

Dec. 30.—Capt. John Brandon, 69th N.I., permitted to retire from service of E. I. Company, on pension of a major, from 4th Dec.

69th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Robert Garrett to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. P. Biggell to be lieut. from 1st Dec. 1836, in suc. to Capt. Brandon retired.

Jan. 3, 1837.—Assist. Surg. George Smith to be surgeon, v. Surgeon W. A. Venour retired.

Lieut.-Col. J. Rodber, horse artillery, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, and Capt. B. Marshall, 25th N.I., to resign ditto.

3d N.I. Lieut. John Butler to be capt., and Ens. George Pott to be lieut., in suc. to Capt. T. E. Sondy retired.

10th N.I. Lieut. F. W. Hardwicke to be capt., and Ens. J. Phillott to be lieut., in suc. to Capt. W. Foley resigned.

26th N.I. Capt. G. H. Johnstone to be major, Lieut. Hugh Johnson to be capt., and Ens. J. Duncan to be lieut., in suc. to Major David Bruce retired.

54th N.I. Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine to be capt., and Ens. J. Jones to be lieut., in suc. to Capt. F. Weichman retired.

* *Military Items*.—We hear that Capt. G. F. Holland will retire on the pension of a lieut. colonel, and that Col. H. T. Roberts is to succeed Col. Baddeley in command of the brigade of Nizam's troops at Aurangabad.—*Beng. Hurk.*

Examination.—Ensign J. Clarke, of the 2d N.I., 2d Lieut. G. Kirby, of artillery, and Cornet F. J. Harriott, of the 9th L. C., having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by distinct committees, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 12. Capt. J. Allen, 7th L. C.—Capt. J. P. Ripley, European Regt.—Capt. A. T. A. Wilson, 24th N.I.—Lieut. W. Broadfoot, European Regt.—Lieut. C. M. Collins, 25th N.I.—Lieut. G. Tyley, 63d N.I.—Lieut. D. Bamfield, 56th N.I.—Ens. H. M. Becher, 56th N.I.—Surg. N. Maxwell, M.D.—Surg. W. Mitchellson—Surg. P. Carruthers—Surg. J. Du can.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 10. Lieut. H. Mackenzie, 56th N.I., for health.—Dec. 12. Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. E. Wyatt, 22d N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Reynolds, 40th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. E. Grant, 63d N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. D. A. Macleod, on private affairs.—Surg. D. Harding, for health.—Lieut. J. Wilcox.—Lieut. R. Hill, 70th N.I., adj. 5th L. I. (*via* Bombay).—Jan. 3, 1837, Major J. L. Day, 8th N.I., Capt. P. O'Han-

lon.—Lieut. W. M. Smyth.—Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d L. C.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Sept. 19. Capt. F. Auberjonois, 52d N.I.

To Bombay.—Dec. 12. Assist. Surg. T. C. Elthott, for three months, for health.

To Singapore.—Oct. 10. Lieut. H. Boyd, 15th N.I., for three months and a-half, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 12. Assist. Surg. D. Brown, for twelve months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 12. *David Clark*, Hutchinsonson, from China.—13. *Irina*, Le Rozier, from Havre.—14. *Helen*, Henderson, from Mauritius.—15. *Mary Catherine*, Campbell, from Newcastle and Bahia; *Memoire*, Eklin, from London and Madras; and *New York Packet*, Gregory, from Mauritius.—In Nov. St. George, Thompson, from Bristol and Cape; and *Richmond*, from Liverpool.—Dec. 1. *Thomas Grenelle*, Thornhill, from London and Madras; *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from London and Ascension; *George*, Balch, from Salem; and *George Gardner*, Smith, from Philadelphia and Mauritius.—2. *Gregory*, Hamilton, from Greenock.—*Victoria*, Wilson, from Bristol, Marselles, and Mauritius.—4. *Robert Small*, Fulcher, from London.—5. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London and Madras; and *Theodora*, Coleman, from Liverpool.—*Laurie*, Charles, from Bordeaux.—7. *Cymbrian*, Paul, from London and Mauritius; and *Duke of Clarence*, Sandford, from Mauritius.—8. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, from London.—9. *Jawa*, Jobling, from London and Mauritius.—10. *Jubilee*, Anderson, from Mauritius; and *Lomach*, Jellicoe, from Singapore and Penang.—11. *Nerbuddah*, Patrick, from Mauritius and Penang; *Hebe*, Hazlewood, from Rangoon; and *Kole*, Sannier, from Havre and Rio.—12. *Edmonstone*, M'Dougall, and *George Family*, Wallace, from China and Singapore; and *Jenny*, Yuld, from Penang.—14. *Heiour*, McCarthy, from London, Cape, and Madras.—16. *Oriental*, Pigneau, from Bordeaux.—17. *Corvette*, Bell, from London and Cape; and *Collingwood*, Holmes, from Liverpool.—18. *Corsair*, Porter, from China.—21. *Louther*, Murphy, from Buenos Ayres.—22. *Tropic*, King, from Greenock and Mauritius; and *Congress*, Towne, from Boston.—23. *Duke of Burleigh*, Martin, from London.—25. *David Scott*, Reeves, from China and Singapore; *Prince Regent*, Aitken, from Mauritius; and *William Guddard*, Smith, from Boston.—26. *Julia*, Richards, from China, &c.—27. *Sofia*, Campbell, from London; *Gilbert Mingo*, Jullif, from Mauritius; and *Kleanor*, Timms, from Munsoorcottah.—28. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from London; *Royal Saxon*, Renner, from Manila and Singapore; and *Enterprise*, Roberts, from China, &c.—29. *Georgiana*, Thoms, from Newcastle, Portsmouth, and Cape.—30. *Ann*, Pybus, from London; and *Brighton*, Dare, from Boston.—31. *Horbornebury*, Chapinan, from London and Cape; and *John Adams*, Kales, from Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 19. *Salmanna*, Ogilvie, for Madras.—25. *David Clark*, Hutchinsonson, for China.—27. *Janet*, Holmes, for Bombay.—JAN. 1, 1837. *George Gardner*, Smith, for Philadelphia; and *Bella Poole*, Girodroux, for Bordeaux.—4. *Hygieia*, Birch, and *Heicutean*, Huxtable, both for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

Nov. 13. *Jean*, Goldie, for London.—23. *Lawrence*, Gill, for Liverpool.—24. *Agnes*, Broadfoot, for Liverpool.—Dec. 2. *Hughly*, Teamsol, for Marselles.—4. *Faerie Queen*, Holmes, for Liverpool; and *Sophia*, Rapson, for Mocha and Juddah.—6. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Lyon, for Singapore and China.—8. *Esmond*, Warren, for London; and *Henry Tanner*, Ferguson, for Mauritius and Liverpool.—10. *Alarbus*, Evans, for Liverpool; and *Sir Herbert Taylor*, Poole, for Madras.—12. *Symmetry*, Riley, for London; *Marion*, Richards, for Madras; *Euphrates*, Hanney, for Liverpool; and *Charles Demerque*, Wilson, for Mauritius.—15. *True Briton*, Beach, for Madras, and London.—16. *Ganges*, Broadhurst, for London; and *Helen*, Henderson, for Mauritius.—17. *Gipsy*, Bewley, for Liverpool; and *Theresa*, Young, for London.—18. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, for

Liverpool; and *Agarris*, Solomon, for Juddah.—
24. *Hamido*, Daviott, for Ceylon and Bombay;
La Aetom, Letorre, for Nantes; and *Nympe*,
Hozie, for Havre.—25. *William*, Thomas, for Li-
verpool; and *Repute*, Pryce, for Cape and Lon-
don.—26. *Sesostri*, Yates, for Madras and Lon-
don; *Mennon*, Ekin, for Liverpool; and *Gallard*,
Bowman, for Singapore and China.—27.
Dinant, Hawkins, for Liverpool.—28. *Fortitude*,
Spaulding, for Boston.—30. *James McInroy*, Cle-
land, for Liverpool; and *Ruby*, Wardin, for China.
—JAN. 3. 1837. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, *Mount-*
stuart, Ephinstone, *Toller*, and *Molton*, Hogg, all
for London.—4. *Copeland*, Crawford, for London.

Freight to England (Jan. 5).—Now giving way
materially under the pressure of the increased
amount of shipping in the River.—Sugar and Salt-
petre, £4. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.; Rice, £5. to
£5. 5s. per ditto; measurement goods generally,
£5. 10s. to £6. per ton of 50 feet; Ind go and Silk
Piece Goods, £7. to £7. 10s. per ditto; Silk, £7
to £7. 10s. per ton of 10 cwt.

To Sail.—For London: *Gregson*, on 5th Jan.;
Lady Raffles, on 6th Jan.; *London*, on 7th Jan.;
Lord Hungerford, on 14th Jan.; *Thomas Grenville*,
on 15th Jan.; *Cornwall*, on 7th Feb.; *Wind-or*,
Rough Castle, *Richmond*, *Mary Catherine*,
Cambrian, *Robert Small*, *Duke of Clarence*, *Bar-*
rett Junior, *Java*, *David Scott*, and *Prope*.—For
Liverpool: *Bland*, *Theodonia*, *Jubilee*, and *Col-*
lingwood.—For Bristol: *St. George*, and *Princess*
Victoria.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 6. At Calcutta, the lady of R. O'Dowda,
Esq., of a son.
5. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Prior,
64th N. I., of a son.
22. At Kyook Phyoou, the wife of Lieut. Burton,
40th N. I., of twin sons.
23. At Delhi, Mrs. D. Munro, of a daughter.
24. At Mussoorie, the lady of R. N. C. Hamil-
ton, Esq., of a son.
26. At Agra, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a daugh-
ter.
27. At Sea, the lady of Brev. Capt. Carthew, 21st
N. I., of a daughter.
— Mrs. C. Fordyce, of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. M. Pitts, of a son.
29. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. James Brind,
Foot Artillery, of a daughter.
30. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. John Macdo-
nall, of a daughter.
— At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of J.
Wheler, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
Oct. 2. At Purneah, the lady of W. A. Pringle,
Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.
5. Mrs. A. T. Smith, of a daughter.
6. Mrs. James M. Conell, of a son.
7. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. G. Eills,
Artillery, of a daughter.
8. At Calcutta, the lady of J. H. Swinhoe, Esq.,
of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq.,
of a son.
9. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Young,
11. M. 44th Regt., of a daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Kittos,
6th N. I., of a daughter.
— At Mussoorie, the lady of Major J. Jenkins,
H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.
— At Hatoorie, Tirhoot, the lady of James
Coperat, Esq., of a son.
10. At Chitragong, the lady of G. C. Plowden,
Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
11. The lady of F. Durand, Esq., of Nissindee-
pore Factory, Jessore, of a son.
12. Mrs. A. Mercado, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. James Taylor,
of a daughter.
13. At Cootoreah Factory, Kishnaghur, the
lady of J. A. Deverell, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of G. E. Hudson, Esq.,
of a son.
— At Noscolly, the lady of T. Bruce, Esq., Ci-
vil Service, of a son.
— At Ghazepore, the lady of E. Peploe Smith,
Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

14. Mrs. P. H. Thomas, of a daughter.
15. Mrs. T. Botelho, of a son.
16. At Dacca, the lady of George Loch, Esq., C.
S., of a daughter.
17. At Jumalpoore, the lady of Lieut. Parker,
Adj. 58th N. I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. James
Caulfeild, C. B., of a son.
19. At Delhi, the wife of Mr. E. Parsons, dep.
assist. com., of a daughter.
— Mrs. J. D'Cruze, of a daughter.
20. At Chirrapoonjee, the lady of the Rev. A. B.
Lish, of a daughter.
— Mrs. M. D. Augustin, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Masters, Esq.,
of La Martiniere, of a daughter.
23. At Benares, the lady of H. H. the Nawaub
Akhalood Dowlah, of a son and heir.
— At Saugor, the lady of Capt. A. R. Macdo-
nald, offg. dep. judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of William Turner,
Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of A. St. Leger McMa-
hon, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Dacca, the lady of J. W. Sage, Esq.,
C. S., of a daughter.
— Mrs. C. Stone, of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. W. Glass, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Adam F. Smith,
Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of H. Borradaile, Esq.,
Bombay C. S., of a daughter.
28. At Julalpurh Factory, Furruck, Mrs. E. W.
Johnson, of a son and heir.
29. Mrs. H. Smith, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of F. Dashwood, Esq.,
H. A., of a son.
31. At Benares, Mrs. John Nisbitt, of a
daughter.
— Mrs. M. D'Silva, of a son.
— Mrs. Thomas Rose, of a son.
Nov. 2. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. E. C.
Mathias, H. M.'s 44th Regt., of a son.
3. Mrs. F. Rebeiro, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. Rayne, of a
son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of D. McFarlan, Esq.,
C. S., of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of J. C. Wilson, Esq.,
C. S., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. G. Linke,
of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, the lady of James Lamb, Esq.,
of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. N. Lewis,
63d N. I., of a daughter.
— At Burdwan, the lady of the Rev. T. Weit-
brecht, of a son.
6. At Calcutta, the wife of J. G. Ricketts, Esq.,
of a daughter.
7. Mrs. James Howatson, of a daughter.
— Mrs. G. H. Swaine, of a daughter.
— At Bhoanesspoore, the wife of Mr. J. Car-
duzo, Union School, of a son.
12. At Alipore, the lady of J. H. Patton, Esq.,
C. S., of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Dumergue,
Esq., C. S., of a son.
19. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. A. Watt, D.
A. C. G., of a son.
22. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Piggot, 11th
N. I., of a daughter.
— At Saugor, the lady of W. F. Campbell, Esq.,
64th N. I., of a daughter.
26. At Meerat, the lady of Lieut. Speedy, H. M.
3d Buffs, of a son.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Veysele, 7th
L. C., of a daughter.
27. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Willis, of
Engineers, of a son.
Dec. 3. At Eckdalla, Factory, the lady of G.
Wine, Esq., of a son.
— At Almorah, the lady of Lieut. H. McGeorge,
7th N. I., of a daughter.
5. At Neemuch, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, Esq.,
1st L. C., of a son.
7. At Saugor, the lady of Major J. B. Hearsey,
of a daughter.
8. At Shahabad, the lady of W. Bogie, M. D.,
Assist. Surg., of twin daughters, (one of them
still-born.)
9. At Chandernagore, the lady of Mr. W. Hol-
land, of a son.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Rowley Hill,
Esq., 4th Regt., of a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Major Chas. R. W. Lane, 2d N. I., of a daughter.
 14. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. John Angelo, 3d B. L. C., of a son.
 — Mrs. Charles Scott, of a son.
 15. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. F. Samler, 10th N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 16. Mrs. M. J. Simeon, of a daughter.
 17. Mrs. P. Neuville, of a daughter.
 — At Azingurh, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 18. Mrs. D. Clark, of a daughter.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. R. Wilcox, of a son.
 19. At Comillah, the lady of J. Shaw, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 20. At Etawah, the lady of Major Wallace, Commanding 3d, of a son.
 21. At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Manuk, Esq., of a son and heir.
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Caine, Cameronians, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Morrell, Esq., of a daughter.
 23. The lady of C. G. O'Brien, Esq., Indigo Planter, Seetapoor Factory, of a son and heir.
 24. Mrs. P. John, of a son.
 25. At Dacca, the lady of John Lewis, Esq., C. S., of a son.
 26. *Lately*. The lady of Major Lowe, 2d N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Hilton, H. M. 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
 — At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. Torckler, Artillery, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. Thompson, Esq., attorney at law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 1. At Saugor, Ensign William Egerton, 2d Regt. N. I., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Lawford Tronson, Esq., Newry, Ireland.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Eugene Louis St. Romaine, to Miss Ann Nariva.
 3. At Calcutta, T. C. Howe, Esq., to Miss A. A. W. Coles, eldest daughter of C. J. Coles, Esq., of Culpee.
 — At Gowahatty, in Assam, Mr. R. Ford, department of public works, to Mrs. Eliza Joseph.
 6. At Saugor, Capt. Matthew Smith, officiating principal assistant to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudah Territories, to Margaret Ellen, second daughter of Brigadier Gen. Smith, commanding the Saugor division of the army.
 8. Mrs. L. Gomes, to Mrs. Ellis Salmon.
 — Mr. Thomas Wakefield, to Miss E. D'Cruz.
 — Mr. Thomas Nelson, H. C. Marine, to Jane Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Heather, master pilot.
 10. At Calcutta, James Lemondine, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Bateman, ward of the Kidderpore Orphan Asylum.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Delanougerode, to Miss Ann Charlotte Augier.
 13. Mr. G. Bonniol, to Miss A. Modone.
 21. Mr. W. McCluskie, to Miss A. A. Bowler.
 — Mr. John Lowrie, to Mrs. Jane Cooper.
 Nov. 25. At Cawnpore, Mr. W. Gee, to Miss R. A. Greenway, eldest daughter of the late S. Greenway, Esq.
 Dec. 12. At Calcutta, Arthur C. Rainy, Esq., 28th N. I., Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, to Louisa Hester, eldest daughter of H. M. Pigou, Esq., C. S.
 — At Calcutta, the Rev. Mr. Rudd, Chaplain of Chinsurah, to Matilda Maries, daughter of the late Capt. Rainey, Bengal Cavalry.
 15. At Calcutta, E. B. Ryan, Esq., to Emily, Letitia, youngest daughter of the late G. Udny, Esq.
 14. Mr. A. Sageman, to Miss O. Reber.
 15. At Calcutta, the Rev. A. Garstin, to Miss L. McLeod.
 22. At Calcutta, Mr. H. F. Roe, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Major Bertram, late of the Hon. Company's service.
 29. At Calcutta, James M. Hill, Esq., of Tithoot, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Robert Dunlop, Esq., of Belth, in the county of Ayrshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18. At Raugepore, Zillah Sarun, William Ball, Esq., indigo planter, aged 49.
 Sept. 23. Of fever, on board H. M.'s ship *Wady*, in the Bay of Bengal, Mr. Robert Paul, master's assistant, aged 35.
 25. Mr. C. H. Moffat, aged 22.
 28. At Mussoorie, Thomas Louis, Esq., of the H. C. civil service.
 Oct. 3. At Allahabad, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Sophia Birch, aged 38.
 5. Mr. Manuel Phmetz, aged 34.
 — At Chittagong, Mr. J. Smith, aged 25.
 7. At Chinsurah, Lieut. John (aker, of H. M.'s 9th Foot, aged 34.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. D. Thompson, of Moise Coorah Factory, Jessore, aged 25.
 8. At Barrackpore, Major-General Sir John Arnold, K.C.B., one of the oldest officers in the Company's service. He was a cadet of 1778, and attained his rank of major-general on the 12th of August, 1819.
 — Mr. William de Hone, aged 46.
 — Mr. Ignatius Francis, aged 62.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Kemp, of the government steam boat establishment.
 10. Mrs. Thomas Deas, aged 33.
 11. Mrs. Manuel de Souza, aged 26.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. George Jessop, of the steam engine department, aged 25.
 13. Mrs. W. Baxter, aged 19.
 — At Berhampore, George Meyer, Esq., principal sudder ameen at that station.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Humphry, an assistant in the office of Colvin and Co., aged 30.
 16. At Calcutta, Augusta Charlotte, daughter of E. R. Barwell, Esq., aged 18.
 Nov. 7. At Allahabad, Mr. T. Braggs, of the accountant's office, N.W. Provinces.
 Dec. 1. At Singapore, J. C. Grant, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
 6. At Lucknow, Mr. C. W. Jacob, aged 36.
 7. At Serampore, Lieut.-Col. H. T. Smith, of the invalid establishment, aged 58.
 8. Drowned, while proceeding on board the *East of Clare*, off Sunkla, Mr. G. J. Phillips, second son of Mr. T. Phillips, assistant to Moore, Hickey, and Co., aged 25.
 9. At Patna, Marian D'Oyly, wife of Robert N. Farquharson, Esq., C.S., aged 24.
 — At Chandernagore, Capt. L. Landeman, aged 75.
 11. At Dhooly, Tithoot, R. W. Morgan, Esq., indigo planter, aged 65.
 12. At Calcutta, C. R. Barwell, Esq., a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nazmut Adawlut, aged 48.
 — At Serampore, Mrs. John D'Cruze, aged 22.
 — Mr. C. Davenport, aged 30.
 — Mrs. E. White, aged 29.
 — At Moradabad, Assist. Surg. M. S. Kent, of the medical establishment, aged 32.
 15. At Kishnaghur, T. L. Lindsay, Esq.
 — At Benares, C. M. McIver, Esq., indigo planter.
 16. Miss Marscellina Lescot, aged 24.
 21. At Calcutta, Capt. W. Bell, superintendent of public works, aged 44.
 — Mr. W. Coward, aged 50.
 23. Mr. Joakim D'Santos, an interpreter of the Court of Requests, aged 40.
 — Mr. Shipley, aged 40.
 27. Mr. S. Johnson, aged 28.
 28. Mr. Bartholomew Valle, aged 48.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. Seaton, of the firm of Dykes and Co., aged 38.
Lately. At Mussoorie, Cornet Wm. D. S. Han, of the 8th regiment, L. C.
 — Mr. J. T. Carr, painter, aged 50.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

INSUBORDINATION IN H. M. 63D. REGT.

Head Quarters, Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1836.—The District Court Martial lately assembled in Fort St. George to try certain individuals of His Majesty's

to reside on Mahabuleswar Hills, until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 26. The Rev. R. Ward, M.A., to be junior presidency and garrison chaplain. In consequence of death of the Rev. D. Young, M.A.

The Rev. A. Goode to succeed Mr. Ward as chaplain at Kierke, and assistant chaplain at Poona.

The Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., to be chaplain at Ahmedabad, occasionally visiting Malgaum, in room of Mr. Goode.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1836.—Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during time Lieut. Pope is in temporary charge of regt., or until further orders, from 19th Sept.

Lieut. T. D. Fallon, 7th N.I., to assume charge of Guzerat Prov. Bat. during absence, on sick cert., of commanding officer and adj. of that bat., from 21st Sept.

Oct. 13.—8th N.I. Ens. G. Cruickshank to be lieut., v. Edwards transferred to invalid establishment; date 20th Oct. 1836.

Ens. H. J. Pelly, 16th, at his own request, removed to 8th N.I., as fourth ensign, taking rank next below Ens. C. Grey of that regt.

Oct. 19.—Major W. Lardner, 22d N.I., transferred to invalid estab. at his own request.

Oct. 20.—8th N.I. Ens. H. Cracroft to be lieut., v. Fraser dec.; date of rank 5th Oct. 1836.

Lieut. W. Topham, 7th N.I., to act as adj. to Guzerat Prov. Bat., until return of Ens. Gordon, or until further orders, from 1st Oct.

Oct. 25.—22d N.I. Capt. H. Cracklow to be major, Lieut. J. Tyndall to be capt., and Ens. A. G. Shaw to be lieut., in suc. to Lardner trans. to invalid estab.; date of rank 19th Oct. 1836.

Capt. T. S. Powell, H.M. 40th regt., to act as major of brigade King's troops, during absence of Capt. Barnes on duty at Belgaum.

Oct. 27.—17th N.I. Capt. W. Stirling to be major, Lieut. J. Pope to be capt., and Ens. C. Barnes to be lieut., in suc. to Simpson dec.; date of rank 21st Oct. 1836.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. H. Stiles, regt. of European infantry, to be intep. in Mahratta to that regt., from 1st Nov.

Maj. F. Hickey, 4th N.I., to assume temporary command of station of Ahmednuggur, during absence of Brigadier Willis, from 25th Oct. last.

Capt. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., to have temporary command at Akulote, during absence of Capt. Johnson.

FURTLOURS.

To Europe.—Oct. 11. Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. Col. C. Payne, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. H. M'Haile, 6th N.I., for health.—17. Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, regt. of artillery, for health.—25. Capt. G. Yeardell, regt. of artillery, for health.—25. Asst. Surg. D. Buddo, 24th N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. J. Jukes, 17th N.I., for health.—Nov. 7. Capt. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I.

To Neelgherries.—Oct. 11. Lieut. O. D. Otley, Bombay Europ. Regt., for twelve months, for health.—Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, of engineers, for one year, for health.—13. Lieut. J. E. Falkney, 16th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—31. Lieut. S. Turnbull, regt. of artillery, for six months in extension, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 20. Capt. R. O. Meriton, European regt., for health, eventually to Europe (to embark from Goa or Vingoria).—28. Ens. M. P. Gordon, 11th N.I., for health, eventually to Europe.—31. Ens. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., for two years, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 11. Mr. Midshipman Dent, Indian Navy, to be an acting lieutenant.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 27. *Niagara*, from Newcastle.—Nov. 6. *Bengal*, Marjoram, from London.—7. *Columbia*, Hooton, from Llanelly.—20. H.S. schooner *Shannon*, Daniel, from Bushire.—23. *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, from London; and *Ardaascer*, McIntyre, from China.—25. *Malabar*, Lartique, from Bordaux.—Dec. 1. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowband, from Bassadore, &c. (with overland mail of 31st Aug.).—4. *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from London; and *Goleonda*, Bell, from China and Singapore.—5. *Elavor*, Lyons, from Calcutta.—7. *Ruparath*, Bartholemey, from Calcutta.—8. *Portland*, Conbro, from Liverpool; *Nereus*, Woodbury, from America; and *Vestall*, Lyon, from Greenock.—9. *Caledonia*, Ellis, from Calcutta; and *Bealy*, Batta, from Penang.—20. *Carnatic*, Brodie, from London.—JAN. 5, 1837. *Triumph*, Green, from London.—10. *Scalby Castle*, from London.—11. *Moffat*, Boulton, from N. S. Wales.—12. *Alquis*, McFee, from Liverpool.—13. *Brooke*, Brice, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Oct. 26. *Duchess of Clarence*, Hutchinson, for Ceylon.—Nov. 5. *Princess Charlotte*, for Liverpool.—6. *Orleans*, Cameron, for Liverpool.—13. *Walmer Castle*, Bouchier, for Cape and London; and *Pontenize Bonnyne*, for Calcutta.—14. *Royal George*, Wilson, for London.—18. *Bengal*, Marjoram, for Calcutta.—22. *Australia*, Forrester, for Liverpool.—24. *Ernaud*, Hill, for Calcutta.—25. *Dronagan*, M'Kenzle, for Madras.—26. *Frances*, Heath, for Madras.—28. *Isabel*, Jones, for Liverpool.—29. *Annandale*, Hill, for Ceylon.—Dec. 4. *Skimmer*, Shreeve, for Suva; *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, for China; and *Cornel Navelli*, for Bushire and Bussorah.—6. Arab brig *Paylio*, for Red Sea.—8. *Forfield*, Sly, for Colombo; and *Niagara*, Hamond, for London.—11. *Bombay Packet*, Garrock, for Liverpool.—15. *William Nicol*, Kincaid, for Clyde.—25. *Byrnie*, Richardson, for London; *Lady Featherham*, Webster, ditto; *Columbia*, Hooton, for Liverpool; and *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, for Calcutta.—27. *John Fleming*, for China.—29. *Vastul*, Lyon, for Greenock.—31. *Orient*, Taylor, for Liverpool.—JAN. 1, 1837. *Hector*, Cowley, for Liverpool; and *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, for London.—3. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, for London.—5. *Albion*, Underwood, for Liverpool; and *Malabar*, Voss, for London.—12. *Urania*, Noakes, for Liverpool.—15. *Marquis Hastings*, Clarkson, and *Britannia*, both for London.

Freight to London (Jan. 18, 1837).—£5 to £6 per ton.

To Sail.—For London: *Carnatic*, on 1st Feb.; *Triumph*, 5th Feb.; *Moffat*, for Coast and London.—For Liverpool: *John Knox*, and *Portland*, on 22d Jan.; *Brooke*, 15th Feb.; *Alquis*, 25th Feb.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 15. At Outacumund, Neilgherries, Mrs. John Ryan, of a son.
23. At Hursloe, the lady of Capt. James Outram, political agent, Mahye Caunta, of a son.
Oct. 8. At Rajcoo, the lady of James Erskine, Esq., of a son (since dead).
19. Mrs. R. Bennett, of a daughter.
23. At Indore, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.
24. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Melville, of a daughter.
27. At Masagon, the lady of Asst. Surg. R. A. J. Hughes, of a son.
Nov. 9. At Colaba, the lady of Marcus F. Brownrigg, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. At Bombay, Alex. Walker, Esq., M.D., Bombay medical establishment, attached to H. H. the Nizam's army, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late James Coull, Esq., Ashgrove, Elgin, N.B.
25. At Bombay, James Anderson, Esq., of the medical service, to Miss Sibella Mary Leonard.

Nov. 5. At Bombay, R. H. Meade, Esq., second son of the Rev. R. Meade, of Prince's Risborough, Bucks, to Lucy, second daughter of F. W. Bowser, Esq.

— At Bombay, William Keys Fogerty, Esq., to Mrs. Catherine Jackson.

DEATHS.

Sept. 29. At Surat, Maria Sarah, wife of Lieut. Thatcher, 6th regt. N.I.

Oct. 21. At Bombay, Major John Simpson, 1. th regt. N.I., aged 45.

24. In the Fort, in the 29th year of his age, Dado Cursetjee, eldest son of Cursetjee Ardaser, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable Parsee families of Bombay.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Oct. 29. *Renoten*, from N.S. Wales.—31. *Theodora*, from Boston.—Nov. 13. *Bencoolen*, from Liverpool.

Arrival at Samarang.—Nov. 8. *Claudius*, from Liverpool and Batavia.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—Oct. 21. *New Grove*, from Sydney.—Nov. 3. *Cynthia*, from New York.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

Oct. 8. The lady of Bernard Rodyk, Esq., of a son.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 11. *Anna Robertson*, and *Richard Allopp*, both from London; *Italy*, and *Ann Baldwin*, both from Liverpool; *Ferguson*, *David Scott*, *Water Witch*, *Otterpool*, *Emily Jane*, and *Hellas*, all from Calcutta; *Elizabeth*, from Madras; *Carnatic*, from Bombay; *Elora*, from the Clyde; *Layton Samuel Winter*, *Jane Brown*, *Jardine* (steamer), *Tarquin*, and *Royal Saxon*, all from Singapore; *Mary Ann* and *Egyptian*, both from Sourabaya; *Juliet*, from Samarang; *Canton*, *Enterprise*, and *Strathclyde*, all from Java; *Regulus*, *Omega*, and *Luconia*, all from Manila; *Syden*, and *Pleides*, both from Lombook; *Chandler*, from Philadelphia; *Kilmaurs*, from Sydney and Singapore.

Arrival at Lintin.—Oct. 22. *Orwell*, from Madras and Singapore.

BIRTH.

Aug. 29. At Macao, the lady of the Rev. G. H. Vachell, M.A., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Sept. 10. At Macao, the Hon. E. Boeck, member of his Danish Majesty's government of Serampore.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—NEW SETTLEMENT AT PORT PHILLIP.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, Sept. 2, 1836.—His Majesty's Government having authorized the location of settlers on the vacant crown lands adjacent to the shores of Port Phillip, under the same regulations as are now in force for the alienation of crown lands in other

parts of New South Wales, and several persons having already passed over there from Van Diemen's Land, his Exc. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Capt. Wm. Lonsdale, of the 4th, King's Own Regiment, to be police magistrate for that district, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice.

Arrangements are in progress for effecting the survey and measurement of such parts of the land near Port Phillip as it may be expedient to dispose of, in the first instance; but until the same have been completed, of which due notice will be given, no applications for purchase can be entertained.

In the mean time, it is distinctly to be understood by those persons who may be desirous of resorting to Port Phillip from other parts of New South Wales, or from Van Diemen's Land, that no advantage will be obtained by the occupation of any land at that place previously to its conveyance by a legal instrument from the government of New South Wales, as, without such title, the land (unless required for public purposes) will be subject to be put for competition at a public sale, and sold to the best bidder.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Previous to Oct. 21. *Lord Godolphin*, *Pegasus*, *Clorinda*, *Elizabeth*, *Hooghly*, *Rennymede*, *Maffat*, *Craigievar*, *Hamilton*, and *Countess of Durham*, all from London; *Lady Kenneway*, from Sheerness; *Waterloo*, and *Duchess of Northumberland*, both from Cork; *Medora*, from London and Hobart Town; *Goshawk*, from Liverpool and Hobart Town; *Lady Mary Polham*, from Liverpool and Kangaroo Island; *H.M.S. Victor*, from Madras; *Samuel Comud*, from Launceston; *Medway*, from Valparaiso; *Richard Reynolds*, from Singapore; *True Love*, from Cape and Swan River; *Isabella* (Government schooner), from Torres Straits; *Prince George*, from Moreton Bay; *Ulysses*, from Mauritius.

Departures from Sydney.—Previous to Oct. 21.—*Arab*, for King George's Sound; *Waterloo*, for Madras; *Pegasus*, for Calcutta; *Orwell*, for Manila; *Maffat*, for Bombay (with the 17th regt.); *John Dunscombe*, for New Zealand; *Success*, and *Stirlingshire*, both for Port Phillip.

BIRTHS.

July 16. At Inverary Park, the lady of David Reid, Esq., of a son.

21. Mrs. W. Smith, Sutton Forest, of twin daughters.

25. At Hardwicke, the lady of W. H. Dutton, Esq., J. P., of a daughter.

— At Throsby Park, Mrs. Throsby, of a son.

27. Mrs. John Betts, of a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Port Stephens, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dumaresq, of a daughter.

Oct. 10. At Maitland, Mrs. P. J. Cohen, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. Joseph Roberts, of a daughter.

17. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. Surgeon Russell, of a son.

Lately. At Strathern, the lady of H. Hewey, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 4. At Sydney, Mr. C. H. Jenkins to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Evans, Esq., of Leicester-square, London.

10. At Sydney, Capt. R. D. Passmore, of the ship *Elizabeth*, to Frances, second daughter of Robert Cooper, Esq., Juniper Hill.

13. At Sydney, John Giles, Esq., late of the H.C.S., to Lucy Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Harper, Esq.
 — At Sydney, Mr. J. R. Wiltshire to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Sydney.
 Oct. 13. At Sydney, Alfred Glennie, Esq., of Darlington, Hunter's River, to Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Ferri, late of Sydney.

DEATHS.

July 29. At Sydney, Sarah, relict of the late Charles Hook, Esq., formerly of Argyle, North Britain, and sister of the late John Palmer, Esq., assist. com. general.

Aug. 4. At Castlereagh, Mrs. Fulton, wife of the Rev. H. Fulton, chaplain of that place, in her 70th year.

8. At Sydney, Frances Leonora, wife of Thos. C. Harrington, Esq., and eldest daughter of Alex. M'Leay, Esq.

Sept. 30. At Sydney, Frederick Augustus Heley, Esq., for many years principal superintendent of convicts in New South Wales.

Oct. 21. At Sydney, in his 40th year, Mr. Richard McJennett, formerly of Dublin.

Lately. At Manila, Edward Jones, Esq., brother of Richard Jones, Esq., of Darlington.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

July.—Charles Shaw, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory.

John Arthur, Esq., M.D., to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals; and John Dunn, Esq., deputy purveyor of hospitals, for this colony.

Sept.—W. T. Young, Esq., to be a coroner for the territory.

Lieut. Owen, 17th regt., to command the mounted police, v. Lieut. Arthur, 4th regt., proceeding to England.

Hugh Ross, Esq., to be crown solicitor.

Mr. W. H. Glover to be registrar of Court of Requests, Hobart Town.

Oct.—Charles Arthur, Esq., to be police magistrate of district of New Norfolk, commissioner of Court of Requests, and deputy chairman of Quarter Sessions for said district, and a coroner of the territory, v. Thomas Mason, Esq., who has been appointed barrack-master.

William Moriarty, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate at Westbury, v. Capt. Lonsdale, 21st fusiliers; and George King, Esq., commander R.N., to be port officer, v. Capt. Moriarty.

Relinquished the Service.—Theodore Bartley, Esq., late controller of customs at Launceston.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Aug. 20. *Lord Lyndoch*, from Sheerness.—18. *Avoca*, from London.—Sept. 22. *Boadicea*, from Calcutta.—25. *Hope*, from Liverpool.—26. *Eudora*, from London.—27. *Lady Mary Pelham*, from Kangaroo Island.—28. *Duke of York*, from ditto.—Oct. 4. *Swallow*, from Madras.—8. *John Pirie*, from Kangaroo Island.—14. *Francis Freeling*, from Sydney.—23. *Gulnare*, from Liverpool.—28. *Drummore*, from Leith.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. 8. *Lord Lyndoch*, for Sydney.—15. *Avoca*, for ditto.—28. *Vansittart*, for Spencer's Gulf.—Oct. 13. *Swallow*, for Sydney.—23. *Hope*, for Sydney and Calcutta.—24. *Eudora*, for Sydney.

Arrivals at Launceston.—Sept. *Amelia Thompson*, from London.—17. *William*, from Sydney.—27. *Arabian*, from London.—Oct. 8. *Gutiana*, from Circular Head.—14. *Eagle*, from Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

May 12. The lady of Edward M'Dowal, Esq., solicitor-general of this island, of a son.

16. At Hamilton, the lady of D. F. Huston, Esq., of a daughter.

31. The lady of his Honour the Pulane Judge Montagu, of a son.

June 4. At Bothwell, Mrs. J. F. Sharland, of a daughter.

5. At New Town, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, a son.

July 19. At Dunrobin, Mrs. Bethune, of a daughter.

Aug. 8. At Norfolk Plains, the lady of Lieut. G. B. Skardon, R.N., of a daughter.

Sept. 10. Mrs. Cameron, of a son.

Oct. 12. At Great Swan Port, Mrs. E. C. Shaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Brookstead, St. Paul's Plains, John Steiglitz, Esq., of Green Lawn, to Emma, third daughter of the late George Cowie, Esq., of the City of London.

13. At Calton Hill, George Hunt, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Anne, second daughter of Hugh Murray, Esq., of the same place.

14. At Hobart Town, Wm. Bunster, Esq., to Anna Maria Williams, niece of Anthony Williams, Esq., merchant.

June 24. At Longford, Charles Arthur, Esq., of Norley House, Plymouth, and nephew of his Exc. the Lieut. Governor of this island, to Mary Allen, daughter of Thomas Reibey, Esq., J. P., of Entally, district of Norfolk Plains.

July 6. At Hobart Town, Mr. Alfred Wheatley, of Bothwell, fourth son of the late Wm. Wheatley, Esq., librarian to his Majesty's navy, to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. J. Emblem, A.M., of Stratford, in Essex.

24. At Hobart Town, H. J. T. Lloyd, Esq., surgeon, to Miss Catherine T. Williams.

Sept. 6. At Launceston, Thomas Woolley, Esq., of Sydney, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Williamson.

24. At Curramore, Mr. John Cape, of Launceston, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Peter Lette, Esq.

Oct. 10. At Coalbrook Dale, Dr. Macleay to Adelaide Tomlinson, eldest daughter of Lieut. James Corrigan, of Jerusalem.

— Mr. Arthur Sutcliffe, nephew of Mr. M. Bate, chemist, Launceston, to Miss Birch.

27. At New Town, P. Russell, Esq., of Bothwell, to Miss S. L. Jennings, of Hobart Town.

Lately. At Hobart Town, Arthur Smith, Esq., to Jane Jeffreys, daughter of the late Michael Dobson, Esq., of Gateshead, county of Durham.

DEATHS.

June 5. At Kelvin Grove, Mr. George White, late of Harelow, Berwickshire, aged 59.

19. Mr. Wm. Beazley, aged 36.

July 21. At Rothbury, Anne Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Turnbull, Esq.

Oct. 5. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Jacobs, relict of the late Vickers Jacobs, Esq., formerly of New South Wales.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kangaroo Island.—July 27. *Duke of York*, from London.—30. *Lady Mary Pelham*, from Liverpool.—Aug. 16. *John Pirie*, from London.—20. *Rapid*, from London.—Sept. 11. *Cygnos*, from London.—(all with settlers, stores, &c. &c. for the new colony).

BIRTH.

Sept. 13. At Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island, Mrs. W. H. Neale, of a son, being the first native addition to the new colony.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 24. At Kingscote, Samuel Stephens, Esq., chief agent of the Colonisation Company, to Miss Charlotte Hudson Beare, daughter of Thomas Beare, Esq., of Winchester.

PORT PHILLIP.

DEATH.

Lately. Mr. Charles Franks. He was murdered by the aborigines.

New Zealand.

BIRTH.

Latel. At Hokiang, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, of a daughter.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Nov. 18. *Samuel Baker*, from Gloucester.—20. *Atlas*, from London.—26. *Cheshire*, and *Cervantes*, both from Liverpool.—27. *Capricorn*, from Cape; *John Marsh*, from Llanely and Cape; *Midas*, from London.—29. *Elizabeth*, from Marseilles and Rio.—Dec. 7. *Leveret*, from Cape.—8. *Rapid*, and *Findlater*, both from London.—9. *Montrose*, from London.—12. *Egbert*, from London.—11. *Susannah*, from Bordeaux.—16. *Ozprey*, from Cape.

Departures.—Nov. 14. *Ellen*, for N. S. Wales.—17. *Trident*, for Calcutta.—18. *Julliana*, for Calcutta.—21. *Charles Heartly*, for Calcutta; *Argo*, for Sydney.—24. *Shepherdson*, for Calcutta; *Peter Proctor*, for Batavia.—25. *Eagle*, for Calcutta.—26. *Orator*, for Batavia.—28. *Cheshire*, for Bombay.—29. *Ludlow*, and *Eliza*, for Calcutta.—Dec. 1. *British Monarch*, for Bourbon.—2. *Falcon*, for Bombay.—5. *Sophia*, for Calcutta.—7. *B-izoni*, for Calcutta.—11. *Capicorn*, for Ceylon. *John Marsh*, for Cochin and Bombay; *Cavendish Bentinck*, for Calcutta.—14. *Maria*, for Hobart Town.—15. *Mary Taylor*, for Calcutta.—17. *Bahamian*, for Calcutta.—18. *Lotus*, for Madras.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 13. F. Hope, Esq., to be assistant civil engineer, provisionally.

The Rev. G. W. Stegman approved of as second minister of Lutheran congregation at Cape Town.

Dec. 29. Mr. Wm. Mac D. Fynn to be resident agent of the government with the Kaffir tribe of Criel; and Mr. Henry F. Fynn to be resident agent of the government with the Tambookies—under the Chief Mapassa.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Dec. 20. *La Belle Alliance*, and *Royal George*, both from London.—21. *Europa*, from Liverpool.—23. *Briton*, from Liverpool. *Cecilia*, from Gottenburg; *Ehsa*, Douthwaite, from Cowes; *Dryade*, from London; *Eliza*, Haddon, from London; *John Lawson*, from Halifax.—24. *Tully Ho!* from New York.—29. *Zephyr*, from London.—30. *Colombo*, from London.—Jan. 1. *Harmony*, from Harrington.—3. *Lancashire Witch*, from Rio de Janeiro.—5. *Prince Regent* yacht (with Lord Elphinstone, new governor of Madras, and suite), from Portsmouth and Rio de Janeiro.—6. *Shepherd*, from Ramsgate.—8. *Galatea*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Dec. 23. *Royal George*, for Sydney.—Jan. 5. *Colombo*, for Calcutta.

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—Dec. 26. *Grace*, from London.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 8. At Worcester, the lady of J. A. Munnik, Esq., of a son.

25. Mrs. Ainslie, from the Mauritius, of a daughter.

Nov. 13. At Green Point, the lady of John King, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 4. At the Cape, the lady of Col. W. H. Kenn, of a son.

5. Mrs. Alex. Brown, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 9. At Worcester, Mr. P. J. S. Truter, only son of P. J. Truter, Esq., civil commissioner of Worcester, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Robertson, Inverary, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

28. At Wynberg, Mr. W. T. Kerswell, commander of the brig *Lynher*, to Miss Carolina H. M. Merckel.

Dec. 20. At Bathurst, Mr. Edward J. Townsend to Miss Harriet Hockley.

DEATH.

Jan. 1. At Cape Town, Wm. Virgo, Esq., late a lieutenant of H. M. 3d Ceylon regiment, aged 50.

Postscript.

Just on the eve of going to press, we received files of Calcutta papers of dates antecedent to our overland communication. They contain no news of any importance.

The trial of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, at Jeypore, concluded on the 4th of August, when the Court delivered a unanimous verdict that the charges against them were established, and the prisoners are sentenced to suffer death.

The Court's letter of the 6th July is published in general orders; it directs that immediate measures be taken for granting the commission of Colonel to all Lieut.-Colonels, of whatever presidency, who may be senior as such, to any Lieut.-Colonel attaining the rank of Colonel regimentally, with such dates of rank as shall maintain their relative seniority with each other as Lieut.-Colonels.

Another letter is also published, regulating the future promotion of officers to the rank of Colonel. It recognizes the Bengal Infantry as the main standard for such promotion, by which all the other arms throughout India are to be regulated. The Senior Bengal Infantry Lieut.-Colonel is always to be promoted to fill a vacancy as full Colonel in his own branch;

and all Lieut.-Colonels throughout India, his seniors, are to be made Brevet-Colonels. The Senior Lieut.-Colonels of the Madras and Bombay Infantry, or of the cavalry, artillery, or engineers of the three presidencies, are to be promoted to full Colonels, only when they are senior to all Lieut.-Colonels in the Bengal Infantry; but if they are junior to any such officers, they are then to be simply Lieut.-Colonels Commandant, but with the emoluments of Colonel, until their seniors in the Bengal regulating line are promoted to the rank of Colonel.

The Commander-in-chief in India has noticed, in general orders, the letter of Col. Vans Kennedy which appeared in the *Englishman*. His Excellency examines the alleged grievances of Col. Kennedy, which he considers groundless, and "offers his advice to the army not to follow the examples which Col. Vans Kennedy has thought proper thus to lay before them, but rather to profit by them, as affording instances of conduct which should be carefully shunned by all those who desire to prosper in their profession." He adds, that he will not fail to make known his sentiments on the subject to the Court of Directors.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of E. I. Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

PENSION TO SIR J. CAMPBELL.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.) said—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that the resolution of the General Court, of the 21st of December last, for granting a pension to Sir J. Campbell late envoy from the Government of India to the Court of Persia, has received the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have next to lay before you, in conformity with the cap. 6. sec. 19, a list of superannuations granted to the Company's servants in England, under the 53d Geo III. cap. 155. sec. 93; also the papers and accounts relative to appeals from India to the King in Council."

Sir C. Forbes.—"I wish that paper to be read."

It was read by the Clerk as follows:—

1. A list of the appeals from India to the King in Council, to which the East-India Company have been directed to appear, under the powers of the act 3d and 4th William 4, cap. 41. sec. 22, with the dates of such order or orders, and also the dates when such appeals arrived in this country.

2. A list of the appeals which have been heard before the King in Council, stating if the decrees have been in favour of the appellants or the respondents, with the date of each decree, and when the same were forwarded to India.

3. Amount of the total costs paid by the East-India Company, on account of thirty-six appeals heard and decided in the last four years, (schedule A) £43,275. 4s. 6d. Paid on account of appeals ready for hearing, but not yet heard (schedule B) £2,311. 10s. Total £45,587. 2s. 6d.

4. Amount ordered by the King in Council to be paid to the East-India Company, £43,275. 4s. 6d.

5. An account of all sums of money which have been received in aid of costs in this country, from India—none.

6. An account of the amount which the East-India Company is now in advance by reason of those appeals.

Mr. Fielder inquired to what time these accounts were made up?

The *Chairman*.—"From August 1833 to the present time.

Sir C. Forbes.—"A very important document is wanted, namely, an account of all appeals in which the East-India Company themselves were interested; and I shall take an opportunity of moving for it."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to lay before the Proprietors several accounts and papers which have been presented to Parliament since the last general court."

The titles of the papers were then read as follow:—

Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being the warrants or instruments granting any pension, salary, or gratuity.

Lists specifying the particulars of compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons late in the service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. (Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65.)

Particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances, granted by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1836, to persons who have been employed by or under the East-India Company, whose interests have been affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, and who have been reduced.

An account of allowances, compensations, remunerations, and superannuations, granted to officers and servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and of the East-India Company in 1836.

COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS.

The *Chairman*.—"I now lay before you, in conformity with the bye-law, cap. 1, sec. 3, a copy of a bill introduced into the House of Commons 'for amending an act of his present Majesty, (entitled, an Act for effecting an arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories, till the 30th day of April, 1851), so far as the same relates to the granting of compensation, superannuation, or allowance, to officers who may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade."

Sir C. Forbes wished the bill to be read at length.

It was read accordingly. It empowers the Court of Directors to grant compensation to certain maritime officers, who were excluded under the late arrangement.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to lay before the proprietors a bill which is now before the House of Commons, being promoted by the Commercial Railway Company, for forming a branch of railway in the south-east of the metropolis.

Sir C. Forbes inquired whether any application had been made to the Company on this subject, and also, whether the proposed line of railway would not interfere with the India House?

The *Chairman* answered, that such was the case; and individuals had made application at that house with very plausible offers, but they had met with no encouragement whatever. (*Hear, hear!*) He should be sorry to see the day when a rail-road should be established in the city

of London. The Court of Directors had ordered the Company's solicitor to watch the bill narrowly, and to oppose any part of it that would bring a railway within the Company's locality. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, there were no bounds to the modesty of some men. Those persons would, perhaps, by and by, offer to take the government of India out of the hands of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*)

NAWAUB OF FEROPZEPOR.

The *Chairman* said, that an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had, at the last general Court, given notice of a motion for papers relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsodeen Khan, Nawaub of Feropzepore. On that occasion he informed the hon. baronet that the Court of Directors were not in possession of such information as would meet the object of his motion, or as would satisfy him, the case not having been brought under the consideration of the Court. It had, however, been brought under the review of the Deputy Chairman and himself since the last general court, and the opinion of the Court of Directors would be shortly taken on the question. In the mean time, he could not allow it to go forth to the public that there existed even the slightest doubt of the guilt of the Nawaub, so far as he had heard, amongst the authorities in India. (*Hear, hear!*) It could not be disputed, that the Nawaub had been convicted by a criminal court in India, and it was not competent to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, or to that court, to reverse that decision. As to any collateral effects which the confiscation of the territory of the Nawaub might produce, that might form the subject of future consideration, when the matter came before the Court of Directors. After this intimation, he trusted that the hon. baronet would, at all events, if he did not abandon his motion, postpone it to a future day, as he had no information to give.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, JOHN LOCH, ESQ.

Mr. *Burnie* was anxious, before they proceeded with the business of the day, to trespass on the attention of the Court for a few minutes, with reference to a subject of much interest and importance. It related to the recent attack made by a person of the name of Kearney upon the Deputy Chairman. He wished to learn what was the nature of the claims, if any, which that individual had on the Company, the refusal of which induced him to make this murderous attack on the Deputy Chairman? They were unacquainted with any of the facts, except what was stated by Kearney before the

Lord Mayor, a statement said to be, and which he believed to be, most unjust and unwarranted. It remained, therefore, for the hon. Chairman to disabuse the public mind on this subject, by a correct statement of all the circumstances of Kearney's case. (*Hear, hear!*) He was himself permitted to say, that the Deputy Chairman made use of no irritating language to this assassin, as had been alleged by him. Those who knew the Deputy-Chairman must say, that by nature, by disposition, and by habit, he was one of the best and kindest of men. (*Hear, hear!*) At the very time that the assassin raised the dagger against his life, the Deputy Chairman had told him that, compassionating his situation, he would provide for his son out of his own private patronage. On hearing this, Kearney asked him whether he would grant him an interview after the Court had broken up. It struck Mr. Loch that there was something extraordinary in this request, and he declined to grant the proposed meeting. "Then," said Kearney, "you will not see me after the Court is over, when there will be a more favourable opportunity of going into facts?" Mr. Loch again refused, and, finding that the Deputy Chairman would not see him, Kearney flew at him like a tiger, and attempted to deprive him of life. He struck one blow at Mr. Loch's heart, another at his head, and a third at his throat. He was happy, however, to say, that though his wounds were severe, there was every prospect of his recovery. He should now ask, what was the nature of the report that was made by the medical attendants of Mr. Loch yesterday? He was not aware of its nature, but he believed it would be satisfactory to the Court to learn the statement of the medical gentlemen. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that, in answer to the question put to him respecting the circumstances of the man Kearney (towards whom, being dead, he should indulge in no hard or harsh reflection), he should feel very happy to give the information asked for by the hon. proprietor who had on the present occasion brought the subject before the Court. He should lay before the Court, not any isolated facts, but a statement of Kearney's career, not only while he was in the Company's service, but while he was serving in his Majesty's Dragoons. That statement was entirely founded on facts. No opinions whatsoever were given; it was merely a statement of authenticated facts, and if it were not fully calculated to do away with the gross calumny that had been cast on his worthy friend, the Deputy Chairman, he knew not what could produce that effect. (*Hear, hear!*) It would shew to the Court the

whole course of conduct pursued by Kearney, which afforded grounds of the greatest reproach to himself, and proved that the utmost forbearance was manifested by every one else. He would venture to confirm what his hon. friend had stated when speaking of the temper and demeanour of the deputy-chairman. Of him he would say, that if there ever was a man of a kind, conciliating, gentle, and forbearing disposition, he was that individual. ("Hear!" from all parts of the court.) In his intercourse with this man (and it was the custom of the Court of Directors not to deny a hearing to any individual), he believed that his hon. friend Mr. Loch had, on every occasion, shewed the utmost indulgence to him, endeavoured to soothe him, and never entertained the most remote idea of insulting him. If the smallest ground for his claims could have been laid—if they could have been brought forward, on public principle, as forming a case that demanded indulgence, no one would sooner have attended to them than his hon. friend. (*Hear, hear!*) In Kearney's statement before the Lord Mayor, he asserted that he had been treated with incivility; but every one who knew Mr. Loch—every one who was acquainted with his general character—must feel that it was impossible—must feel that he was incapable of such conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) The statement to which he had referred should now be read; but, in the first instance, it gave him very great pleasure to announce that a certificate had been received from the medical attendants of Mr. Loch which was of a most gratifying nature; and he hoped that a very few days would be sufficient to restore his hon. friend to the discharge of his duties.

The medical certificate was then read as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that John Loch, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company, is under our professional care, and is going on favourably.
(Signed) "B. C. BRODIE, Saville-row."

"W. G. MERRETT, Leadenhall street."

The subjoined narrative of the career of Kearney was then read by the clerk:—

"In May 1822, Henry Edgar Kearney, a native of the parish of Toon in the county of Galway, enlisted as a recruit for the Company's artillery. He proceeded to India in July of that year, and on the voyage was employed as groom to a stallion sent out for the India stud.

"In August 1823, he was transferred to the commissariat; he was then a gunner in the artillery.

"In March 1824, Colonel Cunliffe, the commissary-general, applied for his being made a serjeant, which was done, and he proceeded with other serjeants to Rangoon. In January 1825, whilst the Burmese war was at its height, he

asked for leave to return to Calcutta on his private affairs. This application was refused by Colonel Cunliffe, who offered, however, if Kearney would send to him the documents connected with his claim to property (the alleged ground of his request) to take the opinion of a law officer upon them.

"In September 1825, Colonel Cunliffe recommended the nomination of four serjeants on foreign service, who had arduous duties to perform, to be acting sub-conductors while on foreign service; of these four Kearney stood third on the list.

"Early in 1826, Kearney returned to Calcutta on medical certificate, and was desired by Colonel Cunliffe to place himself under the orders of the officer in charge of the 'Petty Store Department,' at the presidency, in consequence of his urging the state of his health as a reason for his not being sent back to Rangoon. On this occasion Kearney behaved with great insolence to the commissary general.

"In October 1826, he applied to be made a sub-conductor. His request was refused; Colonel Cunliffe stating that, at this time, serjeant Kearney had been only 'three years in the department, and had fourteen above him, two of whom had been acting sub-conductors on the very same service to which he declined, on the score of ill health, to return.'

"In July 1828 he asked leave to resign his office in the commissariat, and requested his discharge from the service.

"At Rangoon he had been a good commissariat servant, as is shewn by numerous testimonials produced by him; but, as remarked by the Governor General (Lord William Bentinck), 'his own pride and presumption, combined with a most ungovernable temper, gave to those services a value far above their real worth, and gave rise to pretensions which, in justice to officers of much longer service and of equal merit, the commissary general could not listen to; and hence the disappointment, the violence of his passion at this imagined injustice, and the outrageous conduct that followed.'

"Upon the entreaties and representations of his wife, that by taking his discharge, Kearney was consigning his family to ruin, Lady William Bentinck (among others) used all her endeavours to dissuade him from this act. It was all in vain; the discharge was then given him, and as a favour he received it without purchasing it, or as the order stated, unconditionally.

"Before giving it to him, the town major required the usual security, according to the Court's orders, and always taken in such cases, that if he remained in India, he should not become char-

geable to the Company. This he refused to give, not from inability, but because the discharge had been granted unconditionally. Upon this occasion, he behaved in the most violent and insubordinate manner to the town-major the late Colonel Vaughan, an officer described as being remarkable for his kindness and consideration. Colonel Vaughan, upon this occasion, stated that his opinion lately was, 'that Kearney was at times deranged, for no person but a madman could have acted as he did.'

"The discharge was at last given him, when it was understood that he had determined upon leaving India.

"He then returned to England, and on his arrival presented a memorial to the Court complaining of the treatment he had received, and praying the court to confer upon him an appointment 'consonant to their views of his claims upon their attention.'

"The Court replied in February 1830, that they had received no report on his case from the Government of Bengal, that they could not therefore then pass a decision upon it; but, that they would forward his memorial for the examination and report of the Bengal Government; a proceeding which they had been induced to adopt in consideration of the favorable testimonials produced by him of his services during the Burmese War.

"Kearney then stated that it was impossible for him to wait for an answer, and he applied for a loan of £250. The Court replied in April 1830, that, as he had left his wife and children in Calcutta, they would permit him to return there, but that his application for pecuniary aid was quite inadmissible.

"Kearney then waylaid the Chairman of the Court of Directors (W. Astell, Esq.) in the street, and on being informed by him that nothing more could be done in his case, Kearney struck the Chairman a severe blow on the head with an umbrella. Upon this Kearney was taken into custody and tried for the assault, and sentenced to 'works' imprisonment. His term of imprisonment was no sooner expired than he came again to the India-House, and gave vent to threats expressive of an intention to take Mr. Astell's life. Mr. Astell having thereupon sworn that he considered his life in danger from this person, Kearney was required to find bail for his good conduct. Not being able to furnish bail, he was committed to prison, where he remained for twelve months.

"Various applications were subsequently made by him to the Court for pecuniary aid, either by way of pension for his services or donation; or for an appointment. These were rejected, but in Sep-

Asiat. Journ., N. S. Vol. 22. No. 88.

tember, 1832, the Court apprized him, that having had under consideration the representations made by him and his wife (who had followed him to England), they had agreed to allow him, his wife, and two children to return to Calcutta, with permission to reside there, and to provide him and his family with a suitable passage. Further that they had resolved, in consideration of his distressed circumstances, to grant him a sum of 40*l.* for the provision of an outfit for himself and family.

"Kearney availed himself of these favours, and returned to Calcutta, where he arrived in March, 1833. His wife had been previously employed there as a schoolmistress, and it was hoped that she would on her return be able to provide for her family, by obtaining similar employment.

"On his arrival, Kearney made application to the Government for a suitable employment, availing that he had been persuaded to return, against his own inclination, by some of the members of the Court of Directors, and that he returned with the understanding, that there was not a doubt of his being appointed to some situation on his arrival. For this there was not the slightest foundation.

"The Government refused to comply with his request; upon which Kearney gave utterance to threats of extreme violence directed against persons in the highest authority, and conducted himself in such a manner as induced the Government to consider that his remaining in India might be attended with dangerous consequences. They accordingly resolved to comply with his request to be granted a return passage to England.

"The Court of Directors, in reply to the report of these proceedings, stated that Kearney's conduct could only be accounted for on the supposition of his insanity.

"After some delay he obtained from Colonel Casement, the military secretary to the Bengal Government, 1000 rupees on account of his passage money to England, upon his giving his solemn promise 'as a man and a soldier,' to send the receipt of the captain of the ship, to enable Colonel Casement to recover the amount. Kearney, however, retained the money for the maintenance of himself and family, and took no steps to procure a passage. He then preferred various other applications for employment, all of which were refused, and the Government, in October 1833, reported that they did not then consider him to be so dangerous a character as they had formerly apprehended, and they attributed to cunning and insolence much of that conduct, which they were previously disposed to ascribe to mental aberration.

(2 N)

"The Court replied to these proceedings approving of them, and stated that Kearney's conduct exhibited much both of cunning and insolence, and that he should be dealt with accordingly, there being no proof or presumption of actual insanity.

"From subsequent occurrences the Governor-general found it necessary to swear the peace against Kearney. Amongst other expressions, he said, with respect to Mr. Astell, that 'he would tear him to pieces,' and with respect to the Governor-general, 'that the same place could not contain his Lordship and him.'—He also said, 'do you think that two troopers riding behind his Lordship could protect him?' 'that he was not a man to be trifled with, and that any thing he resolved upon he could carry into effect.'

"Not having found bail, he was committed to prison in December 1833, for twelve months.

"After his discharge he continued to reside in Calcutta. Upon the arrival of Lord Auckland, he made renewed applications for employment, which were decidedly negatived. The Government then resolved to comply with his application for a passage to England, which was done at a cost of 1500 rupees. He arrived in November last, with one child—his wife died in Calcutta.

"Upon his arrival he again addressed the Court, praying pecuniary relief. The Court informed him on the 15th of December, that they were under the necessity of declining to comply with his application.

"Soon afterwards Kearney used threats of violence against the chairman, deputy-chairman, the military secretary, and his assistant, in consequence of which they swore the peace against him. A warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension, but he evaded it, by secreting himself for four or five weeks. At the expiration of this time he presented himself to Mr. Lawford, the Company's solicitor, and was immediately taken into custody. He then expressed so much penitence for his conduct, and promised so faithfully to give no cause for complaint hereafter, that, after remaining in custody from Saturday evening to Monday morning, the chairman and deputy-chairman consented to his being discharged upon his own recognizance.

"The Chairman then expressed his warmest anxiety, upon grounds of compassion for Kearney's state of distress, to relieve him from the charge of his son; and was actually making arrangements to confer upon the boy an appointment in the Bengal pilot service. Of this Kearney was apprised. He was also informed that some measure would be taken to main-

tain and educate the boy until the time of his embarking for India.

"On Monday, the 13th instant, he addressed a letter to the Court soliciting a reconsideration of his case.

"No court day had intervened previously to his being guilty of the atrocious act of attempting to assassinate the deputy-chairman.

"In the course of the proceedings which took place in India, the Governor-general ascertained the following facts:

"Kearney enlisted into his Majesty's 13th regiment of dragoons in July 1816. In November 1817 he was tried by court-martial for insolence, disrespect, and unsoldier-like conduct towards Lieutenant Nesbit, an officer of the regiment. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 300 lashes, which sentence was remitted. In February 1818, he was again tried for making false and malicious statements against the same officer. He was again convicted, and sentenced to receive 300 lashes. This court-martial was submitted to his Royal Highness the Duke of York who approved of the sentence, which was accordingly inflicted. The very next month (March 1818) he was tried again for insolent, disrespectful, and unsoldier-like conduct in saying, 'I can prove perjury against him and other charges, the villain,' alluding to the same officer. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 200 lashes. One half of the sentence was inflicted. In June 1819, whilst on the voyage to India, he was tried for insolence and unsoldier-like conduct towards a troop sergeant-major. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 300 lashes, but the penalty was remitted. In August 1819 he was tried for making false, insolent, and infamous charges against Lieutenant-Colonel Boyse, his commanding officer. He was convicted and sentenced to receive 800 lashes; of these 325 were inflicted. Thus he was tried five times in two years, and sentenced altogether to receive 1,900 lashes, of which 725 were inflicted.

"The fact of his having misbehaved in the King's service was not known to the authorities in the Company's service at the time of his enlistment."

Mr. Laurie said, that, in his opinion, the proprietors ought to take the earliest opportunity to adopt some resolution, expressive of their feelings on this occasion.—(*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Loch's services in that Court, and his amiable and irreproachable character, must ensure for him the sympathies of every one present; but, apart from that, they ought, in justice to themselves, to mark their sense of respect and concern for Mr. Loch, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case. The most satisfactory account of the state of Mr. Loch, which had just

been read, must be gratifying to every proprietor, as it assured them that he would be soon able to resume his duties. They had all heard of the ferocious attack that had been made upon the deputy-chairman, and had since learned some particulars with which they were before unacquainted, of the habits and previous conduct of the person by whom that attack had been made. After hearing that statement he could not come to the conclusion, that some persons perhaps might, that the man Kearney was mad. Although such persons might be actuated by benevolent feelings, yet he could not help condemning that morbid humanity which could induce them to come to such a conclusion. He did not understand that species of humanity which was exercised, not towards those who were wronged, but towards those who had perpetrated wrong. With reference to the statement published in the newspapers, of which some complaint had properly been made by the friends of the deputy-chairman, who were naturally anxious that the public mind should be disabused on the subject, he would only remark, that the statement so published was that of the assassin himself; of course a glibbed one, and not entitled to any credence. He concluded by moving—

“Resolved—That this court take the earliest opportunity of congratulating John Loch, Esq., deputy chairman, on his providential escape from assassination, and expressing their earnest hope for his complete and speedy recovery.”

Mr. *Marriott* stated, with reference to a point of order, whether this, being a motion of which no notice had been given, could be regularly put? No one could object to it; on the contrary, all must rejoice that such a motion had been made. At the same time, one conviction was fixed in his mind from the statements contained in the paper which had been read—namely, that flogging had not the effect of changing men's hearts. (*Hear.*)

Mr. *Twining* said, it was not unusual at a quarterly general court to bring forward a motion without notice, especially where it applied to a matter of immediate and unexpected occurrence; and this certainly was one of those cases, with reference to which it was most gratifying that the proposition was made spontaneously, and without any previous notice. He had supposed that his worthy friend, who had introduced the subject in so able a manner, would have ended with some proposition of that nature. As it was quite congenial with his worthy friend's feelings, he would leave it to him to second the motion. He also could bear witness to the truth of every observation that had been uttered in the praise of Mr. Loch. A man of greater kindness, in listening to personal applications made to him, could not be found. (*Hear, hear!*)

His devotion to the interests of the East-India Company could not be exceeded. (*Hear, hear!*) And he was sure that the concern manifested on this occasion, on this awful occasion (for Mr. Loch's escape might be considered one of the most extraordinary and providential on record)—he was sure that the anxiety evinced for Mr. Loch's safety was not greater within those walls than it was out of doors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Burnie* said, the only object he had in view was to elicit information. If the motion was in accordance with the feelings of the Court, nothing could be more gratifying to him than to second it; and he returned his sincere thanks to the Court for the attention which they had paid to him.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *P. Lawie* was delighted that the Court had determined to express its feelings so soon. He sincerely thanked the Hon. Chairman for having laid before them the able statement which had been read, which clearly proved that Mr. Loch had done that which was right. It would have the effect of disabusing the public mind with respect to the statement made by Kearney, that he had been ill-used. He did not know how the minds of individuals were constituted, who seemed to think, that because the father had committed a great crime, the son was, therefore, worthy of their especial protection. Yet he had, that morning, seen a letter, signed “A Spinster,” in a public paper, calling on that Court to come forward, and provide for Kearney's boy. Now, whatever might be done for the boy, he hoped it would be simply on account of his destitute state. But if persons came forward and said, because the father was an assassin, you must, therefore, provide for the child, he never would listen to such a perversion of sense and reason. If a man, tired of his life, and having perpetrated an atrocity like this, was to meet with sympathy and commiseration, because he was fond of his child—(and even the tiger was attached to its young)—if such a notion were to lay hold of the public mind, why, then, no person would be safe. He had heard from the prisoner himself, an exposition of his feelings, for he had claimed the bed in which he had rested, when in prison twelve months before, and he was used to it. He seemed to think, because he was violent in his representations, that he ought to have been rewarded. A more determined, and, therefore, a more dangerous man than Kearney never existed. He trusted that this motion would be carried by acclamation. (*Hear, hear!*); and that the proprietors would not let it go forth to the world, that it was only necessary to become an assassin to have your family provided for.

The *Chairman* felt it to be his duty to say, that this motion, coming spontaneously from the other side of the bar, would be most grateful to his hon. friend's feelings. The expression of sentiment which had been displayed in the Court with reference to his hon. friend's character would not only be most satisfactory to him, but was extremely acceptable to his colleagues (*Hear, hear!*)—not merely because they acted with him as public men—but also because it was liberal and just. (*Hear, hear!*) There was not, he could assure the Court, one word in the statement relative to the unhappy creature whose conduct had given rise to this motion, that was not founded on fact. He should submit this motion, when carried, to his hon. friend, whom he should see in the evening; and he should merely say, further, that such a motion, for such a man, was alike honourable to the Court and to the individual. (*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Sir *P. Laurie* moved, that the motion should be published in the morning and evening papers, which was agreed to.

Col. *Sykes* suggested, that the detailed statement, which had been read, relative to Kearney, should also be published.

Mr. *Lush* was also of opinion, that a statement so gratifying, because it clearly exonerated the Company from having acted unjustly to Kearney, should be published. It was not enough to satisfy that Court only—it was necessary to disabuse the public mind on this subject; and the statement which the hon. Chairman had caused to be read, would shew to the world at large that Kearney had no just cause of complaint.

NAWAB OF FEROEZPORE.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he now rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, "for information relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsodeen Khan, Nawab of Ferozepore, and the confiscation of his territory." In taking this step, he could assure the court that he did not stand there to justify or to palliate the conduct of any person who had been guilty of, or who had abetted the commission of so foul a crime as murder; but he did stand there, for the purpose of maintaining the right of our native fellow subjects in India, to that measure of justice which was due to any person placed in such circumstances as the Nawab had been. It was for the purpose of placing the public, both here and in India, right on this subject, that he now brought it under the notice of the court; because it was a question that had excited a great and general sensation in India, and also, to a certain degree, in this country. It

was for the purpose of satisfying himself, and those who felt as he did, as to the proceedings taken against the Nawab, that he wished the matter to be inquired into. The hon. Chairman had taken upon himself to state, that there could not be a doubt of the guilt of the Nawab. He, however, might take the liberty of entertaining such a doubt, although that was not the question. The question was, "had the Nawab a fair trial?" and he must say, from all he had heard, that he could not come to that conclusion. It had been stated by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) that he was perfectly satisfied of the guilt of the Nawab; and, on a former occasion, that hon. proprietor was disposed to enter into details, to shew how he came to that conclusion. The hon. proprietor was called to order, on the ground that he was introducing a defence of the authorities abroad, when no attack had been made on them. He found, however, that the hon. proprietor was represented to have made a speech on the occasion alluded to, which, though he was present during the whole discussion, he had not heard. (*A laugh.*) If the hon. proprietor did make that speech, he must have been asleep, and he would leave it to the court to say, whether he was or was not asleep on that occasion. It was impossible that he could have allowed the hon. proprietor to make such a speech, without replying to it. He would, however, this day, give the hon. proprietor an opportunity of substantiating what was stated in his printed speech. If the hon. proprietor could substantiate it, then he would only say, that he should give no further trouble to the court on the subject. But, trusting to the recollection of those who were present at the last court, he would ask them, whether the hon. proprietor had made use of any such words as these:—"From all accounts, it appeared that the proceedings, trial, and verdict, at Delhi, were regular and solemn, that the proceedings afterwards underwent a minute and full investigation by the superior court of Allahabad, and therein regularly confirmed, and the whole matters were also fully investigated by the Supreme Court at Calcutta; and by that court further confirmed and completely ratified. Looking, therefore, as this Court of Proprietors must, at all these circumstances, it could have no doubt whatever, that nothing could be more correct and just than the proceedings and verdict in question." Now, what would the hon. proprietor say—what would that court say—what would a British public say—when he told them that there had been no verdict in this case—because there was no jury? The common acceptance of the word verdict was, that a jury had decided. But, in this instance, the judge

was also the jury—and one man, not twelve, pronounced the decision, which led to the *fiat* of the Governor-general for the execution of the Nawaub. He again asked, what would the British public say to this? What would the natives of India say to it? For, let us not attempt to conceal from ourselves, that this event has created a great sensation throughout the native society of India; and that it is calculated to excite feelings which cannot but be most dangerous in that country. He maintained, that there ought to be no concealment. If the affair were attempted to be concealed, it would have the worst possible effect. It ought to be probed to the bottom. If that which had been done was right, let it go forth to India that this country—that the British public—were satisfied with the proceedings against the Nawaub—that they were convinced of the justice of the course that had been adopted. That would strengthen their influence, and support their power in India. But, if there were any doubts on this subject (as he maintained there were), then it was the bounden and imperative duty of that court to sit the matter to the bottom; and, if any parties were to blame, let them bear that blame. It might, perhaps, be said that any investigation now could do no good; but he, in reply to that observation, would say that it would do this good at least—it would make the government of India more cautious in future, and prevent similar proceedings. He had felt it necessary to say thus much in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, and also with reference to what was supposed to have been said by the hon. proprietor on the last court day—which had gone forth to the public. He must now again observe, that he questioned the legality of the proceedings against the Nawaub; he questioned the legality of the court by which the Nawaub was tried; and he questioned the right of the Government of India to confiscate his territory and property. Not but he believed that they assumed a right to do just what they pleased. He questioned also the means by which evidence was procured against the Nawaub, which, if he was not misinformed, were of the most extraordinary and unjustifiable nature.

Mr. *Fielder* said, that if the hon. proprietor was allowed to detail one side of the question, he should insist upon his right to be heard on the other. He hoped the same degree of privilege would be granted to him as was extended to the hon. baronet.

The *Chairman*.—"As the hon. proprietor has interrupted the hon. baronet, I would take the opportunity of submitting to the hon. baronet whether, under the circumstances which I have already

stated to the court (namely, that I can give no information on the subject of this trial, as the papers are not before the Court of Directors, though they are in my own hands), whether it is necessary or proper for the hon. baronet or any other individual to go into the details of this question, and pronounce an opinion on it, when we have no papers before us? (*Hear, hear!*) In consequence of the course taken by the hon. baronet, my hon. friend, Mr. *Fielder*, wishes also to go into the merits of the case."

Mr. *Fielder*.—"No! I merely wish to have the same liberty that is extended to the hon. baronet."

The *Chairman*.—"It will be a total loss of time. (*Hear, hear!*) I state candidly, that if I had any information, I would willingly lay it before the court; and, therefore, I again ask the hon. baronet to postpone the motion to a future day, when the papers are produced."

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"With all possible respect for the hon. chairman, he must say, that he was not a little astonished at an observation which had fallen from him. It was not he (Sir *C. Forbes*) who set the example of pronouncing an opinion; but it was the hon. Chairman himself, who confessed he was in possession of the papers, that had declared an opinion. He wished also to be put in possession of those documents. It ought not to be suffered to go forth as the hon. Chairman had stated, that there was not a doubt of the guilt of the nawaub, without our knowing on what foundation that opinion rested. So far from that statement satisfying him, he would say, that he was of a different opinion; and to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion, he desired to have those papers. He was replying simply to the alleged speech of the hon. proprietor. He was merely expressing his own opinion; and if he were mistaken, he should be glad to be proved so when the papers were before the court. As to the unfortunate occurrence, although it took place so long ago as two years, it appeared that it was only now about to be brought under the consideration of the court. Yet it struck him as being a matter of great importance to the welfare of India, and which ought to have been immediately taken up. He asked the hon. Chairman, therefore, when the time was likely to arrive when he would be enabled to state the result of the inquiry? When it was probable he would be in a condition to lay before the court the information which he (Sir *C. Forbes*) called for; or, was that information to be denied? If it were to be denied, he should like to know on what grounds? There might be circumstances, for aught he knew, that rendered it desirable, in the opi-

nions of some, not to produce the information required; and therefore the hon. chairman wished him, on that account, he supposed, to drop the subject altogether.

The Chairman.—"Abandon it."

Sir C. Forbes could assure the hon. chairman that he would not abandon it, unless the hon. chairman could satisfy him of that of which the hon. chairman appeared to be himself satisfied, namely, of the guilt of the nawaub, and of the legality and propriety of all the proceedings in his case, as well as of the right which the government assumed to confiscate his territory. When he was satisfied on these points, he would abandon the subject, but not before. If he were not fully satisfied, he would adhere to his determination to have this matter sifted to the bottom. He should feel it his duty to the natives of India to do so; and he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would support him. Having said thus much, in consequence of the interruption, he was just coming to a point, to which he would briefly refer. He would tell the hon. proprietor who so highly approved of these proceedings, that it was not prudent to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the natives of India on this subject. They were as competent as the hon. proprietor or as the hon. chairman to judge of these proceedings; and if concealment were attempted, still the facts would be whispered from one end of India to the other. Let them not think, that by blinking the question in this way, they would secure the affections of the Indian population. He would again say, "If there be any doubt, let it be brought to the test; if there be any thing wrong, let it be condemned." He saw, however, there was an indisposition, at present, to enter into the details of the subject, and he should, therefore, postpone his motion to the next general court, unless it were attempted to prolong the discussion. In that case, he certainly should resume his argument.

Mr. Fielder hoped that the court would permit him to make a few observations, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. baronet.

The Chairman.—"There is no motion before the Court of Proprietors, and therefore there can be no discussion. The motion is put off till the next general court, when the whole question will be debated. There can be no use in entering into debate now, since we can come to no conclusion."

Mr. Fielder said, he did not mean to force a debate; but as an attack was made upon him before the court, he appealed to them, whether it was not necessary, whether it was not fair, that he

should be allowed to make a few observations in reply. If the hon. chairman thought that it was not necessary, he would sit down without saying another word. He thought, however, that in justice to his own feelings, he ought to be allowed to say something in his defence. He certainly did come forward at the last General Court, and when he was going into some of the merits of this case, he was told that he was out of order. Now, he conceived that the hon. baronet himself was out of order in alluding to that occurrence. But was it surprising that he should express his opinion on that occasion, when the tribunals of justice were openly rebuked? When it was sent forth to the world, that the court before which the nawaub was tried was not legally constituted? Were they to be told, after seven months had been occupied in inquiring into the circumstances—after fifty-one witnesses had been examined—after a long and careful trial—after a recorded verdict—after a farther consideration of the case by the superior court at Allahabad—

Sir C. Forbes.—"I see I must go on. I was perfectly right. I knew the hon. proprietor would proceed."

The Chairman.—"My hon. friend is now going into the merits of the case. In my opinion he was not attacked by the hon. baronet, who, however, after what I addressed to him, certainly made a longer speech than I expected. I wish, however, that my hon. friend would reserve his observations for the next court-day."

Mr. Fielder.—"I shall take up no farther time. I shall only say, that no person can doubt the honour and purity of the motives which actuate the hon. baronet in bringing this subject forward. There is not in the court a more humane or benevolent man, or one more anxious for the welfare of the people of India."

Sir C. Forbes thanked the hon. proprietor for his good opinion, and should be happy if he deserved it.

An Hon. Proprietor here proceeded to make a remark on what had fallen from Sir C. Forbes, when

Mr. Wigram rose to order. He put it to the hon. proprietor, whether it would not be extremely inconvenient to renew a discussion which the hon. baronet had postponed. If he went on, so would the hon. baronet; and thus they would have a premature and partial discussion, that could produce no useful result.

ST. HELENA CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. Weeding rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the Court to the situation of the civil servants lately employed by the Company on the island of St. Helena; and requested, before he proceeded with

his motion, that the memorial of these gentlemen should be read.

The memorial was then read. The memorialists complained of the great injury they had sustained, in consequence of the cession of the Island of St. Helena to the Crown. The retiring allowances granted to them by his Majesty's Government they considered to be disproportionately small; and they prayed that compensation might be awarded to them on the same principle, and to the same extent, as the Company had granted compensation to the officers of the home-establishment.

Mr. Weeding said, he had thought it necessary to cause the memorial to be read, because, otherwise, gentlemen would not be in possession of the facts of the case, as set forth at length by the memorialists. It was, in his opinion, a case of very great hardship, and well deserved the attention of the Court. The Island of St. Helena was in the possession of the Company for a century and a half. By them it had been used for commercial purposes; and there, those gentlemen, whose memorial was now before the Court, and who were thirteen in number, served the Company faithfully from periods, varying from thirteen years to upwards of forty. They consisted of senior merchants, junior merchants, factors, &c., and they enjoyed salaries from £320 a-year up to £1,600. In 1833, the Company thought it necessary to enter into a compromise with the Government, and wholly to change the system on which they had so long acted. Instead of continuing to be a commercial body, the Company became rulers of India only. In the course of these proceedings it was thought fit that the Island of St. Helena, with all its forts, factories, stores, and property, should be given up to the Crown. The first intimation they received of this, was, when the bill for effecting an alteration in the management of the affairs of India was introduced to Parliament, by Mr. C. Grant, in June 1833. By that bill, St. Helena, its forts, factories, &c. were not vested in the Company as all the other assets were, but were vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever. In the July following, a clause was introduced by Mr. C. Grant, by which the Company were obliged to provide, not only for the reduced civil servants of China, but for the reduced civil servants of St. Helena also. That clause, which was afterwards altered, so as to exclude the civil servants of St. Helena, whose retiring allowances were to be provided for by the Government, was, in his opinion, highly honourable to the just and benevolent feeling of the then President of the Board of Control. The clause, which enabled the Company to

avail itself in India of the services of those who had been its servants in St. Helena, was highly creditable to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade, by whom it had been introduced; and what he (Mr. Weeding) now claimed of the Company, was, that as it had not availed itself of the services of those servants who were employed at St. Helena, by transferring them to situations in India, it should now make them some compensation for the losses they had sustained, by the transfer of St. Helena to the Government. It was admitted by Mr. Grant, that as the island had been transferred to the Government, the Government should provide for, or give some retiring allowance to the servants of the Company who had been employed there; but the Company had permission to employ them elsewhere, and as it had not availed itself of that permission, he repeated, that it now ought to make them that full compensation which the Government had neglected to do. What, let him ask, was one of the grounds on which the Company had claimed to retain possession of the whole of the commercial assets?—Was it not—that it might be enabled to make provision for all outstanding commercial obligations? And was not another main ground of that claim—that the Company should be enabled to make a suitable provision for its servants, who would otherwise be great losers, to the ruin of many, by the change which was about to take place? Both those grounds were urged on the part of the Company in the correspondence with the Board of Control, on the 27th February, 1833. He contended, then, that as the Company's servants in St. Helena had been transferred to the Government, which did not require their services, and which had not made an adequate provision for them, the Company itself was bound to make the provision for them, equal to that which it had awarded to its other civil and military servants, whose services it no longer required. This was the view taken of the question by the Directors, in their communications with Mr. C. Grant, in March 1833, when it was proposed, that the Company should make over to the Government its commercial assets, and with them the claims for compensation of its servants, who were to be displaced by the pending arrangements; the Directors replied, that the proprietors would have very great objections to transfer to others the rewarding of those who had been in their employment, and of whose services they had been the witnesses, and were the most competent judges. On that occasion the Court of Directors fully recognised the principle for which he now contended—namely, that they did not think it right to leave to others the re-

warding those servants, of whose claims none but the Company could be competent judges. This principle was fully admitted by Mr. Grant also, when he recognised the desire of the Company to apportion the rewards or compensation due to its own servants, and expressed his wish to co-operate with that desire. The same principle was also recognised in the grant of the pension to Sir John Campbell, the late envoy of the Company to the court of Persia. That embassy had been transferred to the Government, but the Company thought itself bound to make compensation to its envoy for the loss which he had sustained by the change. What was the principle recognised by the Company, in 1833, as to the compensation due to their servants, who it was admitted would be thrown out of employment, not by any fault of their own, but by the arrangement made with the Government? It was, that all who had served ten years, should be entitled to compensation equal to two-thirds of the income they possessed at the time of the new arrangement—but that income was to be increased to those who had been a longer time in the Company's service. That, he admitted, was a fair scale of compensation; but what had been the scale with respect to the Company's servants at St. Helena? There were two members of council who had £1,600 a year: the Government gave £1,000 to one, and £900 to another. To the four senior merchants who had £1,000 a year each, Government gave £600 to one, and £500 each to the others. To the junior merchants who had had £700, £600, and £500 a year, the Government gave £200 a year each. The factors, who had a fair salary before, got only £90 a year, and the writers, who had had £320, got no more than £100 each as retired allowance. This was a miserable allowance to those parties. The Government had made a mistake in this allowance. It had lost sight of the principle of the act, the 55th of Geo. the 3d, which gave superannuations on a much larger scale; for instance, those who had served above ten and less than twenty years got half the salary they had at retiring, and those who were above twenty years got two-thirds. Many of the officers employed at St. Helena had served that period of time for which the Company had given two-thirds of their salaries as compensation. He would not detain the Court farther. He hoped he had said enough to induce the Court to act in this case on the same principle on which it had acted on former occasions. It might be said that the island of St. Helena having been surrendered to the crown, the Company could not interfere in the compensation to its servants in that island, but he would contend that the

Government, having had the advantage of the surrender of the island, was bound to make provision for the servants of the Company employed in it, and if it failed in making that provision, the Company was bound to make it. He cared not whether the compensation was made from the Crown or from the Company. It ought to be made from one or the other, and on the principle of

qui facit per alium facit per se,

the Company was bound to make provision for those servants, for whom, having been handed over to the Government, no adequate provision had been made. It might be said that the Company having given over the island to the Government, with all its civil servants, could not now interfere to obtain for those servants a larger allowance than that which the Government had given. To this he would reply, that the servants so employed, had confidence in the Company that justice would be done to them, and if that justice were not done by the Government to which they were transferred, they had a right to expect it from the Company. He would now move 'that this Court recommends to the Court of Directors' (he would rather leave it to the consideration of the Court of Directors, as there were some little difficulties which that Court alone could get over.) "to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the late civil servants of the Company on the island of St. Helena, who were discharged in consequence of an arrangement made with his Majesty's government, and that compensation may be awarded to them, to the same extent and on the same principle as compensation has been granted to the Company's commercial servants on the home establishment."

Mr Burnie, in seconding the motion, said, that from his knowledge of the servants of the Company at St. Helena, he could bear witness that they were most deserving of that compensation which the motion of the hon. proprietor now sought for them. He thought they were as much entitled to receive two-thirds of their former salaries as any other class of public servants in the employment of the Company. If they had not a claim directly on the Company itself, they had at least a claim on its good offices on their behalf, and it was only by the powerful aid of this Court that they could hope to have justice done to them by the Government. Several of those officers who had served the Company faithfully for many years at St. Helena, and who had lived respectably on the income derived from their situations, were now in London, some with families, trying to subsist on allowances of £150, £100, and some even as low as £90 a year. It was understood at the time that

St. Helena was surrendered to Government, that provision would be made for those servants of the Company, but it could hardly be expected that Government could have that kindred feeling for the Company's servants which the Company itself could have, who knew the nature and extent of their services. He repeated, therefore, that he saw no chance of having justice done to them unless the Company interfered on their behalf. All they asked was, that they should be allowed, as retiring pension, two-thirds of the income which they had derived from the Company.—It had been well observed by the hon. proprietor who brought forward the motion, that those individuals had been discharged not by any act of their own, but in consequence of an arrangement between the Company and the Government, to which they were no parties. Whether the Government derived any profit from that arrangement or not, made no part of the question. The individuals to whom the motion alluded, were as much entitled to compensation—to full compensation, on the same scale as all the other servants of the Company—in the one case as in the other. On the score of justice, therefore, as well as on that of humanity, the Company was bound to interfere on behalf of those individuals who had hitherto been most unjustly treated. On these grounds he most cordially seconded the motion of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Fielder said, that the island of St. Helena had been ceded to Government by the Company, with its rights, privileges, and immunities; and he would contend that the Government was as much bound to provide for the civil and military servants thus transferred to it, as the Company was bound to provide for those excluded officers of their own who had been injured by the robbery of their commercial charter.—(*Some expressions of dissent.*)—He would repeat that the Company had been robbed of its charter. The amount of compensation must come out of the pockets of the Government, and on no account whatever out of the revenues of India; those individuals to whom so much injustice had been done, were entitled to have their losses repaired at the expense of England at large, who had been benefited by the opening of the trade of India at the expense of the East-India Company.

Sir C. Forbes said he would support the motion, and he hoped the Court of Directors would use its influence and press the subject on the attention of Government, in order to induce it to do justice to those meritorious but much-injured individuals—the whole sum claimed as additional compensation would not exceed £2000 a-year, and he thought that was nothing to be made a matter of dispute as

regarded its amount; but even if the amount were ten times more, it should not hinder the Government or the Company from doing justice to those parties. He did hope, therefore, that whether this motion were carried or not, the directors would interest themselves in forwarding the claims of those deserving individuals.

Mr. Weeding said, that whatever might be the opinions of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) as to the motion before the court, he did not think he was justified in the use of the term robbery as applied to the removal of the Company's commercial charter—whether that was for good or for bad, the Court of Proprietors had agreed to it, after a debate which had lasted seven days; and on the question being put to the ballot it was carried by a majority of the proprietors in the proportion of eight to one. It was not, therefore, deferential to that court to call that a robbery, to which it had formerly given its assent. He had voted for the proposition but he was not a robber, and did not wish to be so designated. He would repeat what he had before said, that the control over the commercial assets of the Company was allowed to remain with it in order that it might be enabled to compensate all of its servants who should lose by the change. This principle had been fully recognised by the hon. director (Mr. Wigram), who was deputy-chairman at that time. He hoped the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), would not persist in calling the change made with respect to the Company a robbery.

Mr. Fielder thought that the term had not been improperly applied. It was true that the majority of the proprietors present, a few out of several thousands, had given their assent—but that was done to prevent their being placed in a worse situation.

Mr. Weeding—then the hon. proprietor admitted that the Company had gained something by this alleged robbery.

Mr. Fielder admitted that they had; but not near so much as they were entitled to.

Sir C. Forbes said that whatever might be the result of that change it had not been unanimously assented to: and he thanked God that he was one of the glorious minority on the occasion.

The Chairman said that this question was not new to the court. It had already been brought under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and he had before intimated to the hon. proprietor, that the Island of St. Helena had not been handed over to Government by the Company, but that the Parliament had thought proper to take it from the Company and vest it in the Government. It had been so taken with all the rights and privileges which the Company had enjoyed. And

with it had been transferred also the civil servants, for whom the Government had undertaken to make a provision. The case of the servants employed in the Island of St. Helena was not at all analogous with that of the servants of the Company in China, who had been transferred to the Company's service in India. There was this material difference between them, that the servants of the Company in China, had no claim whatever to compensation on the Government of England:—their only claim was on the Company, and if the Company had not provided for them by transferring them to employments in India, it would have been bound to have given them full compensation. That, however, was not the case with the servants in St. Helena, who had a claim upon the Government, as the Government had undertaken to provide for them. It was true that a clause had been inserted in the bill, by which the Company had been permitted to employ the servants on the establishment of St. Helena in India, if they thought proper; but this was an attempt on the part of his Majesty's government to shift the burthen of providing for those servants from itself to the Company. The clause was merely permissive, but the Company did not and could not avail itself of it. He sincerely felt for the situation of those parties, and as far as an individual could go he was disposed to do all in his power to assist them, by urging their claims on the attention of the Government; but he thought it would be injustice to India to pay out of its revenues compensation to those whom the Government had undertaken to provide, for on the ground that the Government had not done its duty. He understood the hon. proprietor to mean by his motion that the Government failing in the duty which it had undertaken towards those servants, by giving them full compensation, the Company was bound to make up the difference between the compensation which Government allowed and that which the Company had given to its own officers who had lost by the recent change. Now to that proposition he could never consent. But if those individuals would present a memorial to the Court of Directors, calling its attention to their situation, he would submit it to the consideration of his colleagues and the attention of the Government would be called to it. This, however, would not be done as a matter of right for those individuals;—but from the consideration that they had been for a long time faithful servants of the Company—that their case was one of much hardship, and that justice ought to be done to them. But acting there on his oath, he himself could not consent to charge the revenue of India with a single shilling for

the payment of those whom it was the duty of the Government to provide for. Under these circumstances he did hope that the hon. proprietor would withdraw his motion, and allow the subject to be brought before the Court of Directors in the manner in which he had suggested. He gave his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) full credit for the humane and benevolent motives which induced him to bring the subject under the consideration of the Court, but he thought that his hon. friend would forward his own object much better by acting on the hint he had just given.

Mr. Wigram trusted that the hon. proprietor would take the advice which had been just given by the chair. He had reason to hope that the Government, when the matter was pressed on their attention, would at length be induced to do justice to those servants of the Company. Let it be recollected, that the Crown had taken the island of St. Helena, not for commercial but political purposes; and let it also be borne in mind, that when the island was in possession of the Company, its establishment was supported, not by the Company's commercial assets, but was a charge on the government of India, so when this government took possession of the island, it was with the clear understanding that it should take all the servants of the Company, and if it had no longer occasion for their services, should make provision for them. If the Government did not do justice to them, by strictly fulfilling the engagements which it had undertaken, he was willing to go every length, as an individual, as a member of the Court of Directors, to urge the matter on its attention; but he could not concur in the proposition that the Company should be called on to make good the deficiency of compensation allowed by the Government. He did hope, under these circumstances, that the hon. proprietor would see the expediency of following the advice given from the chair, and of withdrawing his motion.

Mr. Weeding felt a difficulty in withdrawing the motion, after what had fallen from the chair, that the Company should not make good any deficiency in the compensation allowed by the Government; at the same time, he felt that from the objections urged he must eventually withdraw it, but he would beg to ask the court, and particularly that portion of it within the bar, whether the island of St. Helena had not been of great importance in a commercial point of view, as a rendezvous for its shipping, long before the Company had any political functions. It was a station for its vessels, where they could rest secure from any attack of an enemy; the Company had given value for it on its coming into their possession, and for many years it had been of impor-

taunce to them in a commercial, as well as a political point of view. When it was said that the servants of the Company had now no claim on it but on the Government, he would ask, was it not a part of the compromise entered into with Government, that the island should be given up; would the Company keep it now, even if they could? He was sure they would not spend £80,000 or £90,000 a-year on it, because it was no longer worth it, in a commercial or a political point of view. It was true, that that sum had been charged upon the revenue of India for many years past; but the profits of the Company had been lessened in proportion to the amount so expended. The island, he must repeat, had been of great commercial importance to the Company; and it could not now, with justice, he said, that the servants so long employed on it had not a fair claim on the Company. Under all the circumstances, he would consent to withdraw his motion, and endeavour to persuade those individuals whose cause he advocated, to take the course which had been suggested by the hon. chairman.

The motion was then withdrawn.

TAX ON IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder wished to put a question to the Chairman. He believed that a despatch had been sent to the government of India, relating to the cessation of a tax on idolatrous worship in that country, which despatch was forwarded in consequence of a resolution of that court of the 21st of December last. Now, assuming that that despatch had been sent, he wished to know if the hon. chairman would have any objection to lay a copy of that despatch, for the inspection of the proprietors, before the next court.

The Chairman said, the hon. proprietor was right in assuming that the despatch he alluded to had been forwarded to the government of India, on the subject of taxation of idolatrous worship; and he had no objection whatever to its production. He was always willing to give every information required by the proprietors, which he could do consistent with his duty.

Mr. Poynder would beg next to ask, whether the Court of Directors had received any official account of the memorial which had been presented to Sir Frederick Adam the governor of Madras, and signed by nearly all the official persons in that presidency; amongst others, by thirteen chaplains, thirty-seven missionaries, and one hundred and fifty-two military officers. The object of it was that all official persons in India might be excused from attending the religious ceremonies of the natives. The memorial had been forwarded to Sir Frederick Adam by the bishop of Madras, and was

accompanied by a strong recommendation of its prayer by that right reverend prelate.

The Chairman.—“We have received no official intelligence of the matter to which the hon. proprietor has alluded.”

Mr. Poynder.—“And of course I may assume that the hon. gentleman has not had intelligence of the answer given to that memorial.”

The Chairman.—“None.”

APPEALS FROM THE JUDICIAL COURTS IN INDIA TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sir C Forbes wished to call the attention of the Court to the present practice with respect to appeals sent from India to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. According to the present practice, the Company was bound, in those cases where appellants or respondents had not put in appearances for themselves, to enter such appearance for them, and to provide counsel and agents for carrying on the cases. This the Company was obliged to do, whether it was interested or not; and even in cases where the Company was either a party to, or interested in the case, in one way or the other, it was obliged to provide counsel and agents for the opposite side. Now when they had heard the hon. Chairman state that, acting on his oath, he could not consent to charge the revenue of India with one single shilling, unless it was absolutely necessary, what would the Court say to an expenditure of £50,000, in this way, not one shilling of which would ever be got back, except the small sum which the appellants were obliged to deposit in India, on lodging the appeal? As an illustration of this bad system, he might mention the case of a man in India who owed Rs. 6000 of rent to the Government but who had a property worth Rs. 70,000 a year. Notwithstanding that the revenue collector had reported the solvency of the man, his property was sold by order of the Board of Revenue, and produced not more than Rs. 96,000! The man brought his action in the Zillah Court, and got a judgment, which was afterwards reversed by the court of Sudder Adawlut; and from that decision an appeal was made to the King in Council. This was as far back as 1812. After it had been five years before the courts in India, it was sent to the Privy Council in 1817; and it was only the other day that the case was decided against him, after twenty-five years litigation. The poor man who had sent the appeal was ruined, and had not the means of prosecuting it, and the Company was obliged to do so for him. Now of the money thus expended the Company would never get back a single shilling, because the man had it not to give. Here then, he would observe, a charge was made upon the

revenue of India which it ought not to be called on to bear. The Company, he contended, should pause before it consented to become security for the expenses of appellants and respondents. It was easy for the Privy Council to call on the Company to enter into those securities, because the Government well knew that the Company had the means of paying the expenses. But why, he asked, should it be called on to pay the expenses of causes in which it was not interested, and still less, why should it be called upon to conduct the appeals of other parties where itself was one party in the cause, independently of the objection in principle to such a course of proceeding? The object of the motion with which he should conclude was, to get a list of all the appeals sent from India, as well those which had been decided as those now pending, in which the Company had been obliged to pay for the expenses of counsel or agents on one side or the other, or both. There was also a most important document connected with this subject, for which he intended to move. It was a copy of an amendment moved by one of the ablest men in the Direction of the Company (Mr. St. George Tucker) to a letter sent from the Company to the Board of Control, in 1828; which was seconded by the present Deputy-chairman, Mr. Loch. In that able document it was proposed to call on the Government of India to make regulations for the management of those appeals, so as not to allow the expense of them to fall on the Company, and at the same time to secure justice to the suitors. He trusted that there would be no objection to the production of that paper. He had heard that the sum expended in that way by the Company was enormous, but he was glad to find it was less than had been reported; but whatever it was, it would fall on the revenues of India, and when on that very day the Directors objected to an additional compensation to some of its own deserving officers of St. Helena, which would not be more than £2,000 a-year during the lives of those officers, he could see no grounds why such a large expenditure as these appeals involved should be cast on the people of India without an attempt to avoid it. (*Hear, hear!*) He would now move that there be laid before the Court a return of all the appeals brought from the Courts of India before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which had been decided, or were still pending, in which the Company was interested, either as appellants or respondents.

Mr. Wigram suggested that the hon. baronet should add the words "or otherwise," for in some cases the Company was interested, although it did not appear as appellant or respondent.

Sir C. Forbes had no objection to the addition of these words; what he wanted was, to have all the cases in which the Company had been obliged to employ counsel and agents on either side.

The motion having been put,

Mr. Weeding rose to second it. He observed that, in a country where the liberty of action was recognised by the principles of the constitution, he had no objection that any individual who should consider himself damaged by the decision of the courts in India, should be allowed to make his appeal to the King in council here; but he saw no reason why the East-India Company should be called upon to make itself a party to such appeals, or to enter appearances, or to pay expenses on either side. If this obligation was laid upon the Company by any construction of a clause in an act of parliament, it was high time that the law should be altered, and the Company exonerated from that obligation. He knew it was said that the Company was bound to take this course by a clause in an act of parliament, but he would repeat, that justice required that that act should be amended, so as to remove that clause.

The motion was then put from the chair, and carried.

Sir Charles Forbes said he would now move for a copy of a proposed amendment by Mr. St. George Tucker in January 1828, to a motion on the subject of the Court of Sulder Adawlut.

Mr. Burnie seconded the motion.

Mr. Fielder said that he had a great objection to any unnecessary expenditure which would fall on the revenue of India, but he would rather the Company should pay £20,000 a year for their appeals, than that it should go out to India that justice had been refused in any single instance of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but it would be so considered if the means of carrying on the appeal were not supplied. He hoped that the law officers who had been employed on those occasions would be able to satisfy the Court that what had been done with respect to them had been done properly.

Sir C. Forbes hoped he was not understood as having said one word against the persons conducting those appeals on either side. He certainly had not made any complaint whatever on that head; but what he complained of was, that the Company should be forced to appoint parties as counsel and agents in conducting appeals, even in cases where their own interests were concerned, the parties so employed being opposed to those interests. He did not blame the Court of Directors for this, because he knew they could not help it; it was under the authority of an act of parliament.

The *Chairman* thought that it would be improper to give the document to which the hon. proprietor alluded, as it would only be a partial statement, whereas, if any were to be given, the whole of the case ought to be laid before the Court. The hon. Baronet had not given him notice of his intention to move for this document, he therefore had not read the papers alluded to, and could not say they were such as might be submitted to the Court or not. He did not say, that when he should have read them, he should oppose the motion, but he ought to be allowed time to examine them and consult his brother Directors whether or not the documents ought to be given; he would therefore suggest to the Hon. Baronet to postpone his motion for the present, and let it stand as a notice for the next Court.

Sir C. Forbes said that the paper was not a private, but a public document, and if he delayed his motion till the next Court, much time would be lost. If, however, the hon. Chairman would follow up the object which he (Sir C. Forbes) had in view, and would produce the document by the next Court, if he saw no objection to it, he would be willing to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Wigram would suggest to the hon. Baronet to allow his motion to stand as a notice for the next Court. He was opposed to the late bill affecting the Company, but that bill was now the law of the land, and he would not be a party to the production of any papers intended to cast an imputation on it. He himself had moved for some documents on the subject on a former occasion, but there was a great difference in the circumstances under which he had done so, and those under which the hon. Baronet now made his motion. He again repeated his suggestion to the hon. Baronet, to let the motion stand as a notice for the next Court.

Mr. Weeding said that he saw no objection to the motion; but if there existed any at present, he did not see why it should not be allowed to pass, subject to the consideration of the Court of Directors. If, on such consideration, it was found that any substantial objection existed to its production, of course it would not be forthcoming; but if on inspection it was found that no such objection existed, it would be ready for the proprietors by the next Court.

Mr. Fielder was proceeding to address the Court, when

The *Chairman* said he understood the motion had been withdrawn.

Sir C. Forbes said he had not withdrawn it.

The *Chairman* said that he must repeat his objection to it. He could not concur in a motion which would have the effect

of laying a partial account before the court. At all events, he could not assent to it until he had an opportunity of examining the papers, and of saying whether if produced at all they should not be produced altogether. As to the suggestion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding), of carrying the motion subject to the future consideration of the Court of Directors, he should ask the court to see the position in which it would place them. A motion would have passed, the court which the Directors would be thus authorised to rescind at their pleasure. This would be an inroad upon the privileges of the Court of Proprietors to which he (the chairman) would never be a party. (*Hear, hear*)

Mr. Weeding, in explanation, said that he only meant that the matter should be left to the future consideration of the Directors.

Sir C. Forbes said he was willing to leave the matter altogether in the hands of the Directors, and would therefore let the motion stand as a notice for the next Court.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Mr. Fielder wished to ask the hon. Chairman, before the Court rose, whether any, and what was the nature of the communications which passed between the Government and the East-India Company on the subject of establishing steam communication between this country and India? Had the whole matter evaporated already? or if any steam communication was to be established, was the Company to be left to pay for it? For his part, if that were to be the condition of the plan, he would not consent to it.

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to the question put by my hon. friend, I can state that the subject of steam communication with India has not evaporated, and I can inform him that since the last Court, a correspondence has taken place between the Government and the Company on that subject. Although I am individually favourable to the project of steam communication, I concur with my hon. friend in thinking that it ought not to be established at the sole charge of the Company; but I hope that the time is not far distant when monthly communications by steam with India will be established at the joint expense of the Government and the Company."

Sir C. Forbes.—"I hope not. I do not think that steam communication bodes any good to India. It will be throwing great expense on the people of that country without producing any corresponding advantage. On this subject I hope I may be allowed to move, that there be laid before the Court an account of all the expenses to which the Company has been

put in England and in India, for the experiments made for establishing a steam navigation 'between the two countries; and also an account of the expense of that wild-goose scheme, the voyage to the Euphrates; specifying the items of each, and made up to the latest period. I repeat, that I do not think these monthly communications by steam with India, would be productive of any good to that country. I would wish to add to the motion, 'also including the expense of building the two steam boats sent out to the Euphrates.' "

The Chairman.—"I have no objection whatever to the motion of the hon. Baronet, except to the latter part, relating to the steam-boats. I wish that every expense incurred for the benefit of the public should be laid before the Court of Proprietors, and every item investigated. I do concur with my hon. friend Mr. Fielder in looking at this question as one merely of pounds, shillings, and pence. I think that even a very large sum might be very usefully employed in establishing steam communication between the two countries. I cannot view the matter as one merely of finance, for the expenses of establishing a rapid and frequent communication with India, may be looked upon as nothing in comparison with the important consequences which may result from it."

The motion (with the omission of that portion of it relating to the steam-boats and the terms wild-goose scheme, as applied to the Euphrates expedition) was then put and carried.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. Weeding wished to know whether the Chairman had any objection to lay before the court, an account of the present state of Haileybury College? He thought that the expenses incurred for that college were altogether unnecessary. The preparation of young men going out to India, might be well left to the competition of public schools. If the chairman did not object, he wished to move for an account of the present state of the college and its expenses up to the present time.

Mr. Fielder said that it was four years since this court had sent a recommendation to government, to abolish the college at Haileybury—that recommendation had not been attended to.—He thought that the sooner the college was got rid of, the better. It had occurred to him that the house might be converted advantageously to a work-house for one of the Poor-law Unions; but he afterwards considered, and would now suggest that the young children of Christ's Hospital now at Hertford, might be transferred to Haileybury, and thus a saving be effected

to the Company of about 9000*l* a year. The change was the more necessary at the present moment, when the masters, officers, and servants of the establishment far exceeded the number of pupils.

The Chairman said that the hon. proprietor who had made the motion, was too old a member of that court not to know that accounts of the state of Haileybury, its expenses, and every information connected with it, were laid before the court at stated periods, which the hon. proprietor had an opportunity of seeing when they were presented. It was not very long ago that such an account had been laid before the court, and a very long period would not elapse before the next account would be ready for the inspection of proprietors. It would be useless, therefore, to press the motion, for it would give no further information than had been given in the last return, or than would be given in the next. As to the objections of the hon. proprietor (*Mr. Fielder*) his object was to destroy the college altogether. He should, however, recollect that it was established by an Act of Parliament, and that, though the attention of Government had been called to the subject, nothing could be done in it, until parliament interfered. For his own part he should be sorry to see Haileybury College abolished. It had been greatly useful to the Company, and had sent forth many able and efficient servants of the Company. As to the course which Government would take respecting it, he was not able to say any thing, but when he got that information, he would be happy to communicate it.

Mr. Weeding wished to know when the last accounts respecting the college were laid before the court?

The Chairman.—"I think in last September."

Mr. Fielder wished to know whether the college was regulated by the provisions of the Act of 1833.

The Chairman.—"It is not."

Mr. Weeding thought that a short paper setting forth the number of the students and the expense of the establishment might easily be prepared.

The Chairman admitted that it would be a long time to wait before the regular return would be made out, but it should be recollected that it was not long ago when the last return was laid before the court. In answer to the hon. proprietor (*Mr. Fielder*) who enquired whether the college was regulated according to the Act of 1833, he begged to state, that the provisions of the last charter act with regard to the college have not taken effect. The question was under consideration, and it would soon be determined whether the law should come into operation.

Mr. Fielder.—“Am I to understand that the provisions of the Act of 1833, relative to the college, are in a state of abeyance?”

The Chairman.—“Exactly so.”

Mr. Weeding said that the provisions of the Act alluded to had been avoided by the East India Company.

Mr. Fielder observed that the Act was so complicated, that it could not be carried into execution.

The Court then adjourned.

East-India House, March 27th, 1837.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company do hereby give notice, that the following letter has been received by their Chairman from John Loch, Esq. the Deputy Chairman, viz. :—

“18, Upper Bedford Place,
March 25, 1837.

“SIR,—I have had the honour to receive through you, the unanimous resolution of the General Court of Proprietors congratulating me upon my late providential escape, and expressing their wishes

for my early and complete recovery; and I request that you will have the goodness to convey to the General Court, in such a manner as you may think best, my grateful acknowledgments for this mark of their kindness and consideration.

“Amidst the many and gratifying proofs of sympathy and regard which this occasion has called forth, and which has made an indelible impression on my mind, none has been more acceptable or more soothing than that which my constituents and my colleagues have been pleased so feelingly to express. They will, I trust, permit me to assure them, that, if it shall please God to restore me to health, it will be my constant effort to devote the best energies of my life to the service of the East-India Company.

“I have the honour to be,

“Sir,

“Your most obedient humble servant,

“JOHN LOCH.”

“Sir James R. Carnac, Bart., &c.”

By order of the said Court,

JAMES C. MELVILL, Sec.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Oct. 18. Mr. A. C. Heyland to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Raychahy.

21. Mr. G. Lindsay to officiate as additional judge of Benares.

Mr. R. J. Taylor to officiate as civil and session judge of Goruckpore.

Nov. 14. Capt. P. T. Cautley, superintendent of Doab Canals, appointed to temporary charge of office of superintendent of Delhi Canals.

Mr. A. Jackson to be principal sudder ameen in Zillah Dinagepore.

Mr. L. J. H. Grev to be an assistant under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 13th or Baulah Division.

15. Mr. W. Dant re-appointed to be civil and session judge of Shahabad.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson to officiate as a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in room of Mr. T. C. Robertson.

Mr. G. J. Siddons resumed charge of the General Post Office on the 11th November.

Mr. Thomas Holroyd has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.—*Beng. Herald, Dec. 5.*

Mr. William Gorton has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service from the 1st of August last, and to retire upon an annuity under the rules of the Civil Annuity Fund Institution.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 15. Mr. Wm. Blunt, to Cape, for health.—16. Messrs. H. J. Brownlow, Wm. Wilkinson, Edward J. Harrington, and Charles Phillips, to Europe, in the present season.

BY LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. P.

Oct. 5. Mr. R. C. Glynn to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. G. F. Franco to officiate as civil and session judge of Meerut.

Mr. P. C. Trench to officiate as collector and magistrate of Mozuffernuggur.

27. Mr. C. La Touche to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore.

Mr. F. R. Davidson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c

Fort William, Oct. 17.—8th L. C. Capt. G. A. Kempland to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. Tweedale to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet C. Wollaston to be Lieut., from the 5th Oct. 1836, in suc. to Major F. J. Spiller, dec.

Supern. Cornet W. G. Prendergast brought on effective strength of cavalry.

6th N. I. Ens. E. P. Grimes to be Lieut. from 23d Sept. 1836, in room of J. T. Harwood dismissed from service by sentence of a general court martial.

Maj. C. Graham, regt. of art., to officiate as deputy principal commissary of ordnance, during absence of Capt. E. P. Gowan proceeding to Cape, on m-d. certificate.

Cadet of Infantry R. H. Alexander admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 7.—Mr. Alex. Gibbon admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., appointed to medical duties of Indore Residency.

Nov. 14.—Cadet of Infantry G. W. Alexander admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Mr. H. J. Tucker, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Nov. 15.—Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt to perform medical duties of civil station of Chitragong, v. Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer.

Nov. 18.—Cadet of Cavalry Edmund Pattison admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry P. M. Baker admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Aggra, Oct. 10.—Asst. Surg. M. S. Kent app. to medical charge of civil station of southern division of Moorabad, from 11th July last.

Head Quarters, Sept. 28, 1836.—The undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with corps, viz.:—C. D'O. Atkinson, with 70th N. I.; W. O. Harris, 4th do.; W. L. Mackeson, 6th do.; J. Gordon, 4th do.; H. C. Roberts, 10th do.; H. B. Hopper, 73d do.; T. C. Blgrave, 9th do.; S. Richards, and A. W. Baillie, 24th do.; C. T. W. Boswell, 10th do.; R. F. Fanshawe, 9th do.; J. F. D'E. Williams Hall, 73d do.; and C. Alexander, 70th do.

31st N. J. Ens. R. Hill, 4th, to act as interp. and qu. mast., during absence of Lieut. Milner.

Oct. 23.—Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th N. I., to act as adj. to left wing of that corps during its separation from head quarters of regt.

Asst. Surg. A. Thomson, of Europ. regt., posted to Huriah Light Infantry Bat., and directed to join.

Nov. 7.—Capt. Thomas Warlow, garrison and executive engineer of Delhi, to command corps of sappers and miners.

Lieut. G. O'B. Ottley, of the 6th N. I., is exempted from further examination in the native languages, having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William to be qualified for the appointment of Interpreter to a native corps.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 15. Lieut. H. Halhed, 7th L. C., for health.—Lieut. T. James, 21st N. I., for health.—17. Lieut. R. M. Hunter, Artillery, for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Oct. 17. Capt. J. T. Helleau.—Sept. 28. Capt. G. F. Holland, 3d N. I.—Lieut. W. P. Milner, 31st N. I.—Nov. 4. Cornet W. H. Tweedale, 8th L. C.—Lieut. Col. W. Pattie, 4th L. C.

To ditto (and apply to retire from the service).—Sept. 28. Major C. Dickson, 60th N. I.

To Straits of Malacca.—Nov. 5. Rev. J. Bell, chaplain of Mhow, for fifteen months, for health.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At Landour, Dacres Fitz Evans, Esq., Adj. 16th N. I., to Theophila Hetty, second daughter of Major E. Gwarkin, Superintendent H. C. Stud.

Nov. 15. At Calcutta, Willoughby Matthew, Esq., second Assistant of Oriental Seminary, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late R. W. Horne, Esq.

DEATHS.

Oct. 6. At Landour, Capt. Milne, of H. M. 11th Regt. of Light Dragoons.

16. At Chinsurah, Lieut. F. S. A. W. W. Wade, of the Pension Establishment, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Jane, wife of Mr. Robert Kierlander, aged 31.

20. At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Mr. Wm. Coin, livery stable keeper, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Catherine, lady of Johannes Hyraplet Arathoon, Esq. aged 24.

23. At Calcutta, Capt. Christopher Robinson, mariner, aged 34.

Nov. 1. At Meerut, Mr. M. Hickie, senior, merchant at Meerut, aged 57.

3. At Digah Farm, near Dinapore, Mr. John Benjamin Burrow, aged 24.

8. Miss Sarah Power, aged 18.

9. Mr. Thomas Gilpin, aged 17.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Webster, of the Bark *Lawrence*, aged 25.

14. Mrs. Charlotte Helmick, aged 41.

— Mr. Charles Ramlet, aged 18.

17. At Hazarreebagh of fever caught on a shooting excursion in the jungle, Capt. John Otter, H. M. 40th Regt.

19. At Calcutta, Augusta Louisa, lady of Robert Barlow, Esq., civil service, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Hannah, wife of Mr. William Preston, merchant, aged 20.

— Mr. Isaac Davis, aged 59.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 27. Capt. John Campbell, 41st N. I., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam, with allowances of a head assistant collector (to have a party of one hundred armed peons placed under his immediate orders).

Nov. 1. M. D. Cockburn, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Malabar, from date of the departure of Mr. Nelson for Europe.

J. F. Bury, Esq. to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 26, 1836.—Capt. William Cunningham, 44th N. I., to be assist. quarter master general to Nagpore subsidiary force.

Oct. 20.—Capt. G. A. Underwood, corps of engineers to be superintending engineer of centre division, v. J. J. Underwood.

Capt. C. E. Faber to act as superintending engineer of centre division, during absence of Capt. G. A. Underwood.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 26. *William Wilson* Miller, from Mauritius.—Nov. 10. *Bachelor*, Ellis from Mauritius.—16. *Marian* Richards, from China.—27. *Eliza Jane* Canney, from Singapore (with Sir Edward Gambier passenger).—Dec. *Waterloo* Cow, from Sydney.—*Alfred* Tapley, from London.—*Lady Flora*, Ford from London.—4. *John Adam* Eyles, from sea.—20. *True Briton*, Beach, from Calcutta.—24. *Wellington* Liddell from London and Cape.—29. *Mary Ann* Tarbutt from London.—30. *Sensatia*, Yates from Calcutta; and *Fiancée*, Heath, from Bombay.

Departures.

Dec. 1. *Eliza Jane*, Canney for Ceylon.—22. *Bachelor*, Ellis, for London.

To Snil.—For London: *Lady Flora*; *Sensatia*; *True Briton*, and *Waterloo*, 10th Jan; *Wellington*, 21st Jan; *Mary Ann*, 1st Feb.—For Liverpool: *Fiancée*.

Freight to London (Jan 7, 1837)—Dead weight, £3; measurement goods, £5 10

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. Vizagapatam, J. T. Hevy, commander of the *Charles Dunergue*, to Miss Mary Lake.

Oct. 18. At Madras Mr. C. W. Seymour, to Miss L. G. Lund, only daughter of Capt. H. P. Lund.

Sept. 20. At Hyderabad, Mr. Edward Borthwick, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Robinson, formerly of H. H. the Nizami's Service.

DEATHS.

Oct. 16. In camp at Paikow Pett, Lieut. J. C. Salmon, 43d Regt. N. I.

— Mrs. Francis Lavery.

Oct. 24. At Madras the wife of Mr. Prendergast, of the medical service.

Dec. 3. At Madras Major Gen. Sir George Elder, K. C. B., recently arrived from England and appointed to the Mysore division of the army. He was thrown from his horse with extreme violence against a tree, and died almost immediately afterwards.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 17, 1836.—Lieut. C. T. Whitehead, 12th N. I., to act as qu. mast. and paymaster to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Holmes on sick cert.

17th N.I. Ens. L. Scott to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, v. Pope prom.

Capt. W. Macan, 6th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Surat, v. Capt. Hughes proceeding to Europe.

Capt. A. M. Elder, Bombay Europ. Regt., permitted to proceed to Madras, for purpose of being appointed to personal staff of Maj. Gen. Sir George Elder.

FURLOUGH.

To Egypt.—Nov. 19. Surg. M'Lennan, for two years, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 17.—Capt. Jameson to perform duties of assistant to auditor-general in marine department, until further orders.

Nov. 18.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Lieut. Daniell to charge of the schooner *Shannon*, absent in Persian Gulf, in Oct.,

and to be continued until further orders.—Midshipman Selby to be attached to the *Shannon*.—Lieut. Etheney to command the *Nerbudda*, attached to survey of the Gulf of Cambay, until further orders.—Lieut. A. S. Williams, assistant superintendent, to conduct duties of draughtsman's office, in consequence of Lieut. Carless, acting draughtsman, being ordered on survey of the Indus, from 24th Oct.

Furlough.—Nov. 17. Commander Houghton to Europe, for health.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 15. At Bombay, Lieut. E. V. P. Holloway, 42d Madras N.I., to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Wm. George, Esq., of Halesworth, Suffolk.

DEATH.

Oct. 5. At Kulludghee, in the Southern Mahratta Country, Capt. A. F. D. Fraser, of the 18th N.I., aged 35.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, February 22d.

The Mayor of Lyons and Others, Appellants; The East-India Company and His Majesty's Attorney-general, Respondents.—This was an appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, dated 23d February 1832,* made in four consolidated causes, in the well-known Martin case,—questions arising out of the will of Major-Gen. Claude Martin, dated 1st January 1801, he dying at Lucknow on the 8th September 1801. The facts of the case, and the result of the decree (which went to declare that the testator, being an alien, could not devise real property by will, the alien law of England applying to India, which property, therefore, devolved to the Crown), may be seen in the very full reports of the decisions in India referred to in the note.

Lord Brougham delivered at great length the judgment of their Lordships in this important case, and the following is a succinct but accurate summary of the judgment.

The first question, his Lordship observed, was, whether or not that portion of the English law, which incapacitates aliens from holding and transmitting real estates, extends to British India. First, as to its extending to Calcutta, the argument for which is stronger than that for its extending to the Mofussil. It was admitted that a foreign settlement obtained in an uninhabited country, by conquest or cession, stands in a different relation from a settlement made by colonization. In the latter case, it is said, the settlers carry with them the laws of England, there being no *ter*

loci; in the former, the law of the country continues till changed. This distinction is recognized by various authorities. 1 Coop. 204. 7 Rep. 17. Showers, P. C. 24. 1 Salk. 411. 2 P. Will. 75. There were two limitations of this proposition; one refers to conquests or cessions in infidel countries (Show. P. C. 31; 1 Coop. 209); the other to new plantations. Blackstone says that only so much of the English law is carried into them by the settlers, as is applicable to their situation; and Sir William Grant (2 Meriv. 161) applies the same doctrine to conquered or ceded territories in which the English law of property has been generally introduced. Then is Calcutta to be considered as an uninhabited district, or as obtained by conquest or cession? if the latter, has the English law incapacitating aliens ever been introduced? If that part of the law has never been specifically introduced, has there been such an introduction of English law as to draw with it the law touching aliens?

The district on which Calcutta is built was obtained by purchase from the Nabob of Bengal, at the very end of the seventeenth century. In 1757, the Company obtained cessions from Jaffer Ally, the treaty binding them to pay the revenues like other "zemindars." In 1765, they obtained the dewanee or receivership of the three provinces. Their settlement was therefore, effected by leave of a regularly established government, in possession of the country, invested with the rights of sovereignty and exercising its power, and the Company held Calcutta as subjects, owing obedience as tenants, and rendering rent. At what time they changed the character of subject for that of sovereign, cannot be ascertained. The sovereignty long

* See vol. viii., p. 177; also vol. ix. p. 49; see also the recent decisions in vol. xi. p. 126 and 197.

ago vested in the Crown, though first recognized in terms by the Legislature in 1813; but for a long period after the first acquisition, no rights of sovereignty were claimed or exercised, and no English authority existed there which could affect the land, or bind any but English subjects. It follows not only that Calcutta was a district acquired in a country peopled, and with a government of its own, but that for a long course of time no such law as that which incapacitates aliens could be introduced there. But even when the sovereignty vested in the Crown, there is every argument of probability against a law being introduced so inapplicable to the circumstances of the settlement. Sir William Grant's reasons for confining the Mortmain Act to England (2 Meriv. 161) have a manifest application to this case. At whatever time the sovereignty was acquired and the power of introducing the alien law became vested in the Crown, the real property in Calcutta must have been held indiscriminately by subjects and foreigners, and the sudden introduction of such a law is highly improbable, since it would work grievous injustice. But if the sovereignty was gradually acquired, its introduction is still more improbable, for no act could then be done by the party attaining the dominion, nor any stipulation made by the party becoming subjects, to secure the rights of the one, or restrain the power of the other, as may be always done in cases of conquest or cession. Moreover, the well-known facts are wholly inconsistent with the supposition that this law was ever in operation, and the acts of the sovereign power, and of Parliament itself, plainly proceed upon the footing of this law never having been extended to Bengal. There has been no instance of a forfeiture to the Crown for this case; when foreigners, holding real estates, die there, those estates devolve to their heirs or devisees, without any claim on the part of the sovereign power; and this non-claim is material to shew the non-introduction of the law, because it is not merely the acquiescence of a party, but of that power which alone possessed the right to introduce the law, and affords strong proof that it had never introduced it.

But the acts of the same power afford positive evidence on the point. The charter 13 Geo. I. expressly sets forth that the intention of the crown is to induce foreigners to settle within the district; and for the better administration of justice, corporations are constituted at the presidencies, and it is provided that two out of the nine aldermen may be subjects of foreign states in amity, residing at the presidency. In the successive renewals of this charter down to the end of Geo. II., the only change in the provision is that the two foreign aldermen must be protestants. This charter

could hardly have been so worded had the Crown intended that aliens should be incapable of holding lands. Further, Reg. xxxviii. 1793 by the Supreme Government of Bengal, was made to enforce "the existing rules against Europeans of any description holding lands without the sanction of the Governor-general in council," and it enacts that no European, *of whatever nation or description*, shall purchase, rent, or occupy land out of the limits of Calcutta, without such sanction, on pain of being *liable to be dispossessed* of the same, at the discretion of the Government. No statute made for Englishmen could be so framed: it would have been absurd to prohibit Europeans "of whatever nation" doing that which any one class of Europeans, *viz.* British subjects, could do. This regulation, therefore, manifestly proceeds upon the assumption that persons other than subjects could, but for the prohibition, have held lands. It would be difficult to produce a clearer recognition, that the sovereign power did not consider that the alien law had ever been introduced into Bengal: but it seems also to admit, that in Calcutta, notwithstanding the prohibition, foreigners, as well as subjects, could hold lands. The same inference is still more strongly raised by the Stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 33, "for declaring and settling the law respecting the liability of the *real estates* of British subjects and *others* within the jurisdiction of the supreme courts in India, as assets for the payment of debts by their deceased owners;" and it enacts accordingly. Surely, this could have no meaning unless persons other than British subjects, that is, aliens, could by law "be seized of, or entitled to, real estate;" and nothing could be more absurd than to declare that the executors and administrators of aliens shall be entitled to sell the real estates of alien testators or intestates, in the same manner in law as those testators or intestates could have done. This seems strongly to prove that our law as to aliens was not understood by the legislature to have been introduced into India before 1828; and yet the earliest of these cases had then been decided at Calcutta.

But it seems to be contended that there is something in the law incapacitating aliens, which makes it of necessary application wheresoever the sovereignty of the Crown is established, as if inherent therein. But if the acts of the sovereign power referred to show that no such application to Bengal was ever contemplated, direct authority must be produced to show that this right is an essential and inseparable part of the sovereignty. But there is no intimation of any thing of the kind in those cases where the whole subject is discussed most at large. Calvin's case; Lord Hale's judgment in "Collingwood v. Pace," Ventris, part 1. 413; Lord Mansfield's

judgement in "*Hall, v. Campbell*," 1 Coop. 204; "*Doe v. Achlan*," &c.

Independent of these considerations, it should seem that there is no warrant in the nature of the thing for the position, that this right is an incident of sovereignty. In several other countries, the sovereign has no such right. In France aliens can hold lands, and, if there be a reciprocity in the law of their own country, can transmit them to their heirs. The prerogative of the English Crown, in other particulars, is of as high a nature, and it is not contended that these branches,—mines of precious metals, treasure-trove, royal fish, vested in the crown to enable it to sustain its power,—are extended to Bengal.

Does then the general introduction of the English law draw after it that branch relating to aliens? To this the materials for an answer have already been furnished. The acts of the power which alone could introduce this portion of the English law, and which alone introduced the English laws generally, show that it was introduced not in all its branches, but with the exception of this portion, at the least: it is allowed that many parts of the English laws are still unknown in our Indian dominions.

The assumption that the English laws relating to real property generally have been introduced, is founded on the case of "*Freeman v. Fairlie*." But this case only decided that the estate in lands and tenements of a British subject in Calcutta descended according to the English law of succession,—a conclusion, indeed, reached by the adoption of the larger position, that the English law had been introduced into the settlement; but all beyond the point that the land was freehold of inheritance was *obiter*, and cannot be said to have been decided. If the whole English law of real property has been introduced into these settlements, how came it to pass that, in 1819, there could have been any question whether or not wills to pass real estate must be executed according to the Statute of Frauds? Yet it was then, and while "*Freeman v. Fairlie*" was pending before the same Court, for the first time determined, that those provisions extended to Calcutta; and it is plain from the inquiry which Sir Wm. Grant directed, and from what Sir Thos. Plumer afterwards said in giving judgment (1st Jacob and Walker, 29), that the mere proof of property being fee simple and heritable according to the English law, was not deemed sufficient, but a further inquiry was directed, whether it passed by will attested by only two witnesses. Nor can any distinction be taken between that case and the present, on the ground that there the question related to the introduction of a statute, and that here the introduction of the common law is in dispute; for in "*Freeman v. Fairlie*,"

and in almost every question that can be raised touching the application the forms of conveyance known in our law, the argument is confined entirely to assurances, which are the creatures of statute.

The opinion of Sir F. Norton, in 1764, does not seem to have been accurately understood in the Court below; it holds very distinctly that the subjects of a conquered or ceded territory are only to be considered as not being aliens, by virtue of a treaty giving them the rights of subjects, and that none but such as can claim the benefit of the treaty can hold or transmit lands. But this position seems wholly untenable; for all the authorities lay it down, that upon a conquest, *ante-nati*, as well as *post-nati*, of the conquering country become denizens of the conquered country (7 Rep. 6a 18a), and to maintain that the conquered people become aliens to their new sovereign appears extremely absurd. The Court below admit that conquest operates what they term a virtual naturalization; but Sir F. Norton holds that, without express provisions in a treaty, the subjects conquered are aliens.

But it cannot be denied that the Crown may relinquish its prerogative, and the charters and acts, to which reference has been made, would prove the abandonment in the present case; and this, even upon the supposition that in consequence of the prerogative being generally admitted, the proof lies on those who set up an exemption.

Upon the whole, their Lordships are of opinion that the law incapacitating aliens from holding real property to their own use, and transmitting it by descent or devise, has never been introduced into Calcutta; and there appears still less reason to hold that it has ever obtained a footing in the Mofussil. Upon this branch of the cause, therefore, they reversed that part of the decree.

In respect to the course pursued below upon the Master's Reports, there had been an irregularity in the whole proceeding; for the Master's report (1850) stands confirmed by the Court below, that the establishment of the college at Lucknow, and the bequest of Rs. 4,000, could not be carried into effect; yet the Court, on the re-hearing, referred it to the Master to inquire and report, whether or not the Governor-general in council had the means of giving effect to the bequests. The Master (1831) reported that the Governor-general was willing to do so, and annexed a letter from the government secretary, stating that the Governor-general had no objection to apply the money through his agent at Lucknow: but the Master did not say whether the government had the means of giving effect to the bequests. Yet the Court decreed that the Governor-general had the means. But the manner

in which the Governor-general avoids that part of the question, shews that it is purposely avoided. The manner in which it is proposed to part with the fund is improper: giving it to the government, is letting go all hold over it, and at once parting with its jurisdiction to those who can never be called to account. This part of the decree must, therefore, be altered by reversing the part which declares that the Governor-general had the means and was able to give effect to the bequest for the college at Lucknow, and such part of the consequential directions as relates to paying over the fund to the government; but the part declaring the bequest of Rs. 4,000 void is to stand; and also the part relating to sums which may be due to persons on account of any expenditure already made at Lucknow. For the part reversed, there must be substituted a direction that further inquiry be made as to the power of the Governor-general to aid trustees to be appointed by the Court in giving effect to the bequest regarding the college, such trustees to receive the fund, and to administer it under the superintendence of the Court.

The objection in ordinary cases to administering a foreign charity under the superintendence of the Court is, that those engaged in the actual execution of it are beyond the Court's control, and those who are within its jurisdiction are answerable for the acts of others as to whom they can derive no aid from the Court. But in the present case, the Court cannot shut its eyes to the weight which the government have with the Court of Lucknow. It can hardly be said that the authorities there are wholly on the footing of a foreign and unconnected, though possibly they may be an independent state. The jurisdiction of the Court, moreover, extends over all British subjects residing within the limits of the charter, whether in the British or native dominions; and this affords facilities for the execution of the trust under the Court's superintendence.

The question on the Mortmain Act cannot be said any longer to exist; it is agreed that the Act does not apply to India.

The costs and charges of this appeal must be taxed as between solicitor and client, and paid out of the fund standing to the general credit of the cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

On the morning of the 15th March, an atrocious attempt was made at the East-India House to assassinate Mr. Loch, Deputy-chairman of the East India Company, by a man named Kearney, who was lately employed in India as a conductor of

ordnance. Having obtained admission to Mr. Loch's room, Kearney attacked that gentleman, and, with a knife resembling those used by the Malays, inflicted two wounds, one at the back of the head and the other on the cheek. The bell of Mr. Loch's room being rung, and a cry of "murder" being heard a few minutes after the man was admitted, a messenger named Tudor ran in and found Mr. Loch struggling with Kearney, and bleeding copiously, Kearney having grasped Mr. Loch's throat. On releasing Mr. Loch, that gentleman fainted. Kearney, on being removed, said "Don't ill-use me; I have done it, and must suffer for it." Mr. Loch was conveyed home, and we are happy to say is doing well, though severely wounded. The knife was of the ordinary length, silver-mounted, double-edged, and broken at the point, supposed to be done when it came in contact with Mr. Loch's face.

The same day Kearney was examined before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, when he made a long statement of what he termed his claims. Respecting the attack, he said, "I called this morning at the India House, and after some interruption and some manœuvring, I obtained an interview with the Deputy-chairman. I did not then intend to injure him. I only called to warn him that I was determined to do something unless the promise which had been made me was redeemed. To see my child provided for I relinquished every thing. I cared not for myself if my boy had been taken care of. Instead of being received as I ought, I was received most rudely, and suffered personal insult. I told the Deputy-chairman that I was determined to have justice. He called me a ruffian. I told him I carried a knife. He asked me, 'Did I mean to murder him?' I said not, but I would make war. 'Make war!' says he. 'Aye,' said I, 'I will make war to the very knife.' On his seeing the knife in my hand, he seized hold of my arm, and attempted to turn the knife against my throat, and you may perceive I am cut in the cheek (exhibiting a cut). I then thought my life in danger, and I was determined to defend myself. We struggled; he attempted to get towards the bell, and I prevented him; he fell, and I struck him on the head. I was determined to give him a moral lesson, that he nor any set of men should attempt to treat their fellow-man as they have treated me. I am glad he is not seriously injured; but if I had killed him, my conscience would make me no reproach. Their object was to drive me to do some act by which I would be disgraced, and sent out of this country. I would die a thousand deaths sooner than suffer myself to be walking the streets of London starving. No mat-

ter whatever may be the result, I'll meet it. I have warned them, both by word of mouth and writing, of the consequences of their conduct, and death is far preferable to me than the continuance of the sufferings I have endured."

The prisoner was remanded for a week; but on the night of the 16th, he committed suicide by poison, at the Giltspur-street Coffin-pier.

The details of Kearney's case, and the facts illustrative of his character, stated in a paper read at the Court of Proprietors, and to be found in our report of the debate (p. 276), will show that this individual had not the shadow of a just ground of complaint, and that he must either have laboured under insanity, or, which is more probable, hoped to extort by threats, and an aspect of desperation, a compliance with his unreasonable demands. This case proves, moreover, that those who administer the functions of government, have need of no little moral courage.

MAJOR-GENERAL SALMOND.

Major-General Salmond, military secretary to the East-India Company, has been permitted to retire from the service.

In accepting the resignation of this distinguished officer, the Court of Directors have thought fit to present him with a piece of plate, valued at £500, in testimony of the "great ability, unwearied zeal, and inflexible integrity manifested by him, during a long career of valuable service in India and in England."

APPOINTMENTS AT THE INDIA-HOUSE.

Philip Melvill, Esq. has been appointed secretary in the military department, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Salmond, retired; and J. B. Yzarn, Esq., succeeds to the situation formerly held by Mr. Melvill.

MURDER OF MR. DAVIDSON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Accounts have been received at the Foreign-office of the death of Mr. Davidson, the enterprising African traveller, in a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Willshire, at Mogadore. This gentleman states that the most circumstantial account he had heard was from a Jew trader, of the name of Jacob Ben Cohen, who arrived there from Dralas, and reported that Mr. Davidson had been robbed on the 29th or 30th of Shaban (thirty-two or thirty-three days after starting from Wednoon), by the tribes of Idoulet and Ait Atta, in the district of Hamedu, four days' journey from Tatta; who, after receiving from Mr. Davidson eight doubloons and one hundred dollars, and a loaded camel, allowed the party, consisting of eighteen persons, to proceed on the route to Timbuctoo. His informant stated that, eight or ten

days afterwards, a marauding party, of the tribe of El Harib, met Mr. Davidson's party a little to the south of Egeda, whom they immediately robbed, and shot Mr. Davidson. At Elmam Dee, a town distant six days from Tatta, where his informant was living, he saw in the possession of the Arabs and Jews various articles which had belonged to Mr. Davidson, which he described, and left no doubt as to his fate. Amongst the articles he named a silver watch, a pocket compass, a sword, three books, a box of medicines, a paper tea-caddy, beads, and cowries, all of which he must have seen, or he could not have described them so correctly. His informant could not give a certain account of the fate of Abo Bekz, the companion of Mr. Davidson, but understood he had gone on with the caravan; in which opinion he was borne out by the letter received from Sheick Beyrouck.

Other accounts state that Mr. Davidson and his party travelled in a parallel route some distance from, but rather behind, the caravan, which was met by a party of El Harib, who were disappointed in not meeting Mr. Davidson, for whom they particularly inquired; he, however, soon came up, when he was instantly shot. From another report, it is considered that the El Harib were at first friendly, but seized the first opportunity of destroying him treacherously at Sheh Keya, twenty days' journey from Wednoon, and about twenty-seven days' distance from Timbuctoo.

HIIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

11th L. Drago. (In Bengal). Lieut. John Tritton to be capt., v. Mylne dec. (7 Oct. 36); Lieut. R. A. Reynolds to be capt. by purch., v. Butcher who retires (17 March 37); Cornet E. G. Swinton to be lieut., v. Tritton (7 Oct. 36); Cornet James Cowell to be lieut. by purch., v. Reynolds; and H. G. Moysey to be cornet by purch., v. Cowell (both 17 March 37).

16th Foot (In Bengal). Lieut. F. Fairtlough to be adj., v. Thompson prom. (9 March 37).—Ena. H. A. O'Molony to be lieut., v. Fairtlough app. adj.; and Cadet J. A. Wilkinson to be ens., v. O'Molony (both 10 March 37).

17th Foot (at Bombay). L. C. Conran to be ens. by purch., v. Tuthill app. to be 2d Dr. Gu. (17 March 37); Cadet John L. Croker to be ens., v. Conran app. to 56th regt. (18 do.).

30th Foot (at Madras). Major Joseph Wakefield to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Macpherson who retires; Capt. Thomas Wright to be major by purch., v. Wakefield; Lieut. T. Van Straubensee to be capt. by purch., v. Wright; Ena. W. C. Wolfe to be lieut. by purch., v. Van Straubensee; and Wm. Hardinge to be ens. by purch., v. Wolfe (all 10 March 37).

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. F. E. Corfield to be adj. v. Guy app. qu.-mast.; and Lieut. Wm. Guy to be qu.-mast., v. Egar dec. (both 16 Aug. 36).—Ena. C. H. Gason to be lieut., v. Corfield app. adj.; and Serj. Maj. Geo. Sims to be ens., v. Gason (both 10 March 37).

95th Foot (at Mauritius). Ena. H. F. Alston to be lieut. by purch., v. Seton who retires; and R. B. Deering to be ens. by purch., v. Alston (both 3 March 37).

HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

Downing Street, March 10, 1837.—The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers—

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doveton, and
Maj. Gen. Sir John W. Adams,
of the East-India Company's service, Knights
Commanders of the Most Honourable Military
Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Cro-
ses of the said Order.

His Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers—

Maj. Gen. James Lillyman Caldwell,
Maj. Gen. Alexander Caldwell,
Maj. Gen. David Leighton,
Maj. Gen. Charles Deacon,
Maj. Gen. James Russell,
Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, Knt.,
Maj. Gen. Robert Houston,
Maj. Gen. Robert Stevenson,
Maj. Gen. William Casement, and
Maj. Gen. James Law Lushington,
of the East-India Company's service, Companions
of the Most Honourable Military Order of the
Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said
Order.

ORDER OF THE LION AND SUN.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Capt. Charles Kinnaird Johnstone, of the East-India Company's maritime service, his royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the ensigns of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second class, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his approbation of the valuable services rendered by that officer while in the actual employ of the Shah; date 4th March 1837.—*London Gaz.*

KNIGHTHOOD.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the following officers:—

Maj. Gen. Thomas Hawker,
Maj. Gen. Alexander Caldwell,
Maj. Gen. Charles Deacon,
Maj. Gen. James Law Lushington.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 25. *Dart*, Ormston, from Madeira 10th Feb.; at Deal.—MARCH 1. *Imogene*, Riley, from China 19th Oct.; off Dartmouth.—*Pompee*, Mallet, from Madras and Pondicherry; at Bordeaux.—2. *Samuel Enderby*, Lisle, from South Seas; off Falmouth.—3. *Martha*, Viner, from China 29th Oct.; off Holyhead.—6th. *James Matheson*, Millward, from Singapore 1st Nov.; off Penance.—7. *James Pattison*, Cromartie, from Manila 19th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—*Orleana*, Cameron, from Bombay 6th Nov.; off Holyhead.—9. *Margaret Wylie*, Smith, from Bengal 11th Oct.; off Plymouth.—*Courier*, Proudfoot, from Cape 8th Jan.; off Falmouth.—10. *Aria*, Moss, from Bombay 10th Oct.; at Deal.—*Nelson Wood*, Robinson, from Singapore 19th Oct., and Cape 23d Dec.; off Margate.—*Inca*, Harrison, from Manila 11th Oct.; off Holyhead.—11. *Ann Mc Alpin*, from Bengal 21st Oct.; *Alexander Ramsay*, from Bengal 8th Oct.; and *Madara*, Greig, from Mauritius 3d Dec.; all at Liverpool.—*Thames*, Arnold, from Mauritius 26th Nov.; off Penance.—*Sybilis*, Knowles, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; at Bristol.—13. *Royal George*, Wilson, from Bombay 14th Nov., and Cape, 3d Jan.; at Deal.—*Tamar*, Bowden, from N. S. Wales, 23d Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Sohoay*, Proctor, from Manila 22d Oct., and Anjer 15th Nov.; and

Arab, Lowe, from Singapore 1st Nov., and Anjer 15th do.; both off Cork.—*Elphinstone*, Fremlin, from V. D. Land 30th Oct.; off Plymouth.—14. *Senator*, Grindley, from Mauritius 4th Dec.; in the River.—*Alfred*, Jameson, from Singapore 19th Oct.; off Folkestone.—*Caribbean*, Irving, from Mauritius 24th Nov.; and *Coronet*, Pretius, from South Seas; both at Deal.—*Emerald*, Crawford, from Mauritius 29th Nov.; off Liverpool.—14. *Sovereign*, Campbell, from Mauritius 7th Dec., and Cape 3d Jan.; off Hastings.—16. *Raj Ranees*, Phillips, from Bengal 14th Oct.; and *Montrose*, Wall, from Mauritius; both off Plymouth.—17. *Augustus*, Carr, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; off Dartmouth.—18. *Norden*, Floren, from Batavia; at Cowes.—20. *Tally Ho*, Cole, from Cape 8th Jan.; off Dover.—25. *Arcturus*, Oliver, from Ceylon 20th Oct., and Mauritius 21st Nov.; at Deal.—27. *Lawrence*, Gill, from Bengal 23d Nov.; off Holyhead.—*Alice*, Beverley, from Bengal 4th Nov.; off Cork.—28. *Sterling*, Burnet, from Mauritius 18th Dec.; at Deal.—*Isabella*, Jones, from Bombay 28th Nov.; off Holyhead.—*Royal Sovereign*, Moncrieff, from Manila 25th Sept.; at Cowes.—29. *Walmer Castle*, Bouchier, from Bombay 13th Nov.; at Deal.—*Hellas*, Scallan, from China 3d Dec.; at Dublin.—*Princess Charlotte*, King, from Bombay 8th Nov.; at Liverpool.—*Cervantes*, Hughes, from Mauritius; off Liverpool.

Departures.

FEB. 24. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Falmouth.—*Eliza*, Harris, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—*Carnatic*, Laird, for Bombay; from Grenock.—25. *Dauntless*, Pinder, for Bengal; *Ann*, Griffith, for Bombay and China; and *Childe Harold*, Willis, for Cape and Bombay; all from Portsmouth.—*Elvira*, Gill, for Bengal; and *Malabar*, Froblaher, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—26. *Aurora*, Cox, for Madras and Bengal; and *George the Fourth*, Drayner, for Madras, Bengal, and China; both from Portsmouth.—27. *Gunga*, Younghusband, and *Emily*, Kelly, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—MARCH 1. *Blake*, Thompson, for Bombay; and *Columbian*, Pritchard, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—2. *Blackely*, Harding, for Bengal; *Portland*, Tate, for Mauritius; and *Fenjee*, Bewley, for Cape and Algoa Bay; all from Liverpool.—*Hebe*, Galloway, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—3. *Vanettart*, Macqueen, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Portsmouth.—*Malay*, Welch, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—*Ambassador*, Attwood, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—*Lady East*, Emery, for Bombay; from Milford.—6. *Baboo*, Block, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—8. *Porteus*, Smith, for Cape and Bombay; *Enterprise*, Tessier, for Cape; and *Achilles*, Duncan, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—12. *Horatio* transport, Cuddy, for Cape (with troops); from Cork.—*Jannet*, Chalmers, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—13. *Parsee*, Mackellar, for Bengal; *Sophia*, Mc Nair, for Madras and China; *Emma*, Peckett, for St. Helena (with government stores); *Orleana*, Rankine, for N. S. Wales; and *Sorah*, Sadler, for Cape; all from Deal.—13. *Sir John Bessyford*, Mitchell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—13. *Maria*, Burton, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—14. *Huddersfield*, Hall, for Bombay; *Jessie Logan*, Mac Master, for Bombay; and *Adam Lodge*, Main, from N. S. Wales; all from Liver-

pool.—15. *John MacLellan*, McDonald, and *William Rodger*, Crawford, both for Bengal; from Greenock.—16. H. C. wāt steamer *Berenice*, Grant, for Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay; from Falmouth.—*Heber*, Campbell, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—17. *Bengal*, Wilson, for Bengal; *Str. Edward Paget*, Hall, for Madras; *Blenheim*, Spence, for V. D. Land (with convicts); and *Rosalind*, Crouch, for China; all from Deal.—18. *Strath-Edin*, Chespe, for Cape and Madras; from Deal.—19. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, for Bengal; and *Hindoostan*, Redman, for Cape and Madras; both from Portsmouth.—*Majestic*, Martin, for Hobart Town and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—20. *Glenberrie*, King, for Cape and N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—21. *Minerva*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.—22. *Warrior*, Stone, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—23. *Harriet*, Tupper, for Launceston; *Pero*, Palmer, for Cape; and *Achilles*, Veale, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—27. *Lloyds*, Garret, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Sheerness.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Royal George, from Bombay: Lieut. R. N. Meade, 12th N. I.; Mrs. Meade; Mr. Harwood.—For the Cape: Ens. C. D. Mylne, 6th N. I.

Per Sovereign, from Mauritius: Lieut. Kelly; Mr. and Miss Savage; Mr. and Mrs. Commaile; one child.

Per Elphinstone, from V. D. Land: Lieut. Col. Arthur, late lieutenant governor of the colony; Mrs. Arthur; four Misses and five Masters Arthur; Lieut. Arthur, H. M. 4th Regt.; Dr. C. A. Browning; Mr. Rolt; 14 invalids; two women and five children belonging to ditto; six servants.

Per Clairmont, from Bombay to Suez: Mr. Turton and family; Capt. John Domett, late of the *Charles Grant*; Mr. Sindry.

Per Lawrence, from Bengal: Mrs. James Reid; three Misses Fairweather; Master Reid; Master Fairweather.

Per Orleans, from Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Payne; Capt. and Mrs. Hughes; Dr. Buddo.

Per Walmer Castle, from Bombay: General and Mrs. Gilbert; Col. and Mrs. Campbell; Capt. and Mrs. Fuller; Lieut. Jukes; Rev. C. Meade; Masters Fuller and Meade.

Per Princess Charlotte, from Bombay: Mr. Glasson; Lieut. Harvey; Lieut. Brabazon; Mr. and Mrs. Nicks.

Expected.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: Mrs. Colin Shakespeare; Mrs. Woodcock; Mrs. Geo. Crommelin; Mrs. John Crommelin; Mrs. Mathews; C. J. Smith, Esq., C. S.; Charles Raikes, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Feore, B. N. I.; Capt. Welchman, ditto; Lieut. Chamberlain; Misses S. Raikes, E. and J. Mathews, C. Taylor, C. Crommelin, and F. Woodwell; Master Woodcock.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal: Mrs. Marten; Mrs. Pearce; Mrs. Sykes; Mrs. Blunt; T. P. Marten, Esq., C. S.; Rev. W. Pearce; Ca. t. Guest, 16th Lancers; Capt. Stevens, B. N. I.; Capt. Marshall, ditto; Capt. Phillips, ditto; Lieuts. Hunter and Bishop in charge of invalids; Asiat. Surg. D. Brown, for the Cape; Messrs. Neasmith, Hutchinson, and Mackintosh.

Per Sesostris, from Bengal: Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Pratt; Mrs. Yates; C. H. Cameron, Esq.; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., C. S.; J. K. Ewart, Esq., C.N.; Major Pratt; Master Edward Repton; Masters Thomas, Robert, and Francis Pratt.—For the Cape: Misses Maria and Eliza Gordon, and Master James Gordon.

Per Repulse, from Bengal: Hon. K. Murchison, late governor of Penang, &c.; W. Blunt, Esq.; Mrs. Woodward; R. Williams, Esq., C. S., for Cape; R. Neave, Esq., and Mrs. Neave; A. Lang, Esq., and Mrs. Lang; Rev. R. B. Boyes, and Mrs. Boyes, for Cape; Dr. and Mrs. Venour; Asiat. Surg. D. Harding; Mrs. Marshall; Lieut. Kelly; Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox; Lieut. Boswell; Mrs. Smith; 16 children; several servants.

Per Wilkian Harris, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Simpson; Mrs. Oakden; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. A. Stokes; Mr. Willshire; five children.

Per Chik, from V. D. Land: Mr. Ommeby; Mr. Nathcoats.

Per Australia, from Bombay: Mrs. Moresby; Mr. George Pollexfen.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. steamer Berenice, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. P. Stewart, C.S.; Hon. Mr. Graves; Mr. Ogilvie; Mr. Hadden; Mr. Grant; Mr. McKensie; Mr. Simpson.—For the Mauritius: Mr. Saunders.

Per Hindoostan, for Madras: Mr. Wilberforce Bird; Mr. Tulloch.

Per Sophia, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Zouch; Mr. Paternoster; Mr. Cotton.

Per Strath-Eden, for Cape and Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Finchan.

Per Reliance, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. and Miss Stewart; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wakefield; Capt. and Mrs. Cobb; Capt. and Mrs. Daviniere; Mr. and Mrs. Mackay; Miss Mackay; Miss Marshall; Rev. Mr. Meiklejohn; Lieut. Davis; Messrs. Steward, Edwards, Plowden, Sken, Spankey, Sandeman, Swinton, Maxwell, Wynyard, Tulloch, Pritchard, Ross, Wardlaw, Skern, Steinbach, Robinson, Mulcaster, and Carr.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Princes Victoria*, Blaset, from Bengal to Liverpool, was burnt at sea 23d Nov., about 100 leagues from Bourbon. Crew saved.

The *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, from N. S. Wales to Singapore, was totally lost 21st May last on Eliza Reef, in lat. 34, long. 155 E.

The *Tiger*, Seawright, from Liverpool to Bombay, was totally wrecked on the island of Astove, near Madagascar, 12th August: crew and passengers saved. Capt. Seawright in a fit of despondency, occasioned from a previous illness, had jumped overboard a few days previous.

The *Africanus*, Watson, was lost at Tamatave, between 15th and 18th November last.

The *Paena* (of Bombay) struck upon a reef shortly after leaving Singapore for China, and returned to that island with difficulty, and was run ashore upon the mud. She has, it is said, been condemned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 2. At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. M. Willoughby, Bombay artillery, of a daughter.

5. In Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, the lady of Archdeacon Robinson, of a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, the lady of T. S. Owen, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

12. In Bruton Street, the lady of Henry Shuttleworth, Esq., East-India ship *Aberton*, of a daughter.

18. At Maidstone, the lady of Capt. Houston, 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

19. The lady of James Freshfield, jun., Esq., New Bank Buildings, of a son.

21. At Springfield, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Oliver St. John, 31st Madras L. Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Barwell, Leicestershire, George Wm. Key, Esq., 15th Hussars, to Jane Frances Matilda, second daughter of John Pearson, Esq., of Tattenhall Wood, Staffordshire, and advocate-general of Bengal.

28. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. John Ward, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on the Madras establishment, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Butcher, of the 11th Light Dragoons.

March 1. At Boath, Duncan Milne, Esq., of the 24th regt. Bombay N. I., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Milne, of H. M. 19th regiment, to Helena Patricia, second daughter of the late Sir James Dunbar, of Boath, Bart., captain in the Royal Navy.

— At Warminster, Lieut. Joseph Chilcott, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Hannah Buckler, only daughter of John Hoare, Esq., surgeon of the same place.

7. At Barnstaple, Abraham Turner, Esq., of Staplegrave, Somerset, to Ellen Cuthbert, eldest surviving daughter of the late Capt. C. B. Gribble, Hon. Company's service.

16. At Edinburgh, Capt. C. K. Johnstone, K.L.S., son of the late James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis Gordon, Esq., of Kincardine, Aberdeenshire.

— At Ramsgate, Capt. Caldwell, 92d Highlanders, nephew to Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander Caldwell, K.C.B., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Townley, Esq., of the same place.

21. At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Frederick John, son of H. M. Pigou, Esq., H.C.S., to Margaret Catherine, third daughter of A. C. Johnston, Esq., of London, and Charlesfield, Dorsetshire.

DEATHS.

March 2. Mr. Edmund Batten Pulham, druggist, of Bristol, brother of the late Mr. Francis Pulham, surgeon on the Madras establishment, aged 39.

4. At Byrons Cottage, St. Lawrence, P. Quin Esq., late of the East-India House.

5. At Richmond House, Millbrook, St. Heliers, John Tytler, Esq., of the Bengal Medical establishment, aged 46.

9. At his residence, the Common House, Hackney, Alexander Harper, Esq., aged 85.

10. At his house in York-terrace, Regent's Park, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq.

— At Denne-hill, near Canterbury, Gen. Sir Henry T. Montresor, K.C.B., and G.C.H.

— At Harefield Park, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry F. Cooke, K.C.H.

15. At Fir-grove, North Brixton, Randle Jackson, Esq., barrister-at-law, and a bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. He held for many years the appointment of Advocate before Parliament to the East-India Company.

21. At Bath, Thomas W. Rundall, Esq., late of the East-India Company's Home Establishment.

Lately. Mr. Davidson, the African traveller.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from February 24 to March 25, 1837.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	207 207½	90 190½	89 190½	98 198½	97 198	15 15½	—	90 190½	26 28p	30 32p
25	207	90 190½	89 189½	98 198½	97 197½	15 15½	257½	90 190½	26 28p	30 32p
27	207 207½	90 190½	89 189½	97 198	97 197½	14½ 15	—	89 190½	25 27p	29 34p
28	207 207½	90 190½	89 189½	97 198½	97 197½	14½ 15	—	89 190½	25 27p	28 31p
Mar. 1	207 207½	90 190½	89 189½	97 198½	97 197½	14½ 15	256½	90 190½	23 25p	26 29p
2	206½ 207	90 190½	89 189½	97 198	97 198	—	256½	90 190½	24 26p	26 28p
3	Shut.	Shut.	89 189½	Shut.	97 197½	Shut.	Shut.	89 190½	23 25p	25 27p
4	—	—	89 189½	—	97 197½	—	—	89 190½	23p	25 27p
6	—	—	89 189½	—	97 197½	—	—	90 190½	23 25p	26 28p
7	—	—	89 190	—	98 198	—	—	90 190½	23 25p	26 28p
8	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	25 26p	26 29p
9	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	27p	28 30p
10	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	27 30p	29 31p
11	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	28 30p	29 31p
13	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	29 31p	29 31p
14	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	29 31p	29 31p
15	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	28 30p	29 31p
16	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	26 28p	27 29p
17	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	26 27p	24 27p
18	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	23 25p	24 26p
20	—	—	89 190	—	97 198½	—	—	89 190½	23 25p	24 26p
21	—	—	89 189½	—	97 198½	—	—	90 190½	23 28p	25 28p
22	—	—	89 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	27p	26 28p
33	—	—	89 190½	—	97 198½	—	—	90 190½	26 28p	26 29p
25	—	—	90 190½	—	98 198½	—	—	90 190½	26 28p	27 30p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 748½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 17, 1836.

	R.A.	Rs. A.		R.A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Sa. Rs. cwt.	10 8	@ 16 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 13	@ 5 15
Bottles 100	12 0	— 12 8	— flat do.	5 14	— 6 0
Coals B. md.	0 13½	— 0 15	— English, sq. do.	3 10	— 3 12
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	38 0	— 38 4	— flat do.	3 10	— 3 12
— Brassiers do.	39 0	— 39 8	Bolt do.	3 10	— 3 12
— Thick sheets do.	—	—	Sheet do.	6 8	— 7 0
— Old Gross do.	37 2	— 37 6	Nails cwt.	9 0	— 14 8
— Bolt do.	39 0	— 39 6	— Hoops F. md.	5 10	— 5 12
— Tile do.	35 12	— 36 8	— Kentledge cwt.	2 10	— 2 13
— Nails, assort. do.	36 0	— 38 8	Lead, Pig F. md.	7 11	— 7 13
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	37 8	— 38 8	— unstamped do.	7 0	— 7 10
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery 10 11	to 25 D.	—
Coppers do.	2 3	— 2 5	Shot, patent bag	3 4	— 4 4
Cottons, chintz pce.	—	—	Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 10	— 7 12
— Muslins, assort. do.	1 0	— 13 0	Stationery 30 D.	—	— 45 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mor.	0 6	— 0 8½	— Steel, English Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 2	— 7 2
Cutlery, fine 10 to 25 A.	to P.C.	—	— Swedish do.	7 12	— 8 0
Glass 3 A.	— 20 A.	—	— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. box	18 4	— 18 12
Hardware 30 D.	— 40 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	5 8	— 12 0
Hosiery, cotton 5 A.	— 30 A.	—	— coarse and middling 1 3	— 4 0	—
Ditto, silk 15 to 37 D.	to P.C.	—	— Flannel fine 0 15	— 1 7	—

MADRAS, October 19, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	16	@ 17	Iron Hoops candy	35	@ —
Copper, Sheet candy	307	— 290	— Nails do.	110	— 115
— Bolt do.	218	— 225	Lead, Pig do.	50	— 55
— Old do.	240	—	Sheet do.	50	— 55
— Nails, assort. do.	315	— 320	Millinery P.C.	—	— 20 A.
Cottons, Chintz piece	4	— 5	Shot, patent bag	3	— 3½
— Ginghams do.	2	— 3	Spelter candy	40	—
— Longcloth, fine do.	9	— 14	Stationery 10 A.	—	— 15 A.
Cutlery, coarse P.C.	13 A.	—	Steel, English candy	35	— 38
Glass and Earthenware 10 A.	— 25 A.	—	— Swedish do.	42	— 45
Hardware 10 A.	— 15 A.	—	Tin Plates box	16	— 17
Hosiery 15 A.	— 20 A.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. 10 A.	—	— 15 A.
Iron, Swedish candy	40	— 50	— coarse 10 A.	—	— 20 A.
— English bar do.	28	— 30	— Flannel, fine 10 to 12 ans.	pr. yd.	—
— Flat and bolt do.	23	— 30	— Ditto, coarse 7 to 8 ans.	do.	—

BOMBAY, November 12, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	12	@ 13	Iron, Swedish St. candy	65	@ —
Bottles doz.	1	— 1½	— English do.	60	—
Coals ton	10	— 12	— Hoops cwt.	9	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	67	—	— Nails do.	14	—
— Thick sheets do.	68	—	Sheet do.	10	—
— Plate bottoms do.	66	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	60	—
— Tile do.	55½	—	— do. for nails cwt.	65	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig do.	11,4	—
— Longcloths	—	—	Sheet do.	11	—
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery 20 D.	—	—
— Other goods lb.	0,12	— 1,12	Shot, patent cwt.	10	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100	0,12	— 1,12	Spelter do.	9,4	— 9,6
Cutlery, table 10 A.	—	—	Stationery 10 D.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware 10 D.	— 30 D.	—	Steel, Swedish tub	10	—
Hardware P. C.	—	—	Tin Plates box	19	—
Hosiery, half hose 10 A.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—
			— coarse 2	—	—
			— Flannel, fine 1,8	—	—

CANTON, October 18, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3	@ 5	Smalts pecul	30	@ 60
— Longcloths do.	3	— 10½	Steel, Swedish tub	3,75	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1	— 1,05
— Cambrics, 48 yds. do.	5	— 9	— do. ex super yd.	2,5	—
— Bandannoes do.	2	— 2,30	— Camlets at Lintin pce.	28	— 33
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 80. pecul	39	— 42	— Do. Dutch do.	33	— 36
Iron, Bar do.	11	—	— Long Ellis do.	9½	—
— Rod do.	4	—	Tin, Straits pecul	17	— 17½
Lead, Pig do.	6	— 6½	Tin Plates box	7	—

SINGAPORE, October 29 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	6 @ 9	Cotton Hkfs. lmt. Battick, dble..	doz.	24 @ 4
Bottles.....	100	4 — 4½	do. do. Pullicat.....	doz.	12 — 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	33 — 34	Twist, 30 to 40.....	pecul	50 — 52
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	24 — 2½		Hardware, and coarse Cutlery.....	scarce & wanted	
— lmt. Irish.....	24.....	34-36 do. 1.30 — 2½	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	4½ — 5
— Longcloths 38 to 40.....	34-36 do.	4½ — 5	— English.....	do.	4 — 4½
— do. do. 36inedo.	5½ — 6		— Nail, rod.....	do.	4 — 5
— do. do. 40-44 do.	4 — 6½		Lead, Pig.....	do.	5 — 5½
— do. do. 44-54 do.	9 — —		— Sheet.....	do.	5 — 5½
— 54 do. — —			Shot, patent.....	bag	— —
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	2 — 2½	Spelter.....	pecul	5 — 5½
— 9-8.....	do.	2½ — 2½	Steel, Swedish.....	do.	4½ — 4½
Cambric, 13yds. by 45 to 50 in. do.	1½ — 2½		— English.....	do.	— —
— Jaconet, 20.....	40 — 44 do.	1½ — 2½	Woollens, Long Ells.....	pcs.	9 — 10
— Lappets, 10.....	40 — 44 do.	1 — 1½	— Camblets.....	do.	25 — 30
— Chints, fancy colours.....	do.	3 — 5	— Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	1 — 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Sept. 5, 1836.—The importations of Piece Goods for the last six months have been unusually heavy, and sellers in consequence have been obliged to submit to gradually reducing rates, until now, when it is found difficult to effect sales, even at present prices. The market has seldom been in a worse state, without excepting any article, either as regards price or supply on hand.—The demand for Twist, for the last month, has been less active than was to have been expected with the existing light stock; in some of the recent sales, a slight reduction is observable.—The demand for all descriptions of Woollens has fallen off lately, and the sales effected have been at a reduction on former rates.—Little or no variation has taken place in the price of Copper within the last two months: present prices will not remit prime cost in England.—The stock of Iron is heavy, and no immediate improvement can be expected.—Swedish Iron, well assorted, is in some request, but does not keep pace with the rise at home.—Leads are very flat, and large supplies are in first hands.—Steel on the decline.—Spelter without any immediate prospect of amendment.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 1836.—The Dewali holidays having intervened since the date of the last price

current, business has almost been suspended, and we have consequently no transactions to report. The Copper has somewhat declined, and fallen to Rs. 55½ per cwt.

Singapore, Oct. 20, 1836.—The demand for Cotton Piece Goods during the week has not been so brisk, most of the Chinese shopkeepers having been well supplied, and the demand by the Native Eastern Island Traders not yet fairly commenced.—Ladies' Scarlet Cloth is in good enquiry by the Bugis. Long-ells and Camblets no transactions.—We have heard of very few sales of Cotton Twist since our last.—The few holders of English Bar Iron are retailing to the natives at our present high quotations, and now only a very small stock.—Swedish Bar Iron well supplied. Pig Lead, stock small, but demand trifling at quotations. Spelter supplied. Steel current at quotations, and stock reduced.

Canton, Oct. 18, 1836.—Camblets are declining in price, with few enquiries.—Cotton Yarn remains dull of sale.—Long cloths being well supplied at present, sales are difficult to be made.—The demand for Woollens has rather subsided, and prices are not so firm as they have been lately.—Iron and Lead steady at the rates quoted.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1836.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan.....	Prem. 13 0 34 4	
Second 5 per cent.	1 0 5 0	
Third 5 per cent.	4 0 3 12	
4 per cent.	Disc. 0 10 0 14	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Beng. (Sa. Rs. 10,000) Pm. Sa. Rs. 6,200 a 6,000
Union Bank. (Co Rs. 2,700), 950 a 1,000

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills..... 7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper.... 5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy. 2s. 2½d.
to 2s. 2½d.; to sell, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d. per Sa. Rs.

Rate of Exchange, Jan. 5, 1837.

At present the rate may be considered 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per Sicca Rupee.

Madras, Oct. 19, 1836.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 3 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 disc.
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—3 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 1836.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 107½ Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101½ to 101½ Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 108 to 108½ per do.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108½ to 111½ per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111½ to 111½ per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106½ to 106½ per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, 99½ to 100 Company's Rs.

Singapore, Oct. 29, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 5 and 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 7d. per Sp. dollar.
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, Oct. 18, 1836.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per Sp. D.
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 30 days 220 Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's Bills, 60 days, 202 Co's Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto, 220 to 222 ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS 'Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE:'

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal	1857. Apr. 2	William Barrias	373	George Marshall	James None	St. Kt. Docks	Henry Toulmin,
	Apr. 6	Ladella Cooper	271	Daniel Sharp	Adam P. Currie	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall Brothers & Co.; Philipps and Tipplady.
Madras & Bengal	July 1	Madagascar (N.S.)	940	Richard Green	Wm. H. Walker	Bickwith (bid)	Fred. Green & Co.
Madras	Apr. 30	Coromandel	650	Road & Boyes	Thos. Boyes	W. I. Docks	Captain Boyes, George Yard; T. Havside & Co.
Madras & China	May 11	Seringapatam (N.S.)	890	Richard Green	George Demmy	Bickwith (bid)	Fred. Green & Co., Cornhill; James Barber.
	Apr. 13	Mineera	1000	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	E. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham; Alves, Steel, & Harrison.
	Apr. 15	Nagasaki Company	1000	Pedestanes & Co.	Thomas Sandys	St. Kt. Docks	T. Havside & Co.
Madras, Straits & China	" "	Melissa Cameron	1400	Edw. J. Perkins	E. I. Docks	E. I. Docks	J. Perkins & Co.; James Barber; John Pirie & Co.
	" 6	Duke of Sussex	1400	Stewart Harcourt	John D. Horsman	E. I. Docks	Marshall, Charles B. Coles; Phillips & Tipplady.
Bombay	" 5	Mermoid	680	Ingram Chapman	Ingram Chapman	W. I. Docks	Thos. Heath; Dallas & Coles; Edmund Read.
	" 8	Morley	573	Thomas Heath	Charles Evans	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley, Birchlin-lane.
Ceylon	May 12	Iris	230	William Tindall	Wm. Mackwood	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley.
	May 13	Spinnetry	450	Wm. Tindall	Abel Mackwood	W. I. Docks	T. Blyth & Sons, Limehouse.
Mauritius	Apr. 10	Sarcopne	200	B. Laing	Charles P. H. Laing	Lon. Docks	Henry Toulmin, Austin-friars.
	Apr. 12	Charming	180	Thos. Fenwick	Thomas Winn	W. I. Docks	Henry Toulmin, Cheapside.
Algoa Bay	" 20	Charles Cannon	190	Chas. Fenwick	Edmund Bell	W. I. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth, New India Chambers.
	" 5	Maccepa	130	John Tate	John Tate	Lon. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth, New India Chambers.
Cape	" 3	Courier	200	Carfrae & Co.	John Proudfoot	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes & Long, Mark-lane.
	" 5	Kerswill	204	William Kerwill	John D. Haswell	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie, Lime-street-square.
New South Wales	" 10	Lord Wm. Bentinck	400	Joseph Fletcher	William Doutry	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Mark-lane.
	" 10	Earl Durham	383	James Cabel	James Cabel	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
	" 15	Harmonia	400	Richard Houghton	John Kemp	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woodlett.
	" 15	Vanguard	357	Matthew B. Walker	George Patterson	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woodlett.
Fan Diemen's Land	" 3	Marinus	300	Robert Hansell	Thomas Fawcett	St. Kt. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth; Dod & Brown.
Roberts Town & N. S. Wales	" 30	Andromeda	450	W. Ward	James Ford	Lon. Docks	Dod & Brown; Hill & Wackerbarth.
South Australia	May 10	Hartley	337	Thomas Fawson	Matthew Proctor	Hamburgh	South Australian company, Bishopsgate-street-within.
New South Wales	May 11	Dover Solway	300	James Graham	Valentine Ryan	St. Kt. Docks	John Marshall, Birchlin-lane.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, March 24, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Bataviacwt.	2	7	0	@	2	11	0
— Samarang	2	1	0	—	2	2	0
— Cheribon	2	12	0	—	2	16	0
— Sumatra	1	15	0	—	1	18	0
— Ceylon	2	3	0	—	2	6	0
— Mocha	2	17	0	—	3	0	0
Cotton, Suratlb	0	0	31	—	0	0	7
— Madras	0	0	34	—	0	0	61
— Bengal	0	0	31	—	0	0	5
— Bourbon	none						
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epaticacwt.	12	0	0	—	22	0	0
Aniseeds, Star	3	0	0	—	3	8	0
Borax, Refined	3	3	0	—			
— Unrefined	3	14	0	—			
Camphire, in chests	9	15	0	—			
Cardamoms, Malabar	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
— Ceylon	0	1	4	—	0	1	6
Cassia Budscwt.	6	0	0	—			
— Ligna	2	13	0	—	3	2	0
Castor Oillb	0	0	41	—	0	0	9
China Rootcwt.	17	0	0	—	18	0	0
Cubeba	2	19	0	—	3	1	0
Dragon's Blood	10	0	0	—	25	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	6	0	0	—	4	6	0
— Arabic	2	15	0	—	4	15	0
— Asafoetida	1	10	0	—	10	0	0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort	3	10	0	—	4	0	0
— Anini	4	10	0	—	8	8	0
— Gambogium	5	0	0	—	17	0	0
— Myrrh	4	10	0	—	15	0	0
— Olibanum	10	0	0	—	2	18	0
Kino	12	0	0	—			
Lac Lakelb	0	4	0	—			
— Dye	0	3	3	—	0	4	0
— Shellcwt.	5	5	0	—	8	8	0
— Stick	2	0	0	—	3	10	0
Musk, Chinaoz.	0	10	0	—	1	13	6
Nux Vomicacwt.	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
Oil, Cassiaoz.	0	9	0	—	0	9	6
— Cinnamon	0	4	0	—	0	9	6
— Cocoa-nut	1	14	6	—			
— Cajaputaoz.	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
— Nutmegs	0	1	2	—	0	1	5
Opium	none						
Rhubarb	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
Sal Ammoniaccwt.	3	6	0	—	3	7	0
Sennalb	0	0	3	—	0	1	2
Turneric, Javacwt.	0	12	0	—	0	14	0
— Bengal	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
— China	1	7	0	—	1	10	0
Galls, in Sorts	none						
— Blue							
Hides, Buffalolb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
— Ox and Cow	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
Indigo, Blue and Violet . . .	0	7	6	—	0	8	4
— Ex. fine Bl. and Violet . .	none						
— Purple and Violet	0	7	2	—	0	7	4
— Fine Violet	0	6	11	—	0	7	1
— Mid. to good Violet	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
— Violet and Copper							
Copper							
Consuming, mid. to fine . . .	0	6	0	—	0	6	10
Do. ord. and low	0	3	4	—	0	5	0
Do. very low							
Madras, mid. to good	0	5	2	—	0	5	11
Oude, ord.	0	4	11	—	0	5	11
				Mother-o'-Pearl } £. s. d. £. s. d.			
				Shells, China } cwt. 3 10 0 @ 5 0 0			
				Nankenspiece			
				Rattans100			
				Rice, Bengal Whitecwt.			
				— Patna			
				— Java			
				Safflower			
				Sago			
				— Pearl			
				Saltpetre			
				Silk, Company's Bengal lb			
				— Novi			
				— China Tsallee			
				— Bengal Privilege			
				— Taysam			
				Spices, Cinnamon			
				— Cloves			
				— Mace			
				— Nutmegs			
				— Gingercwt.			
				— Pepper, Blacklb			
				— White			
				Sugar, Bengalcwt.			
				— Siam and China			
				— Mauritius (duty paid) . .			
				— Manilla and Java			
				Tea, Bohea, Foksen			
				— Congou			
				— Souchong			
				— Caper			
				— Campoi			
				— Twankay			
				— Pekoe, (Orange, &c.) . .			
				— Hyson Skin			
				— Hyson			
				— Young Hyson			
				Gunpowder, Imperial			
				Tin, Bancacwt.			
				Tortoiseshelllb			
				Vermillionlb			
				Waxcwt.			
				Wood, Saunders Red			
				— Ebony			
				— Sapan			
				AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
				Cedar Woodfoot			
				Oil, Fishton			
				Whaleboneton			
				Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
				— Bestlb			
				— Inferior			
				— V. D. Land, viz.			
				— Best			
				— Inferior			
				SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
				Aloescwt.			
				Ostrich Feathers, und			
				Gum Arabiccwt.			
				Hides, Drylb			
				— Salted			
				Oil, Palmcwt.			
				Raisins			
				Wax			
				Wine, Cape, Mad., best . . .			
				— Do. 3d & 3d quality . . .			
				Wood, Teakload			
				Woollb.			

PRICES OF SHARES, March 27, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India(Stock)	112	— p. cent.	408,667	—	—	March. Sept.
London(Stock)	55	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	91	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	100	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	8 April. 8 Oct.
Ditto ditto	99	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	8 April. 8 Oct.
West-India(Stock)	105	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural) . . .	36	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australian)	60	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company . .	13	—	10,000	100	17	—
South African Bank	par	—	—	—	6	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley

INDEX TO VOL. XXII.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

- Actors*, native, of India, 25.
Acts of Council, Indian, remarks on, 1.
Addiscombe, examination of cadets at, 86.
Afghanistan, opening of topos in, 50.
Aganoor (Mr.), 80.
Ajmere, description of, 232.
Alexander and Co., the estate of, 75, 132.
Alexandria, the poets of, 290.
Alif Leila, a complete copy of the, 249.
Antiquities, Bactrian, discoveries of, 49.
Appeals from the Mofussil to the Supreme Courts of India, rescission of, 1, 146.
Arabian Nights, a complete copy of the, 84, 249—magical curiosity mentioned in the work, 150.
Armenia, antiquity of the language of, 80—Hindu colony in ancient, 181—religious wars in, 182.
ARMY, Indian, sketch of the Bombay branch of, 9—abolition of corporal punishment in, 12, 144, 209—drunkenness among the European troops of, 17—courts-martial in, and case of Col. Vans Kennedy, 140—retiring fund for infantry field officers of, at Bombay, 210, 214—fund for, at Madras, 215, 274—routine of a young officer's life in, 319.
Asiatic Society, Royal, proceedings of the, 78, 162, 247, 338—of Bengal, 249.
Assyria, ancient history of, 162.
Avdall (Mr. Johannes), 181.
Bacon (Lieut.), review of his "Studies from Nature in Hindostan," 317.
Bactrian antiquities, 49—coins, 50, 249.
Bagdad, proposed occupation of, 231.
Bareilly, disturbances at, in 1816, 301, 305.
Beer, Indian, 21.
Bentinck (Lord Wm.), remarks on the late order of, abolishing flogging, 12, 144, 209.
Bheels, account of the, 234.
Borneo, sketch of the island of, 247.
Brahma Purana, remarks on Professor Wilson's analysis of the, 240.
Burnes (Capt.), his account of Sind, 126.
Cabul, discoveries of M. Honigberger in, 49, 50, 53.
Cadets, Company's, examination of, 86.
Caffres, the late war with the, 21.
Carnac (Sir James), 35.
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 22. No. 88.
Cheheri-bála, topos near, 50, 51, 53.
Chesney (Col.), remarks on his Euphrates scheme, 90, 94, 231.
Children, cause of their being sent from India to Europe, 72, 73, 74—united female, 81—systematic murder of, in Rohileund, 302, 303.
Chinese mottos, 104—art of medicine, 249—establishment for animals, 321.
Coins, Bactrian, discovery of, 50—ancient, found in the north-west of India, 249.
Colebrooke (Mr.), death of, 338, 340.
College, Haileybury, examination at, 85.
Colonization of India, 75.
Corporal punishment, abolition of, in the native army, 12, 144, 209.
Courts, Mofussil, appeals from, 1, 146.
CRITICAL NOTICES, 82, 164, 340—see also *Review of Books*.
Cupid and Death, an apologue, 217.
Dayaks of Borneo, account of the, 248.
Dickinson (Mr. T. M.), 80, 162, 163.
Dilkushce and Chunchul, a tale of Lucknow, 115.
Dramatic amusements of the natives of India, 25.
Drunkenness among European troops, 17.
Earl (Mr. G. W.), 247.
East-India Company, their native army, 12, 17, 144—their negotiations with the Peishwa, 35—policy towards the Nagpore states, 43—extirpation of the Pindarries, 190—treaty with Scindiah and Holkar, 199, 205.
Egypt, steam-communication to India by way of, 89.
Egyptian language, the origin of the, proved by analysis of that and the Hebrew, 165, 253.
Elephant, Parliamentary properties of the, 82.
Euphrates, proposed communication with India by way of the, 90, 231.
Europeans, drunkenness of, in the Indian army, 17—native satire on, 27—feelings of, on returning to their native land, 65—their friendship for each other in India, 67—Oriental phraseology of, 70—sickness of their children in India, 72, 73, 74—colonization by, 75.
Exile, reflections of a returned, 65.
 (2 R)

- Fane* (Sir Henry), sentiments of, with regard to drunkenness in the army, 17.
- Female amusements of Hindoostan*, 28—monstrosity at Calcutta, 81.
- Ferozepore*, execution of the Nawaub of, 322, 324.
- Flogging*, abolition of, in the Indian army, 12, 144, 209.
- Flowers for Poets' Graves*:—Heber, 56—Menander, 57—Carlyle, 58—Fletcher and Milton, 59—Juvenal, 61—Aristophanes, 63—Boccaccio and Petrarch, 133—Pulci, 135—Ariosto, 136—Dante, 139—Tasso, 289—Callimachus, Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, 290.
- Fund*, Retiring, for infantry field officers of Bombay, 210, 214—Madras Military, 216, 274.
- Gamester*, the, 176.
- Georgia*, romantic literature of, 151.
- Goldsmith*, review of Prior's life of, 76.
- Grammar*, general, 105, 221—Egyptian and Hebrew, 168, 171, 253.
- Grindlay* (Capt.), review of his publication on steam-communication with India, 82, 89.
- Gutslaff* (Rev. C.), 248, 249.
- Haileybury College*, examination at, 85.
- Hebrew*, the origin of the Egyptian language proved by analysis of that and the, 165, 253.
- Hieroglyphics*, Egyptian, 165, 168, 253.
- Hindu history*, 22, 293—dramatic amusements, 25—females, 28—punchayet, 64—colony in ancient Armenia, 181—Puranas, 240.
- History*, Hindu, translations of, 22, 293—of British India, sketches of the later, 35, 190, 301.
- Honigberger* (M.), discoveries of, 49.
- Inchi Sedin*, the pirate, a tale of the Indian Archipelago, 277.
- INDIA**, British, rescission of appeals from the Mofussil to the Supreme Courts of, 1, 146—army of, 9, 140, 209, 274—dramatic amusements of the natives of, 25—punchayet system in, 64—sketches of the later history of, 35, 190, 301—reflections of an exile returned from, 65—European phraseology in, 70—sickness of the children of Europeans in, 72, 73, 74—colonization of, 75—steam-communication with, 89, 164, 231—apprehended designs of Russia on, 98—commercial importance of the country to England, 99—correspondence with, 100—life in, 176, 325—emigration from, into Armenia, 181—reform in, 206—the Maravas of, 293—the non-intervention system in, 331.
- Jadus*, account of the river, 126.
- Insolvents at Calcutta*, 75, 132.
- Intervention system* in India, remarks on the, 331, 334.
- Intoxication* in the army, 17.
- Israel*, inquiry into the location of the Ten Tribes of, 163.
- Italy*, the poets of, 133.
- Java*, the upas, or poison tree of, 338—Valley of Death in, *ib*.
- Jews*, dispersion of the, 163.
- Jury*, Hindu system of, 64.
- Kennedy* (Col. Vanc.), remarks on the recent court-martial on, 140—on the Puranas, 240.
- Language*, slang, among Anglo-Indians, 70—antiquity of the Armenian, 80—the philosophy of, 105, 221—opinions of the *Quarterly Review* respecting the affinities of, 105, 221—the origin of the Egyptian, proved by the analysis of that and the Hebrew, 165, 253.
- Law*, English, in India, 206.
- Legislation* for India, 1, 206.
- LIFE IN INDIA**:—The Gamester, 176—the Wife, 325.
- Literary Intelligence*, 84, 164, 252.
- Literature*, periodical, at Calcutta, 72, 73—Georgian, 151—Egyptian and Hebrew, 166, 253.
- Loewe* (Dr. L.), on the origin of the Egyptian language, 165, 253.
- Low* (Capt. James), 339.
- Lusus naturæ* at Calcutta, 81.
- Madras*, army of, 14—recruit-boy establishment at, *ib*.—Military Fund, 215, 274.
- Manuscripts*, Oriental historical, 22, 293.
- Maravas*, the, of Southern India, 293.
- Masson* (Mr.), 50, 55.
- Medical and Physical Society*, Calcutta, 80.
- Medicine*, art of, amongst the Chinese, 249.
- Mendicants* in Sindh, 129.
- Metcalf* (Sir Charles), 12, 17.
- Military Fund*, Madras, 215, 274.
- Miriani*, a Georgian romance, 151.
- Mofussil*, rescission of appeals from the courts in, to Supreme Courts, 1, 146.
- Mogul*, anecdote of the, 23.
- Mohegars*, language of the, 113.
- Monkeys*, disciplined, 321, 322.
- Monster*, female, at Calcutta, 81.
- Mottos*, Chinese, 104.
- Munro* (Sir Thos.), opinions of, regarding the jurisdiction of courts at Madras, 146.
- Murderers*, tribe of, in India, 79—in Rohilcund, 302, 303.

- Musulman** dramatic amusements, 26—
females, 28—superstition, 208.
- Nagpore**, events at, in 1817, 43—treacherous conduct of Appa Sahib, the rajah of, 44—his dethronement, 48.
- Natives**, Indian, their character as soldiers, 9—corporal punishment of, in the army, 12, 144, 209—their dramatic amusements, 25.
- Nautch-girls** of India, 25.
- Neemuch**, description of, 232, 233.
- Non-intervention** system of our Indian Government, 331, 334.
- Nusseerabad**, military station of, 232.
- Odoricus**, an absurd story of, 321.
- Oriental** historical manuscripts, 22, 293—
phraseology, 70—names unskillfully used in the writings of English poets, 71.
- Pandyan** history, 22.
- Peishwa**, affairs of the, in 1816-17, 35—
operations against him, and annexation of his dominions to the British territories, 41—his eventful life, *ib.*
- Persia**, heroism of a queen of, 34—ancient history of, 162.
- Phansigars**, or Thugs, account of the, 79.
- Philosophy** of language, 105.
- Pindarries**, the late war with the, 190.
- Plays**, native performance of, in Hindoostan, 25—delineation of the European character in native, 27.
- POETRY**:—*Flowers for Poets' Graves*, 56, 133, 288—*Rose-Marie*, 187—*Cupid and Death*, 217.
- Pokhur**, the fair at, 239.
- Poona**, events at, in 1816-17, 35.
- Population** of Sind, 128—of Shikarpoor, *ib.*—of Tatta, *ib.*—of Ajmere, 237.
- Press**, freedom of the, in India, 12, 17—
first fruits of, in Assam, 252.
- Prichard** (Dr.), remarks on a review of his work "On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations," 105, 221.
- Prior** (Mr. J.), his life of Goldsmith, 76.
- Punchayet**, Hindu, described, 64.
- Punishment**, corporal, abolition of, 12, 144, 209.
- Puranas**, observations of Col. Vans Kennedy on the, 140.
- Quarterly Review**, opinions of the, on the philosophy of language, 105, 221.
- Ranga Kistna Naicker**, anecdote of, 23.
- Red Sea**, remarks on steam-communication to India by way of the, 90.
- Reflections** of a returned exile, 65.
- Reform** in British India, 206.
- Repartee**, a Persian, 316.
- Retiring Fund** for infantry field officers of the Bombay army, 210, 214.
- Review of Books and Critical Notices**:—
Taylor's *Oriental Historical Manuscripts*, 22—*Prior's Life of Goldsmith*, 76—*Grindlay on Steam-Communication with India*, 82, 89—*Lives of Eminent Literary Men*, 82—*Duncan's Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons*, 83, 341—*Southey's Life and Works of Cowper*, 83—*Patterson's Discourses and Life*, *ib.*—*History of Russia*, *ib.*—*Oppressive Proceedings against the Earl of Stirling*, *ib.*—*Bell's History of British Quadrupeds*, 84, 344—*Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain*, 84, 344—the *Shakespeare Gallery*, 84, 344—*Martin's Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley*, 161—*Barber on Steam Navigation to India*, 164—*Stebbing's History of the Reformation*, *ib.*—*Byron's Child Harold*, *ib.*—*The Student of Padua*, *ib.*—*Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack*, *ib.*—*The Lady's Cabinet Lawyer*, *ib.*—*Bacon's First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindoostan*, 317—*Addison's Indian Reminiscences*, 340—*Sketch of the Commercial Resources, &c. of British India*, *ib.*—*Heber's Parish Sermons*, *ib.*—*Southey's Lives of the British Admirals*, 341—*Skene's Highlanders of Scotland*, *ib.*—*Tytler's Life of Henry the Eighth*, 342—*Thirlwall's History of Greece*, *ib.*—*The Chace, the Turf, and the Road*, *ib.*—*Burt's Miscellaneous Papers*, 343—*Sequel to Sematology*, *ib.*—*Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott*, *ib.*—*Tales by Lord Byron*, *ib.*—*Colombine's Marcus Manlius*, 344—*Jones' Spartacus*, *ib.*—*Sir Robert Peel's Speeches at Glasgow*, *ib.*—*Letter on Antarctic Discovery*, *ib.*—*Godwin's Churches of London*, *ib.*—*The Edinburgh New General Atlas*, *ib.*
- Reynolds** (Lieut.), 78.
- Rohilkund**, state of society in, 301—disturbances in, in 1816, 305.
- Romance**, a Georgian, 151.
- Rose-Marie**, 187.
- Royle** (Dr.), 80.
- Russia**, designs of, on India, 98.
- Schlegel** (Mr. A. M.), 224.
- Scindeah**, treaty with, 199.
- Scpoys** of the Bombay army, sketch of, 9—
corporal punishment of, 12—of Madras, 14—recruit-establishment for, 14, 16.
- Shumsoodeen Khan**, execution of, 322, 324.
- Sidal**, a Persian queen, 34.
- Sinde**, account of, 126.
- Sketches of the later History of British India**:—Events at Poona and Nagpore, 35—the Pindarries, 190—disturbances at Barcilly, 301.

SKETCHES, Indian:—The Bombay army, 9
—dramatic amusements of the natives,
25—stations in Central India, 232.

Slipper, Mogul's, anecdote of the, 23.

SOCIETIES, Proceedings of:—Royal Asiatic Society, 78, 162, 247, 338—Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, 80
—Asiatic Society of Bengal, 249.

Society, Indian native, sketches of, 25.

Soldiers, European, drunkenness among the, in India, 17.

Sporting in Central India, 238.

Stations in Central India, 232.

Steam Communication between Calcutta and Saugor, 66—with India, 89, 164, 231.

Stewart (Mr. J. R.), 249.

Superstition, Mahommedan, 208.

Strachey (Mr.), his report on the state of Rohilcund, 302.

Studies from Nature in Hindostan, 317.

Sumroo (the late Begum), 321.

Sykes (Colonel), 338.

TALES, Indian:—Dilkushee and Chun-chul, 115—Inchi Sedin, the Pirate, 277.
Tamil, translations from the, 22, 293.

Taylor (Mr.), review of his "Oriental Historical Manuscripts," 22, 293.

Tenasserim, tour to the frontier of, 339.

Theatricals, native, of India, 25.

Thugs, account of the, 78.

Tigers, exploits against, 238.

Tirumali Naicker, 22.

Tooke (Horne), 108, 110, 121.

Toper, opening of, in Cabool, 50, 51.

Translations from the Tamil, 22, 293—coincidence of expression in two, 22.

Tsze, or mottoes, Chinese, 104.

Twins, united female, 81.

Upas, or poison-tree, of Java, 338.

Wellesley (Marquess), notice of the Official Papers of the, 161.

Wilson (Prof.), his views of Pandyan history, 22—remarks by Col. Vans Kennedy on his analysis of the Bralima Purana, 240.

Women, treatment of, in Hindoostan, 28.

Yue-Chi, or race of the moon, 249.

Zenana, amusements of the, 29.

Zenobius, account of the ancient Armenians by, 181, 182.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Aborigines of Australia, 53, 247, 250—newspaper written by, 247.

Accounts, settlement of, by Company's servants, before quitting India, 54—regimental, 121.

Acheen, encouragement of piracy by the rajah of, 179—capture and detention of a Dutch schooner by him, 241—outrage on the bark *Hamoody* at, 259.

Acts of Council, Indian:—Abolition of appeals from the Mofussil courts, 17, 75—bonding system, 52—toll upon hackeries, 155—suppression of Thuggee, 160—legal commission for the zemindaries of Goomsur and Soorada, 198, 263.

Adam (Sir Frederick), 102, 168.

—(Mr.), his second report on native schools in Bengal, 156.

Adjutant, scale of qualifications for the situation of, 54.

Africa, Central, expedition to, 32.

AGRA, arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe and suite at, 90—festivities at, 91—assault by Mrs. Richards at, 153—bank, 164—case of Shah Bularee Lal, v. Sooleman Shiksh at, 210—arrival of the Lord Bishop at, 257.

Agricultural Society of Bengal, 234.

Agriculture, neglect of, by the natives of India, 159, 235—improvements in, at Singapore, 240—state of, at Swan River, 248.

Ahmedabad, meeting of officers at, 52.

Alexander and Co., insolvent estate of, 4—large claims of the Messieurs Alexander upon them, 14, 75—case of Hart, v., 200—claims of the Bank of Bengal on, 209, 213.

Aliens, estates of, in India, 163—important decision respecting, 199, 293.

Allahabad, meeting at, 91—proposed removal of the ancient pillar at, 229.

Allard (General), 93, 236.

Allipore, visit to the gaol at, 85.

Allowances, military, in India, 60, 65, 114, 119—to dismissed officers, 192.

Alves (Major), the late attack upon, 50.

97, 145, 152, 165, 213, 227, 273.

America, treaty between Siam and, 31, 197—trade of, at Canton, 31—cotton seeds from, 234—seizure of the *Hindoo* from, at Calcutta, 257.

Andamans, savages of the, 28.

Appeals from the Mofussil courts, abolition of, 17, 75—character of the Calcutta meeting respecting the repeal of, 20—papers respecting Indian cases of, 48, 274, 287—see also *Privy Council*.

Armenians, alienship of, at Calcutta, 163—appointment of an, to the command of a British ship, 256—swindlers, 257.

ARMY (Company's, in India):—The Retiring-Pension order for, 7, 92—sale and purchase of commissions, 7, 52, 82,

- 91, 164—Medical Fund for officers in Bengal, 9—income and expenses of medical officers, 9—Military Fund at Bombay, 27—Military Fund in Bengal, 50—operations against insurgents in Goomsur, 51, 58, 97, 171, 258—against the Coles, 130, 164, 257—movements of corps at Bombay, 52—at Madras, 118, 191—settlement of accounts by officers, 54—scale of qualifications for the situation of adjutant or interpreter, *ib.*—invalid thannahs, *ib.*—non-efficiency of regiments, *ib.*—selection of officers for detached duties, 55—Hurrianah light infantry battalion, *ib.*—new rissalah of local horse, *ib.*—soldiers' libraries, *ib.*—cowardice of native officers, 58—regimental staff allowances, 60—full batta to officers, 65—retirements, &c. of officers in England, 66—brevet-rank, 92—dispute at Poonah, 93—Military Fund at Madras, 100—execution of a havildar, 101—libel on the Commander-in-chief at Bombay, 103—examination of officers in the Oriental languages, 117, 123, 194, 266, 292—employment of troops at native festivals, 118, 210, 237—allowances in the commissariat, 119—vakeels to corps, *ib.*—medical allowances, *ib.*—Coorg prize money, 119, 192—regimental accounts, 121—commissary of stores, 125—sale of cadetries, 132—difference between the clergy and the military at Meerut, 154—flogging of Christian sepoys, 176—standards and other war trophies captured in India, 188—rank and command of officers serving with native powers, *ib.*—retirement of officers after three years' service, *ib.*—selection of officers for staff employ, *ib.*—dispute between officers at Madras, 191—pay department of corps, *ib.*—new commander-in-chief at Madras, *ib.*—allowances to dismissed officers, 192—expedition against pirates, *ib.*—advantages to officers settling in Australia, 198, 261—fight between two corps at Delhi, 209—removal of four cavalry regiments from Madras to Bengal, 209—officers' chargers, 269—promotion of lieut. colonels to be colonels, 273—conduct of Col. Vans Kennedy, *ib.*—promotion of officers by the King's brevet, 138—see also *General Orders, Courts-Martial, &c.*
- (King's, serving in the East):—Sickness amongst the troops, 50—duel, 51—paymasters, 60—flogging of soldiers, 80—local allowances to officers, 114—honorary distinctions to corps, 203—advantages to officers settling in the colonies, 261—insubordination in the 63d regt., 268—courts-martial, 16, 93—promotions and changes, 66, 133, 203, 297—brevet promotions, 136, 203.
- Aroo Islands*, customs of the, 29.
- Arthur* (Governor), addresses to, 246.
- Assam*, tribes in, 10, 13—communication between Ava and, 13—Burmese commission to, *ib.*—further discovery of tea-forests in, 88—Chinese tea cultivators in, 209.
- Assassination*, late, at Jeypore, 50, 97, 145, 152, 165, 213, 227, 273—attempted, at Lucknow, 94—at Kittore, 258—attempted, of Mr. Loch, 275, 291, 296.
- Atalanta*, progress of the steamer, 201.
- Australia*, advantages to Company's officers settling in, 198, 261—Southern, arrival of the first settlers in, 246—description of the country, *ib.*—shipping, birth, and marriage, 272—see also *New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, &c.*
- Ava*, communication between, and Assam, 13—Chinese settlers in, *ib.*—see also *Burmese.*
- Avarice*, remorse and, 79.
- Ayasha Beber*, v. *Meer Abdoo Ally*, case of, at Madras, 165.
- Ballygunge Tank* case, 257.
- Bangalore*, prosecutions at, 58, 100.
- Bank for Savings* at Calcutta, 14—Union, of Calcutta, 17, 50—proposed Indian, 50, 82, 175—of Bengal, 50, 82, 199, 209, 213, 234—augmentation of its capital, 161, 198, 209, 234—of Agra, 164—of Australia, 186, 187—the *Tammar*, 248.
- Bantam*, disturbances in, 182, 241.
- Baptism* of native youths, at Calcutta, 16, 50—of a Pandaram at Madras, 51, 101.
- Baroda*, claims of Dhackjee Dadjee against the government of, 23—threatened retirement of the prime minister at, 259.
- Barrasapett*, attack upon a body of Kholilas at, 89, 157.
- Barristers*, scarcity of, at Bombay, 174—prospects to, at Calcutta, 257.
- Burrow* (Capt.), case of, 49.
- Bath*, military order of the, 298.
- Batta*, full, to Indian officers, 65.
- Bazaar*, sudder, at Chittagong, 263.
- Iker*, manufacture of, in India, 9.
- Bers*, an attack by, 110.
- Belgaum*, meeting of officers at, 7, 91.
- Bell* (Mr.), his "View of the External Commerce of Bengal," 81.
- Bengal Hurkaru*, withdrawal of Sir Charles Metcalfe's subscription to the, 21—contempt of court by the, with reference to the case of murder on the *Sumatra*, 73.
- Berenice* war-steamer, dinner to the captain and officers of the, 201.
- Bhurtpore*, punishment at, 165.
- Bickaneer*, government of, 94—punishment of Charuns by the raja of, 165.
- Bird* (Mr. Wm. Wilberforce), 202.
- Bishops*, Indian—see *Corrie, Wilson, &c.*
- Bissoosoondee Dabee*, case of Raja Burrodacant Roy, v., 1.
- Blair* (Mr.), charge against, 28.
- Blake* (Mr.), trial of the murderers of, 50, 97, 145, 152, 165, 213, 227, 273.

Blow-pipe of the Dayaks, 182.

BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE:—Building ships, 23—Rajah of Guicowar and Dhackjee Dadajee, *ib.*—bribery, *ib.*—the River Indus, 24—American and Deccan ploughs, 27—Bombay Military Fund, *ib.*—the Euphrates expedition, 51, 259—steam-communication with Europe, 51—the bonding system, 52—fares of steamers to the Red Sea, *ib.*—private regimental purchase, *ib.*—relief of corps, *ib.*—libel on the Commander-in-chief, 52, 103—Poona Sanscrit College, 109—native intestates, 110—infanticide in Malwa, 173—native candidates for public employment, 174—Dinshaw Furdonjee, *ib.*—Moteechund Ameechund, 175—Chamber of Commerce, 175, 259—cotton cultivation, 175—Bank of India, *ib.*—abolition of flogging in the native army, 176—capture of Champ Raj, 177—plague at Palee, *ib.*—Capt. Burnes, 210, 259—relics from Cabool, *ib.*—farm of sea and land customs in the Konkan, *ib.*—farm of duties at Poona, *ib.*—opinion of natives respecting missions, 240—Bishop of Bombay, 253—misunderstanding at Sattara, 259—intended resignation of Veneeram, minister of the Guicowar, *ib.*—testimonial to Capt. Chads, *ib.*—to Col. Chesney, *ib.*—mission of Col. Pottinger to Sind, *ib.*—of Eldred Pottinger, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 69, 140, 206, 301—securities and exchanges, 70, 141, 207 302—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 61, 125, 196, 212, 270, 293.

—Government Orders:—Writs of attachment against the pay of public servants, 59—dustorees, or fees, 60—paymasters of H.M. regiments, *ib.*—rules for the pay department of the Indian Navy, *ib.*—regimental staff allowances, *ib.*—commissary of stores, 125—officers' chargers, 269—courts-martial, 125—civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments and furloughs, 60, 125, 196, 269, 292—marine appointments, 61, 125, 196, 270, 293.

—Supreme Court:—The King v. Macdonald (editor of the *Bombay Gazette*), for libel, 103—scarcity of barristers, 174.

—Sudder-Adawlut:—Furdonjee or Framjee Rustonjee v. Oomabae Jeoobae and Nusserwanjee, 173.

Bombay Gazette, action against the editor of the, for libel, 103.

Bonding system at Madras, 51—at Bombay, 52—at Calcutta, 198, 210.

Books, Christian, prohibition against, in China, 52, 119.

Borneo, account of the Dayaks of, 181.

Botanic Garden at Calcutta, 159.

Bourbon, disturbances at, 239.

Breakwater at Madras, 169, 210.

Brevet, promotion of Company's officers by, 67, 138—of King's officers, 136, 203.

Bribery, native, at Seroor, 23.

Bridge over the Kalee Nudde, 235.

Brijonath Ghose, baptism of, 16, 50.

Bromley (Lieut.), death of, 99.

Burdwan, trial of the pseudo Raja of, 88, 155—agricultural society in, 235.

Burmese commission to Assam, 13—settlers in Assam, *ib.*—see also *Ava*.

Burnes (Capt.), new mission of, 164, 210, 259.

Burrodacant Roy (Rajah) v. Bissnoo-soonderee Dabee, case of, 1.

Burying alive, curious case of, 85.

Byrce-Sal, charges against, 50.

Cabul, progress of Runjeet Singh towards the subjugation of, 50, 93, 236—melancholy state of affairs in, 50—loan for, 209—relics from, 210—pretended revenue collectors in, 236.

Cadetries, sale of, 132.

Coffres, the late war with the, 253—new aggressions of, 255.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE:—Resumption of rent-free lands, 6, 50—the retiring pension order, 7, 92—sale and purchase of commissions, 7, 82, 91, 164—the Hooghly Imambars, 8—Indian beer, 9—Medical Fund, *ib.*—the medical service, *ib.*—the Rut'h Poojah, 10—the Hindoo character, *ib.*—tribes in Assam, *ib.*—the King of Nepaul, 11, 198, 209, 210, 237—Mr. Wyborn's remarks on the Hindu, 11—communication between Ava and Assam, 13—Savings' Bank, 14—Nawab Jalal ud Dowlah, *ib.*—estate of Alexander and Co., 14, 209—the distressed zemindars, 15, 87—Brijonath Ghose, 16—Col. Deunie, 16, 114—inundation at Loodianah, 16—school and press at Loodianah, *ib.*—Mohun Lall, *ib.*—settlement of a farmer at Deyrah, *ib.*—death of Munnee Ram Seth, 17—Union Bank, 17, 50—the appeal-rescinding act, 17, 20, 50, 75—character of the meeting of the 18th June, 20—withdrawal of Sir Charles Metcalfe's subscription to the *Hurkaru*, 21—the Jeypore trials, 50, 97, 145, 165, 213, 273—Mr. Turton, 50, 78—affairs of Runjeet Singh, 50, 93, 165, 209, 210, 236—affairs in Cabool, 50, 209, 236—sickness at Moulemein, 50—baptism of native youths, 16, 50—piracy on the bark *Sumatra*, 50, 153—Bank of India, 50, 82—Bank of Bengal, 50, 82, 161, 198, 209, 234—tour of the Commander-in-chief, 50, 130, 164—will of the late Joykissen Dass, 50—Military Fund, *ib.*—abolition of Persian, 51, 154, 235—case of the Rajah of Jynteah, 51, 80, 158—Gypsies in the Hurriana district, 51—fatal accident to the Nuwaub Meer Russed at Cawnpore, *ib.*—affairs in Oude, 51, 94, 165, 236, 256—duel between Messrs. Fraser and Rose at Simla, 51—salvage of the *Sylph*, *ib.*—general petition, 78—Ben-

gal Club, *ib.*—remorse and avarice, 79
—treatment of natives, 79, 87—flog-
ging of European soldiers, 80—external
trade of Bengal, 81—loss and recovery
of a nose, 84—attack of a leopard, *ib.*
—Sir C. Wilkins, *ib.*—Sanskrit litera-
ture, *ib.*—native typography, *ib.*—large
lion, 85—the Allipore gaol, *ib.*—bury-
ing alive, *ib.*—sale of zemindarees, 87
—the “fancy,” *ib.*—the pseudo-*raja* of
Burdwan, 88, 165—Hooghly College,
88—jewels, *ib.*—further discovery of tea
forests in Assam, *ib.*—affair with the
Rohillas, 89, 157—marriage for prosti-
tution, 90—steam-communication, 90,
159, 256, 258—arrival of Sir C. Met-
calfe at Agra, 90—festivities at Agra,
91—purchased retirements from the
army, *ib.*—military items, 92, 164—
troops at Nusseerabad, 93—dispute at
Poonah, *ib.*—native states, 93, 236—
affairs at Delhi, 94, 209—in Shekawat-
tee, 94, 198—court-martial on Col.
Vans Kennedy, 94, 106—stipends to
the Mudrusa, 96, 155—sugar bill,
130, 157—the Coles, 130, 164—the
Gyan Chundro-doy Society, 130—the
free-press dinner, 152—false imprison-
ment, *ib.*—the copper currency, *ib.*—
plague at Palee, 153, 209, 235—the
clergy and the military, 154—Hindu
law, *ib.*—the Euphrates route, *ib.*—the
Legislative Council, *ib.*—coal in Sau-
gor, 155, 256—trade on the Indus, 155
—the native press, *ib.*—Mussulman pe-
tition, 96, 155—important law case, 156
—villages in Goruckpore, *ib.*—labora-
tory for preparing medicine, *ib.*—Mr.
Adam’s report on native schools, *ib.*—
the native character, 158—infanticide,
ib.—abolition of oaths to natives, *ib.*—
acceleration of mails, 159—Company’s
Botanic Garden, *ib.*—effects of native
ignorance, *ib.*—the Thugs, 160, 237—
vernacular languages, 160—death of
Prince Mirza Seieem, 160, 235—estate
of Colvin and Co., 161—dividends on
insolvent estates, 162—export of Ben-
gal coolies, 162, 198, 229—memorial of
the Armenians, 163—trade with Cen-
tral Asia, 164—the Begum Sumroo,
164, 235—Oriental Life Insurance, 164
—Agra Bank, *ib.*—rumoured hostilities
in Cuttack, 164, 229—affairs of the
Baiza Bae, 165—Capt. Wade, *ib.*—
punishment of a fraternity of Charuns
ib.—apprehension of Jugmohun Singh,
in Oude, *ib.*—assemblage of thakours in
Shekhawattee, 198—affray at Andool,
ib.—bonding warehouses, *ib.*—Chamber
of Commerce, *ib.*—municipal improve-
ments, *ib.*—advantages to Company’s
officers settling in Australia, 198, 261
—commissioner for Goomsur and Soor-
rada, 198—disturbances in Nepaul, 209,
210—fight between two corps at Delhi,
209—Gurrawarrah, *ib.*—draining off the
salt-water lake, *ib.*—reduction in the

salaries of the civil service, 209, 235,
256—Lord Auckland’s parties, 209—
removal of Madras cavalry regiments to
Bengal, *ib.*—Chinese tea cultivators in
Assam, *ib.*—soi-disant nawabs of Patna,
ib.—Mr. James Kyd, 209, 256—Major
Sutherland, 209—voyage of the *Wind-
sor*, 210—law decision at Agra, *ib.*—
Major Alves, *ib.*—affairs in Peshawur,
210, 237—measuring and mapping es-
tates, 210—kidnappers, 227—Goom-
sur, 228—torture, 229—exchanging
prisoners, *ib.*—the Allahabad pillar, *ib.*
—a rainy day in the rains, 230—early
cultivation of indigo, 231—Saugor rail-
way, *ib.*—Mining Association, *ib.*—the
Doorga Pooja, 232—the Romanizing
system, 233—progress of English litera-
ture in India, *ib.*—cultivation of cot-
ton, 234—political agencies, 235—Sird-
hanah, *ib.*—Meerut, *ib.*—iron bridge
over the Kalee Nuddee, *ib.*—pleaders
and vakeels of the Benares court, *ib.*—
improvement of agriculture in Burd-
wan, *ib.*—the *Loodianah Ukhbar*, *ib.*—
affairs of Herat and Candahar, 236—
murder of the prime minister of Seinde,
ib.—illustrations of Thuggee in the
caves of Ellora, 237—Dr. Helfer, 256—
coal and iron committee, *ib.*—Armenian
ship commander, *ib.*—shrievalty of Mr.
T. Holroyd, *ib.*—forged stamps, *ib.*—
assault on Capt. Dorrett at Rangoon, *ib.*
—Bishop of Calcutta, 257—swindling,
ib.—seizure of the American ship *Hin-
doo*, *ib.*—military operations in Singh-
boom, *ib.*—Mr. Pattle and the Bally-
gunge Tank case, *ib.*—grant to Mr.
Waghorn, 258—discovery of treasure,
ib.—merits of civil servants, *ib.*—opium
sale, *ib.*—promotion of lieut. colonels
to the rank of colonel, 273—conduct of
Colonel Vans Kennedy, *ib.*—prices of
European goods, 69, 140, 206, 301—
securities and exchanges, 70, 141, 207,
302—shipping, births, marriages, and
deaths, 57, 117, 129, 190, 198, 212,
266, 292.

—Government Orders:—Settlement
of accounts by civil and military ser-
vants, 54—qualifications for the situa-
tion of adjutant or quarter-master, *ib.*—
invalid thannahs, *ib.*—non-efficiency of
regiments, *ib.*—selections for military
detached duties, 55—Hurrianah light
infantry battalion, *ib.*—new rissalah of
local horse, *ib.*—soldiers’ libraries, *ib.*—
local allowances, 114—general command
of the army, 130—rank and command
of officers serving with native powers,
188—standards and other war trophies,
ib.—retirement of officers, *ib.*—selection
of officers for staff employ, *ib.*—advan-
tages to Company’s officers settling in
Australia, 261—the zemindaries of
Goomsur and Soorada, 263—sudder
bazaar at Chittagong, *ib.*—courts-mar-
tial, 114, 127—civil and military ap-

- pointments and furloughs, 56, 115, 128, 189, 211, 264, 291.
- **Supreme Court:**—*Rajah Burro-decaunt Roy and others, v. Bissnoosondaree Dabee and others*, 1—abolition of appeals to, from the Mofussil courts, 17, 20, 50, 75—expenses of the court, 20—business done by it, *ib.*—trial of the gunner and seamen of the Dutch bark *Sumatra*, 50, 73, 153—of Malays for piracy, 73, 153—contempt of court, 73—costs, 74, 235—practitioners at the bar, 257—case of *Woomaschunder Chowdry v. Isserchunder Paul Chowdry*, 235—of the ship *Hindoo*, 257.
- **Insolvent Debtors' Court:**—*Estate of Alexander and Co.*, 4, 74, 209, 213—in the matter of *James Young and others*, 74—of *James Cullen and others*, 75—dividends, 162—in the matter of *Cruttenden and Co.*, 257—of *Mackintosh and Co.*, *ib.*
- Campbell* (Sir John), grant to, 34, 47, 139, 274.
- Candahar*, affairs in, 93, 236.
- Cannibalism* of the *Fesjee* islanders, 32—of the *Boydang* natives, 66.
- CAFE OF GOOD HOPE INTELLIGENCE:**—Expedition to explore Central Africa, 32—cutting of wood in the George-town district, 187—the Caffre-land frontier, 187, 255—evacuation of the new province, 187—locations of Hottentots, *ib.*—colonial accounts, *ib.*—proposed removal of the seat of government to *Uitenhage*, *ib.*—petition respecting the late Caffre war, 233—new attack of the Caffres, 255—condition of the colony, *ib.*—steam-vessels, *ib.*—educational system, *ib.*—appointments, 63—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 63, 126, 198, 273.
- Carr* (Archdeacon), 258.
- Cashmere*, improved state of, 93.
- Catholics*, Roman, efforts of, 22—schism amongst the, at Madras, 170.
- Caucasus*, operations in the, 187.
- Ceylon INTELLIGENCE:**—Case of *Mr. Edward Hitchens*, 27—publication of judicial evidence, 28—conduct of *Mr. Blair*, *ib.*—resignation of the governor, 110—attack by bees, *ib.*—*Capt. Fretz*, 178—epidemic, *ib.*—small-pox, *ib.*—appointments, 62—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 62, 126, 197.
- Chads* (Capt.), operations of, against pirates, 29, 111, 179, 193—testimonials to, 258, 259.
- Chamber of Commerce* at Calcutta, 159, 198—*at Madras*, 170, 258—*at Bombay*, 175, 259.
- Champ Raj*, capture of, 177.
- Charles Eaton*, fate of the ship, 66.
- Charuns*, punishment of, 165.
- Chesney* (Col.), expedition of, to the *Euphrates*, 51, 154, 186—sword to, 259.
- CHINA INTELLIGENCE:**—The tea trade, 31, 53—China cloth of the *Philippines*, 31—edicts respecting foreigners, 52—decree against the circulation of Christian books, 52, 112—picture of the free trade, 53—the Company's Finance Committee, 53, 186—proposal to legalize the importation of opium, 113, 183, 241, 260—chief superintendent at Canton, 133—import duties, 185—typhoon in the China seas, 186—attack upon the *Fairy*, 211—influx of foreigners, 244—theatrical accident, *ib.*—difference between the tea-growers and the hong-merchants, 259, 260—further prohibition against the smoking of opium, 260—stagnation of trade, *ib.*—prices of European goods at Canton, 69, 140, 206, 301—exchanges, 70, 141, 207, 302—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 62, 126, 197, 271.
- Chinese settlers* near *Sudiya* in *Assam*, 13, 209—language, proposed professorship of, in London, 65—japan ware, *ib.*
- Christianity*, Hindu opinions respecting, 11—conversion of *Hindus* to, 16, 50, 51, 101—prohibited in China, 112—prohibited in *Madagascar*, 252.
- Christians*, treatment of, in *Tinnevely*, 21, 22, 102, 169—flogging of native, in the Indian army, 176.
- Churuk Poojah*, 11, 12.
- Circassia*, the war in, 187.
- Civil Servants*, bribery of native, in India, 23—claims of the late *St. Helena*, 49, 282—settlement of accounts by, before leaving India, 54—examination of juniors in the Oriental languages, 56, 60, 128, 264—writs of attachment against the pay of uncovenanted, 59—treatment of natives by, 79, 87, 88—reductions in the salaries of, 209, 235, 256—reports on proficiency and instances of eminent merit in, 258.
- Club*, Bengal, alteration in its rules, 78.
- Coal* in India, 155, 232—spontaneous ignition of, 173—committee, 256.
- Cobra de capello*, adventure with a, 100.
- Cochin-China*, war between *Siam* and, 31, 52, 111—natives of, in slavery at *Pahang*, 180.
- Cochrane* (Mr.), 74.
- Coins* from *Cabool*, 210.
- Coles*, hostilities with the, 130, 164, 257.
- College*, Hooghly, opening of, 88—*San-scrit*, at *Poonah*, 109—*Haileybury*, 290.
- Colonels* (Lieut.), promotion of, 273.
- Colvin and Co.*, estate of, 161.
- Commissariat*, trial of individuals belonging to the, 58, 100—allowances in the, at *Madras*, 119.
- Commissions*, sale and purchase of, in the Indian army, 7, 52, 82, 91, 164.
- Conjeveram*, car festival at, 169.
- Convicts*, employment of, at *Penang*, 178—*in Australia*, 186.
- Coolies*, Bengal, export of, 162, 229, 251.
- Coorg*, prize-money, 119, 192.
- Corrie* (Bishop), visitation of, 172.
- Costs*, law, decision respecting, 74, 235.

- Cotton*, Indian, papers respecting, 34—crops at Bombay, 175—cultivation of, in India, 234.
- Council*, Indian, provisional member of, 202—see also *Acts of*.
- Court, Vice-Chancellor's*:—Case of Forbes v. Skelton, 199.
- of Exchequer:—Case of Hart v. Alexander, 200.
- Courts*, Mofussil, abolition of appeals from, 17, 20, 75—enormous expenses of the Supreme, at Calcutta, 20.
- COURTS-MARTIAL*, on Lieut. Col. Dennie, 16, 114—Soobroyah Moodelly, 58—native officers in Goomsur, *ib.*—Capt. Ford, 93, 115—Jhora, a native camp follower, 103—Lieut. Pruett, 125—Ens. Harwood, 127—Lieut. Wiggins, *ib.*
- Cruttenden and Co.*, estate of, 257.
- Cullen* (Mr. James), 75, 257.
- Currency*, copper, in India, 153—metallic, of Van Diemen's Land, 187.
- Cuttack*, troops ordered to, 164.
- Dacoity* in Oude, 165.
- Davidson* (Mr.), murder of, 297.
- Dayak* tribes of Borneo, 181.
- DEBATES* at the East-India House on the 21st Dec. 1836, 4th Jan. 1837, and 22d March:—Produce of India, 34—half-year's dividend, *ib.*—pension to Sir John Campbell, 34, 47, 139, 274—idol worship in India, 35, 287—appeals from the courts in India to the King in Council, 48, 274, 287—execution of Shums-ooddeen Khan, nawab of Ferozepore, 46, 275, 280—late civil servants at St. Helena, 49, 282—cases of Capts. Newall, Barrow, and Glasspoole, 49, 274—superannuations, &c., 139—official documents, 274—compensation to maritime officers, *ib.*—South-eastern railway, *ib.*—attempt to assassinate the deputy chairman, John Loch, Esq., 275, 291—steam-communication with India, 289—Haileybury College, 290.
- Deesa*, trial and execution of a camp-follower at, 103.
- Delhi*, dispute with a jemadar at, 94—death of Mirza Selem, fourth son of the king of, 160—fight between two corps at, 209—case of Shah Buharee Lal, v. Sooleman Shiksb, brother of the king of, 210—village held by the late Prince Selem of, 235.
- Denman* (Ens.), death of, 125.
- Dennie* (Col.), court-martial on, 16, 114.
- Dera Ismail Khan*, seizure of, 93.
- Deyrah*, settlement of a farmer at, 16.
- Dhacjee Dadajee*, claims of, 23.
- Dharwar*, examinations at, 174.
- Dinner*, free-press, at Calcutta, 130, 152—*to* Sir R. O'Callaghan, at Madras, 168—*to* Capt. Grant and the officers of the H.C. war-steamer *Berenice*, 201.
- Dinshaw Furdonjee*, 174.
- Dividends* on insolvent estates, 4, 14, 75.
- Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 22, No. 88, 162, 237—Calcutta Union Bank, 17—Company's, 34.
- Doorga Pooja*, decline in the festivities of the, at Calcutta, 232.
- Dorrett* (Capt.), assault on, 256.
- Dost Mahomed Khan*, chief of Cabool, 50, 94, 209, 236.
- Drowning*, deaths by, at Cawnpore, 51—in New South Wales, 63—in China, 186, 197, 245.
- Duel* between Mr. Fraser and Mr. Rose, 51.
- Dupha Gaum*, a Singpho chief, 13.
- Dustoorce*, or fees, exaction of, 60.
- Duties*, import, at Canton, 185—farm of, in the Konkan, 210.
- East-India Company*, financial agency of, at Canton, 53, 186—memorial to the Directors of, respecting the repeal of appeals, 75—case of the Mayor of Lyons v., 199, 293—dinner to the captain and officers of the war-steamer *Berenice* by, 201—compensation to maritime officers of, 274—attempt to assassinate Mr. Loch, the deputy chairman of, 275, 291, 296.
- East-India House*, appointments at the, 297—see also *Debates*.
- Education*, colonial, in Australia, 53, 187—native, in India, 88, 109, 130, 156, 174, 233—in Nepal, 237—at the Cape of Good Hope, 255.
- Elder* (Maj. Gen. Sir G.), death of, 292.
- Ellora*, illustrations of Thuggee in the caves of, 237.
- Emigration* to New South Wales, 245—to South Australia, 246—to Port Phillip, 249, 271.
- English language*, progress of the, in India, 233, 237.
- Estates* of aliens in India, 163, 199, 293—measuring and mapping of, 210.
- Euphrates*, expedition of Col. Chesney to the, 51, 154, 186.
- Europeans*, satire on, at Lucknow, 94.
- Examination* of junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, 56, 60, 128, 264—of military officers, 117, 123, 129, 194, 266, 292.
- Exchanges*, India and China, rates of, 70, 141, 207, 302.
- Execution* of a havildar, 101—of a camp follower at Deesa, 103.
- Fancy*, the, in India, 87.
- Fane* (Gen. Sir Henry), tour of, 50, 164—his address to the Bengal army, 130—censure on Col. Kennedy by, 273.
- Fees*, exaction of, by native clerks, 60.
- Fejee Islands*, cruel customs in the, 32.
- Ferozepore*, papers respecting the late nawab of, 46, 275, 280.
- Festivals*, native, 8, 10, 169—compulsory attendance at, 118, 169, 210, 237.
- Fitzgibbon* (Capt.), late trial of, 102, 170.
- Flinder's Island*, establishment of aborigines at, 247—newspaper at, *ib.* (2 S)

Flogging of European soldiers in India, 80—of a Christian sepoy, 176—abolition of, in the native army, 176, 177.
Forbes v. Skelton, case of, 200.
Ford (Capt.), court-martial on, 93, 115.
Forgers at Calcutta, 256.
Forster (Major), 94.
Fossil discoveries in the Himalayas, 202.
Fraser (Capt.), murder of, 245.
French (Mr.), settlement of, at Deyrah, in the Dhoon, 16.
Fretz (Capt.), biographical notice of, 178.
Fund, Bengal Medical, 9—Bombay Military, 27—Bengal Military, 50—Bengal Steam, 90, 258—Madras Military, 100—Petty Contract, at Bombay, 119.
Fullarton (Mr.), affidavit of, 4.
Futli Lal, conviction of, 152.

Gambier (Sir Edward), 258.
GENERAL ORDERS—see *Calcutta*, &c.
Gibbon (Ens.), death of, 99.
Glaspoole (Capt.), case of, 49.
Glenelg (Lord), answer to his despatch respecting the Caffre war, 253.
Goods, European, prices of, in India and China, 69, 140, 206—duties on, at Canton, 185.
Goomsur, operations against the chiefs of, 51, 58, 97, 168, 171, 258—courts-martial on native officers in, 58—narrative of the late operations in, by an eye-witness, 97—sickness amongst the troops in, 99—royal family of, 171—additional troops for, *ib.*—legal commission for the zemindaries of Soorada and, 198, 263—description of the territory of, 228.
Gordon (Lieut.), services of, 192.
Goruckpore, claims to villages in, 156.
Grant (Capt.), dinner to, 201.
Grierson (Mr. J.), testimonial to, 66.
Guichard and Co., late stoppage of, 51.
Guicowar, claims of Dhackjee Dadajee against the, 23—threatened retirement of his prime minister, 259.
Gulaup, attack on the fort of, 113.
Gwalior, death of Munnee Ram Seth, the great banker of, 17—grievances of the ex-regent of, 165.
Gyan Chundro-doy, a native society, 130.

Haileybury, college at, 290.
Hannay (Capt.), journey of, in Ava, 13—in Assam, *ib.*
Hart v. Alexander, case of, 200.
Harwood (Ens.), court-martial on, 127.
Havildar, execution of a, 101.
Hawkins (Capt.), 51.
Heffer (Dr.), 256.
Herot, affairs at, 93, 236.
Herschell (Sir John), 32.
Himalayas, fossil discoveries in the, 202—Mining Association for the, 231.
Hindoo, seizure of the American ship, 257.
Hinduism, renunciation of, 16, 50, 51, 101.
Hindus, festivals of, 10, 118, 158, 210, 232, 237—character of, 10, 158—de-

fence of the, in answer to Mr. Wybork's remarks, 11—renunciation of their faith by, 16, 50, 51, 101—infanticide, 158—labourers for the Mauritius, 162, 198, 229, 251—idolatry of, 169, 232, 258—see also *Natives*.

Hitchens (Mr.), case of, 27.
Holroyd (Mr. T.), shrievalty of, 256.
HOME INTELLIGENCE:—Debates at the East-India House, 34, 139, 274—appeals from India heard before the Privy Council, 64, 131, 199, 293—Imperial Parliament, 199—Vice-Chancellor's Court, *ib.*—Court of Exchequer, 200—the late Dr. Morrison's Chinese library, 64—translation of the Scriptures, 65—full batta, *ib.*—Japan-ware, *ib.*—Bengal Military Orphan Society, 66—fate of the *Charles Eaton*, *ib.*—sale of cadetries, 132—chief superintendent at Canton, 133—receipts of missionary societies, *ib.*—Professor Royle, *ib.*—progress of the *Atalanta* steamer, 201—dinner to Capt. Grant and the officers of the *Berenice*, *ib.*—proposed monument to the Late Capt. Horsburgh, 202—provisional member of council, *ib.*—fossil discoveries in the Himalayas, *ib.*—the late Dr. Rottler, *ib.*—honorary distinctions to regiments, 203—attempt to assassinate the deputy chairman, John Loch, Esq., 275, 291, 296—Maj. Gen. Salmond, 297—appointments at the East-India House, *ib.*—murder of Mr. Davidson, the African traveller, 297—Military Order of the Bath, 298—Order of the Lion and Sun, *ib.*—Knighthood, *ib.*—retirements, &c. from the Company's service, 66—promotions and changes in His Majesty's forces serving in the East, 66, 133, 203, 297—general brevet, 136, 203—India shipping arrivals and departures, and passengers, 67, 134, 203, 298—births, marriages, and deaths, 68, 134, 204, 299—see also *Shipping*, *Markets*, &c.
Hong Merchants, dispute between the tea-growers and, 259, 260.
Hooghly, Imambara, 8—College, 88.
Hookum Chund, conviction of, 152, 273.
Horsburgh (Capt.), monument to, 202.
Horse, local, new rissalah of, 55.
Horton (Sir R. Wilmot), 110.
Human sacrifices to Kali, 81, 158.
Hurrianah, gypsies in, 51—light infantry battalion, 55.
Hurricane in the China seas, 186, 204—severe, at Madras, 210.
Hyderabad, attack upon a body of Rohillas at, 89, 157.
Idolatry, Hindu, 10, 169—remarks on, 11—British support of, in India, 35, 118, 169, 210, 237, 258—tax on, 287.
Imambara, the Hooghly, 8—removal of the motawali of, for malversation, *ib.*
Imprisonment, false, 153, 229.
INDIA (British) produce of, 34—see also *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.

INDIA (Foreign and Protected States):—

Affairs in Nepal, 11, 198, 209, 210, 237—at Jeypore, 50, 97, 145, 165, 213, 273—of Runjeet Singh, 50, 93, 165, 210, 236, 237—in Cabool, 50, 93, 209, 236—in Oude, 51, 94, 165, 236, 256—at Goomsur, 51, 58, 97, 168, 171, 198, 258—of the Rajah of Jynteah, 51, 80, 158—in Lahore, 93—at Herat and Candahar, 93, 236—in Cashmere, 93—in the Shekawatee country, 94, 198—at Gwalior, 165—of the Bikaner Rajah, *ib.*—at Bhurtpore, *ib.*—in Peshawur, 210—in Little Tibet, 236—in Sindh, *ib.*

—(French):—Proposed exchange of territory between the government and the Company, 239—disturbances at Bourbon, *ib.*

—(Dutch):—Mission to Lingin, 30, 52—disturbances in Bantam, 182, 241—piracies, 179—capture and detention of a Dutch schooner by the Rajah of Achcen, 241—shipping, 62, 126, 197. Indigo, papers respecting the cultivation of, 34—sales in London, 144—early cultivation of, in India, 231.

Indus, survey of the, 24—its mouths and branches, *ib.*—trade, 25, 155—navigation, 25—discovery of ships embedded in its soil, *ib.*—inconstant character of the river, 26—second mission of Capt. Burnes up, 164, 259.

Infanticide, Hindu, 158—in Malwa, 173.

Insurance Company, Oriental Life, 164.

Interpreter, scale of qualifications for the situation of, 54.

Inestates, native, 110.

Iron from Porto Novo, 170.

Iskardoh, threatened invasion of, 236.

Jaisulmer, burying alive at, 85.

Jannokee-das, appeal case of, 64.

Japan-ware of the Chinese, 65.

Java—see *India (Dutch)*.

Jewels, valuable, at Calcutta, 88.

Jeypore, the late attack upon British functionaries at, 50—trial at, of the three savagees, Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, and Manik Chund Bhaosa, 97, 145, 213—observations respecting their joint trials, 226—conviction at, of Jotha Ram, Hookum Chund, and Futh Lal, 152, 273—of Gopaul Sing and Munna Lal, 165—of Gyanchund Bugora, Rojoo Lal Choudhoree, and others, 227—apprehension of swindlers at, 257—discovery of treasure near, 258.

Jheend, family of the late raja of, 93.

John-Ram, ex-minister of Jeypore, 50—trial of his accomplices, 97, 145, 213—conviction of, 152, 273.

Joyhissen Dass, bequest of, 50.

Judge, charges against a, 248.

Juggarnath, car-festival of, 10.

Jullah ood Dowlah, arrest of, 14.

Jynteah, case of the Rajah of, 51, 80—

British subjects sacrificed to Kali by, 81, 158.

Kali, human sacrifices to, 81, 158.

Keane (Sir John), action against the *Bombay Gazette* by, for a libel, 52, 103.

Kearney (H. E.), his attempt to assassinate the deputy chairman of the East-India Company, 275, 296—narrative of his career in India, 276—suicide of, 297.

Kennedy (Col. Vans), remarks on the late court-martial on, 94—letter of, in his own defence, 95—censure on, 273.

Key Islands, customs of the, 29.

Khonds of Goomsur, operations against the, 51, 58, 97, 168, 171, 228, 263.

Kidderpore, sale of the docks at, 256.

Kidnapping, conviction of a native for, 227.

Kittore, assassination at, 258.

Knighthood of Indian officers, 298.

Kyd (Mr. James), death of, 209—sale of his property at Kidderpore, 256.

Laboratory, proposed, at Calcutta, 156.

Labour, forced, in India, 169, 239, 258—price of, in Australia, 247, 248.

Labourers, Hindu, export of, 162, 198, 229, 251—want of, in Van Diemen's Land, 247—at Swan River, 248.

Lahore—see *Runjeet Singh*.

Lands, hypothecation of, in India, 1—resumption of rent-free, in Bengal, 6, 50—sales of, for arrears of taxes in Bengal, 15, 87—remission of purchase-money on grants of, to officers in Australia, 198, 261—regulations for the sale of crown, in the Australian colonies, 262—location of, at Port Phillip, 249, 271.

Language, Persian, abolition of, in Upper India, 51, 154, 235—arrangements for instituting a professorship of the Chinese, in London, 65—vernacular, of India, 160—Romanizing system of the Oriental, 233—progress of the English, in India, *ib.*—Oriental, examinations in: see *Examination*.

Law in the Mofussil, 17, 75—Hindu, important point of, 154—important case of, respecting five hundred villages in Goruckpore, 156—relating to state prisoners, 165—relating to aliens in India, 199, 293.

Leach (Gunner), 102, 170.

Legislation, Indian—see *Acts of Council*.

Leira (Senhor H. A.), death of, 186, 197.

Leopard, attack of a, 84.

Libel, action for, at Bombay, 52, 103.

Libraries, soldiers', in India, 55—proposed subscription to purchase the late Dr. Morrison's Chinese library, 64.

Lingin, mission of the Dutch to, 30, 52—visit of H.M. ship *Raleigh* to, 179.

Lion, large, 85.

Literature, English, progress of, in India, 233—see also *Language*.

Lock (Mr.), attempted assassination of, 275, 291, 296.

Loodianah, inundation at, 16—schools at, 16, 235—press at, 16, 235—Indus trade of, 155.

Lucknow, disputes at, 51—attempted assassination of a native lady at, 94—see also *Oude*.

Lyons, case of the Mayor of, *v.* the East-India Company, 199, 293.

Macdonald (Mr. J. M.), case of Sir John Keane *v.*, for libel, 103.

Mackillop (Mr. George), 250.

Mackintosh and Co., estate of, 257.

Madagascar, Christianity in, 252.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE:—The Tinnevely mission, 21, 102, 169—treatment of native Christians, 22—Grammar School, *ib.*—Temperance Society, *ib.*—efforts of Roman Catholics, *ib.*—baptism of a Pandarum, 50, 101—death of Soobaroyah Moodelly, 51, 100—the war in Goomsur, 51, 97, 168, 171, 258—bonding system, 51—Guichard and Co., *ib.*—Military Fund, 100—adventure with a cobra de capello, *ib.*—execution of a havildar, 101—Capt. Fitzgibbon, 102—Gunner Leach, 102, 170—the Governor, 102, 168—quick overland despatch, 103—arrival of Sir Peregrine Maitland, 168, 191—farewell dinner to Sir Robert O'Callaghan, 168—the breakwater, 169, 210—the Conjeveram temple, 169—opium trade, 170—Chamber of Commerce, *ib.*—Porto Novo Iron Company, *ib.*—railroads, *ib.*—sectism amongst the Catholics of Madras, *ib.*—visitation of the bishop, 172—native swindling, *ib.*—spontaneous ignition of coal, 173—hurricane, 210—compulsory attendance on idolatrous worship, 210, 237, 258—apprehended scarcity, 210—removal of four cavalry regiments to Bengal, 209—exchange of territory, 239—settlers for Salomon's Island, *ib.*—Mr. John Munro, 258—seizure of Thugs, *ib.*—monument to Sir Thomas Munro, *ib.*—testimonial to Captain Chads, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 69, 140, 206, 301—government securities and exchanges, 70, 141, 207, 302—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 59, 130, 195, 292.

—Government Orders:—Detached military duties, 118—employment of troops at native festivals, *ib.*—movements of corps, 118, 191—Petty Contract Fund, 119—allowances in the commissariat, *ib.*—vakeels to corps, *ib.*—medical allowances, *ib.*—Coorg prize money, 119, 192—regimental accounts, 121—dispute between Captains Whistler and Osborne, 191—pay department of corps, *ib.*—Sir Peregrine Maitland, new commander-in-chief, *ib.*—Sir Robert O'Callaghan, 192—allowance to dismissed officers, *ib.*—expedition against pirates, *ib.*—insubordination in H.M. 63d regt., 268—courts-martial, 58—

civil, ecclesiastical, and military appointments and furloughs, 121, 192, 292.

—Supreme Court:—*Ayasha Bee-see v. Meer Abdo Ally*, 165—in the matter of Valungapooly Thaver, 166—prosecution of Veerasawmy Raugoo and Vadagherry Maistry, 172—arrival of Sir E. Gambier, 258.

Maitland (Sir Peregrine), 168, 191.

Mails, acceleration of, in India, 159.

Maketu, dreadful slaughter at, 253.

Malacca, revenue of, 30—births, 271.

Malaya, piracies by, 29, 111, 179, 192—trial of, 73, 153.

Maldiva Islands, account of the, 180.

Malwa, infanticide in, 173—tour of Major Sutherland through, 209.

Manik Chund Bhaosa, trial of, 146, 213.

Maritime officers, Company's, compensation to, 274.

Markets in India and China, 70, 141, 207, 302—London, 72, 144, 205.

Marriages for prostitution, 90.

Marshall (Mr.), an early translator of the Sanscrit language, 84.

Martin (Maj. Gen. Claude), appeal case respecting the will of, 199, 293.

Masson (Mr.), discoveries of, 210.

Mauritius, export of Bengal coolies to the, 162, 198, 229, 251—ordonnance respecting free labourers in, 251—trials for conspiracy in, 252—shipping, 63, 126, 197, 273.

Medical Fund, Bengal, its establishment, and officers in India, income and expenses of, *ib.*

Medicine, laboratory for preparing, 156.

Meer Russeed (Nuwaub), death of, 51.

Meer Usd-oollah v. Mussumat Becby Imaman, case of, 131.

Meerut, manufacture of beer at, 9—difference between the military and clergy at, 154—departures from, 235.

Metcalf (Sir Chas.), withdrawal of his subscription to the *Hurkaru*, 21—arrival of, at Agra, 90, 91—recommended reductions in the civil service by, 235.

Mikirs, the, of Assam, 10.

Miles, alleged libel against Sir John Keane in a letter signed, 103.

Military Retiring Pension Regulation, 7, 92—Fund, Bombay, statement of its accounts, 27—Bengal Fund, suggested change in the principle of subscription to, 50—Orphan Society of Bengal, 66—Madras Fund, resignation of its directors, 100.

Mining Association, Himalayan, 231.

Mirzapore, treatment of a native at, 79.

Missionaries in Tinnevely, 21, 22, 102, 169—prohibition of their books in China, 52, 112—receipts of societies, 133—American, 235—opinion of natives respecting, 240—in Madagascar, 252.

Mocha, slavery at, 33—pasha of, *ib.*—cholera at, *ib.*

Mofussil, abolition of appeals from the

- Company's courts in the, 17, 20, 50, 75
—miscellaneous news, 93, 165, 235.
Mohun Lal, mission of, 16.
Monsoon at Madras, 210.
Montagu (Judge), charges against, 248.
Moorshedabad, affray at, 87.
Moresby (Capt.), his account of the Maldiva Islands, 180.
Moriarty (Rev. P. E.), 170.
Morrison (late Dr.), proposed subscription to purchase his Chinese library, 64.
Motechund Ameechund, splendid charitable bequests by, 175, 197.
Motee Lal Oppudhia v. Juggernaut Gurg, appeal case of, 64.
Moulmein, sickness at, 50.
Mudrussa, stipends to the, 96, 155.
Multan, mission of *Mohun Lal* to, 16.
Municipal improvements in Bengal, 198.
Munnee Ram Seth, death of, 17.
Munro (Sir T.), statue of, 258.
Murder of Mr. Blake at Jeypore, 50, 97, 145, 152, 213—on board the *Sumatra*, 50, 73—of the crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*, 66—on board the *Zoroaster*, 179—of the prime minister of Scinde, 236—of the captain and part of the crew of the *Stirling Castle*, 245—of natives in New Zealand, 253—of Mr. Davidson, the African traveller, 297.
Mussulmans, petition of the, respecting the *Mudrussa* at Calcutta, 96, 155.
Nagas, the, of Assam, 10.
Natives of India, distressed, 15—sale of lands belonging to, 16, 87—bribery of, 23—splendid bequests by, 50, 175, 197—death of, by drowning, 51—cowardice of, 58, 99—remorse and avarice, 79—treatment of, 79, 87, 153—sacrificed to Kali, 81, 158—curious mode of revenge by, 84—burying alive, 85—wrestling match, 87—marriages for prostitution, 90—intestates, 110—education of, 88, 109, 130, 156, 174, 233—new society, 130—press, 155—character, 158—abolition of oaths to, 158—effects of their ignorance, 159—swindlers, 172, 209—action for the recovery of a wife, 173—candidates for public employment, 174—flogging of, in the army, 176—torture of, 229—kidnappers, 227—exchanging prisoners, 229—opinion of, respecting missions, 240—see also *Hindus*.
Navigation of the Indus, 25—of the Euphrates, 51, 154, 186—see also *Steam Communication*.
NAVY, Indian, rules for the pay department of the, 60—appointments in, 61, 125, 196, 270—court-martial in, 125.
Nawaubs, pretended, 209.
Nepaul, character of the king of, 11—civilisation in, 11, 198—disturbances in, 209—schools in, 237.
Newall (Capt.), case of, 49.
NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE:—The Legislative Assembly, 53—establishment of colonial schools, 53, 187—estimated income and expenditure of the colony for 1837, 53—mortality among the blacks at Port Macquarie, *ib.*—abuses in the female factory, 186—Commercial bank notes, *ib.*—emigrants, 245—exploring expedition, *ib.*—snow, *ib.*—loss of the *Stirling Castle*, *ib.*—regulations for the sale of crown lands, 262—notification respecting the new settlement at Port Phillip, 271—appointments, 62—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 62, 197, 271.
Newspapers—see *Press*.
New Zealand, dreadful slaughter and destruction of property at Maketu in, 253—birth at, 273.
Nizam, attack upon some Rohillas by the troops of the 89, 157.
Nose, loss and recovery of a, 84.
Nusseerabad, troops at, 93.
Oaths, abolition of, to natives, 158.
O'Callaghan (Sir Robert), 168, 192.
Opium, attempt of the Chinese authorities to legalize the importation of, 113, 183, 249—Indian trade in, 170, 258—sale of, at Calcutta, 258—new edict against the use of, in China, 260.
Oriental Life Insurance Company, 164.
Orphan Society, Bengal Military, 66.
Osborne (Capt.), 51, 100—his dispute with Capt. Whistler, 191.
Oude, arrest of the son of the late vizier of, 14—dispute between the King of, and the Padshah Begum, 51, 236—the barber Derusett, 94, 236—remission of money out of the country, 94—court expenses, *ib.*—amusements of the king, *ib.*—his ingenious hit at the customs of European females, *ib.*—seizure of a zemindar for dacoity in, 165—threatened annexation of the country to the British territory, 256—see also *Lucknow*.
Pahang, Cochlin-Chinese slaves at, 180.
Palce, plague at, 153, 177, 209, 235.
Pandaram, baptism of a, 51, 101.
PARLIAMENT, petition to, respecting appeals from the Mofussil courts, 76—general petition to, from Calcutta, 78—opening of, 199—petition to, on the subject of the late Caffre war, 253.
Parsee, action by a, for the recovery of his wife, 173—education of a young, in England, 174.
Passage money of steamers sailing between Bombay and the Red Sea, 52.
Passengers of India ships, 67, 125, 134, 203, 212, 209.
Patna, soi-disant nawaibs of, 209.
Pattle (Mr. James), 257.
Patton (Capt.), murder of, 179.
Paymasters, allowances to, 60.
PENANG INTELLIGENCE:—Andaman savages, 28—trade of the settlement, 110, 178—convicts, 178—murders on the *Zoroaster*, 179—seizure of the bark

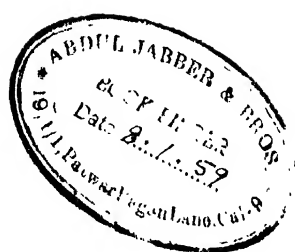
- Hamoodi* at Acheen, 259—births, marriages, and deaths, 130, 197.
- Pensions*, retiring, remarks on the recent order respecting, 7, 97.
- Pergunnahs*, Twenty-four, affray in the, 198—application of Mr. Pattle to the Commissioner's Court in the, 257.
- Persia*, grant to late envoys to, 34, 47, 49, 139, 274—capture of the fort of Gul and Gulaub by the troops of, 113—movements of the Shah of, 186—miners brought to, by Sir Henry Bethune, *ib.*—ambassador from, to Constantinople, *ib.*
- Persian language*, abolition of the, in India, 51, 154, 235.
- Pertaub Chund*, trial of, 88, 155.
- Peshawur*, massacre of Ukals in, 210—affairs in, 237—banditti in, *ib.*
- Philippines*, pina cloth of the, 31.
- Pillar*, ancient, at Allahabad, proposed removal of the, 229.
- Pina cloth* of the Philippines, 31.
- Pirates*, attacks upon, in the Indian Archipelago, 29, 111, 179, 192—Dutch treaty with the Lingin Raja for the suppression of, 52, 179—trial of Malay, 73, 153—expedition against, 192.
- Plague* at Palee, 153, 177, 209, 235.
- Ploughs*, Deccan and American, 27.
- Poojah*, Rut'h, 10—subscription, at Sam-bazaar, 158—Doorga, 232.
- Poonah*, military dispute at, 93—state of of the Sanscrit College at, 109.
- Population* of the Maldiva Islands, 180.
- Port Macquarie*, mortality at, 53.
- Port Phillip*, new settlement at, 249—taken possession of, by the British Government, 249, 271—description of the country round, 250—settlers in, *ib.*—murder at, 272.
- Porto Novo*, Iron Company at, 170.
- Pottinger* (Col.), mission of, to Scinde, 259.
- (Eldred), mission of, 259.
- Powell* (Col.), memorial of, on the subject of purchased retirements, 92.
- Press* at Loodianah, 16, 235—Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Calcutta, 21—libel on Sir John Keane by the, at Bombay, 52, 103—criminal information against the editor of the *Hurkaru*, with reference to the murder on board the *Sumatra*, 73—dinner at Calcutta to celebrate its liberation, 152—native, of Calcutta, 155—at Flinder's Island, 247.
- Prices-Current*, Indian and China, 69, 140, 206, 301—London, 143, 304.
- Prisoners*, case of exchanging, 229.
- Printing*, Indian, 85.
- Privy Council*, appeals from India heard before the, 48, 274, 287—Motee Lal Oppudhia v. Juggernaut Gurg, 64—Jannokee-das v. the King, at the pres. of H. Doss, *ib.*—Rajunder Narain Rai and others v. Bijai Govind Sing, *ib.*—Meer Usd-oolah (alias Shah Chaman) v. Mussumut Beeby Imaman, 131—Sorahjee Vacha Ganda v. Koonwurjee Manikjee, *ib.*—Young and others v. the Bank of Bengal, 199—the Mayor of Lyons and others v. the East-India Company and his Majesty's Attorney-General, 199, 293.
- Prize-money*, Coorg, 119, 192.
- Proby* (Rev. J.), 154.
- Professorship*, Chinese, in London, 65.
- Promotion*, purchase of, in the Company's army, 7, 52, 82, 91, 164—general, by brevet, 136, 138, 203.
- Prostitution*, marriages for, 90.
- Pruen* (Lieut.), court-martial on, 123.
- Punjab*, trade of the, 93.
- * *Quedah*, the ex-king of, 30—claims of the Siamese to the province of, *ib.*
- Quit-rents* in Van Diemen's Land, 247.
- Rail-way* at Madras, 170—proposed, Saugor, 231—South-eastern, in London, 274.
- Rains*, a rainy day in the, in India, 230.
- Rajunder Narain Rai v. Bijai Govind Sing*, appeal case of, 64.
- Ramaseena*, extracts from the, 160, 237.
- Rangoon*, assault on Capt. Dorrett at, 256.
- Red Sen*, fares of steamers to the, 52.
- Regiments*, non-efficiency of, 54—removal of cavalry, from Madras to Bengal, 209.
- Relief* of troops at Bombay, 52—at Madras, 118, 191.
- Remorse*, curious case of, 79.
- Retirements*, purchased, from the Indian army, 7, 52, 82, 91, 164—on half-pay after three years' service, 188.
- Retiring Pension Regulation*, enlargement of the, 7, 92.
- Revenue* and expenditure of Malacca, 30—of New South Wales, 53.
- Rhenius* (Rev. Mr.), 21, 102.
- Richards* (Mrs.), assault on a native by, at Agra, 153.
- Ronds*, rail, at Madras, 171—at Saugor, 231—in London, 274.
- Rohillas*, attack upon a body of, at Barrasapett, 89, 157.
- Roman Catholics*, efforts of, 22—schism amongst, at Madras, 170.
- Romanizing system* of the Oriental languages, 233.
- Roshun ood Doulah*, 94.
- Rottler* (Dr.), tablet to the late, 202.
- Royle* (Dr.), merits of, 133.
- Runjeet Singh*, operations of, against Cabool, 50, 236—seizure of Dera Ismail Khan by the troops of, 93, 236—Europeans in his service, 93—Capt. Wade and, 165—reported death of, 209—encroachments of, on the banks of the Sutledge, 210—intended invasion of Scinde by, 236—his anxiety to witness an English dance, *ib.*
- Russell* (Mr.), commission of, 98, 198.
- Russia*, blockade of Circassia by, 187.
- Russick Krishna Mullick*, 11.
- Rut'h Poojah*, celebration of the, 10.

- Sacrifices*, human, to Kali, 81, 158.
St. Helena, claims of the late civil servants at, 49, 282—marriages at, 63, 126.
Salmond (Maj. Gen.), 297.
Salomon's Island, settlers for, 239.
Salt-water Lake, draining off the, 209.
Salvage of the Sylph, 51.
Sanscrit, early translators of, 84—College at Poonah, 109.
Sattara, misunderstanding at, 259.
Saugor, coal in, 155—Railway Company, 231.
Savages of the Andamans, 28—of the Feejee Islands, 32—of Boydang, 66.
Savings' Bank, Calcutta, 14.
Schools at Loodianah, 16, 235—Grammar, at Madras, 22—national, in Australia, 53, 187—Mr. Adam's report on native, in Bengal, 156—native, in India, 233—in Nepal, 237.
Scriptures, translations of the, 65.
Sea, inland, in New Holland, 249.
Securities, Indian, 70, 141, 207, 302.
Sepoys, cowardice of, 58, 99—flogging of Christian, 176.
Seroor, bribery at, 23.
Shares, prices of, 143, 304—Bank of Bengal, 70, 141, 161, 207, 209, 302.
Shekawattee, improved state of, 94—assemblage of the border thakoors of, 198.
SHIPPING, Miscellaneous notices of:—Great reduction in the expense of building ships at Bombay, 23—attacks upon pirates by King's ships in the Indian Archipelago, 29, 52, 111, 179—homicide on board the *Sumatra*, 50, 73, 153—salvage of the *Sylph*, 51—voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, 52, 159—fares of steamers between Bombay and the Red Sea, 52—fate of the *Charles Eaton*, 66—loss of the *Camden*, *Margaret Oakley*, *Hindoo*, *Keiro*, and *Windsor*, 68—murders on the *Zoroaster*, 179, 204—loss of the *Susannah*, 186, 204—progress of the H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, 201—dinner to the captain and officers of the H.C. war-steamer *Berenice*, *ib.*—loss of the *Aurora* and *Alexander*, 204—accident to the *Prince George*, *ib.*—quick passage of the *Windsor* to Calcutta, 210—loss of the schooner *Season*, *ib.*—attack upon the *Fairy*, 211—detention of the Dutch schooner *Dolphin* at Acheen, 241—loss of the *Stirling Castle*, 245, 299—seizure of the *Hindoo* (American) at Calcutta, 257—outrage on the bark *Hamoodi* at Acheen, 259—burning of the *Princess Victoria*, 299—loss of the *Tiger* and *Africanus*, *ib.*—accident to the *Pascoa*, *ib.*
 —Arrivals and departures—see *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c. *Intelligence*.
 —Passengers by, 67, 125, 134, 203, 212, 299—traders announced for India, 71, 142, 208, 303—freights in India, 57, 61, 196, 267, 270, 292.
Ships, building of, at Bombay, 23.
Shore (Hon. Mr.), 160.
Shumsodeen Khan (Nawaub), papers respecting the late, 46, 275, 280.
Siam, its claims to Quedah, 30—trade in, 31—hostilities with Cochinchina, 31, 52, 111—American treaty with, 31—torture of mandarins, 52, 111—fort and ship-building in, *ib.*
Simon (Marquis de St.), 239.
Silk, papers respecting, 34—Company's sale of, 205.
Sinde, seaports of, 25—its trade, *ib.*—former navy of, 26—views of Runjeet Singh on, 236—murder of the prime minister of, *ib.*—mission of Col. Pottinger to, 259.
SINGAPORE INTELLIGENCE:—Trade of the settlement during 1835-36, 28—the Key and Aroo Islands, 29—piracy in the Straits, 29, 52, 111, 179—the ex-king of Quedah, 30—Dutch treaty with the Lingin raja, 30, 52—cruise of H.M. ships *Andromache*, *Raleigh*, and *Wolf*, in search of pirates, 29, 52, 111, 179—agricultural improvements, 240—prices of European goods, and rates of exchange, 70, 141, 207, 302—shipping, births, marriages, &c., 62, 126, 197.
Singhboon, hostilities in, 130, 164, 257.
Singphos, hostility of a tributary chief of the, 13—tea-plant of the, 88.
Siou Lal Sahoo, trial of, 145, 213.
Skelton, case of Forbes v., 200.
Slavery at Mocha, 33—at Pahang, 180.
Sloman (Capt.), 160, 237.
Smith (Dr.), expedition of, to explore Central Africa, 32.
Snow at New South Wales, 245.
SOCIETIES, Proceedings of:—Madras Temperance Society, 22—Christian Knowledge Society, 65—Bengal Military Orphan Society, 66—Gyan Chundro-doy Society, 130—missionary societies, receipts of, 133—Agricultural Society of Bengal, 234.
Sourées at Calcutta, 209.
Subroyah Moodetty, court-martial on, 51, 58—sudden death of, 51, 100.
Soorada, rebellious zemindars in, 263.
Sorabjee Vacha Gaudu v. Koomwurjee Manikjee, case of, 131.
Spens (Col.), 50, 145.
Staff, Indian, allowances to, 60—anticipated appointments on, 92—selection of officers for, 188.
Stamps, forged, at Calcutta, 256.
Standards and other war trophies captured in India, 188.
Stram Communication between India and England, 51, 90, 154, 159, 201, 256, 289—fares of steamers between Bombay and the Red Sea, 52—Bengal Fund for encouraging, 90, 258—case of rapid despatch by, 103—Hon. Company's vessels for, 201—at the Cape of Good Hope, 255.
Stirling Castle, loss of the ship, 245.
Stocks, daily prices of, 72, 144, 300.
Stores, commissary of, 125.

- Sudder Adawlut*, Bombay:—Action for the recovery of a wife, 173.
Sudiya, survey of the route between, and Ava, 13—tribes in, *ib.*—further discovery of tea-forests near, 88—Chinese tea cultivators at, 209.
Sugar Bill, Indian, 130, 157.
Sumatra, homicide on the, 50, 73, 153.
Sumroo (Begum), legacies of the late, 164, 235—revenue of, 235.
Surgeons, assistant, income and expenses of, in India, 9.
Susannah, loss of the ship, 186, 197.
Sutherland (Major), town of, 209.
Swan River, present state of the settlement at, 248—its climate and diseases, 249—supposed lake to the eastward of, *ib.*—regulations for the sale of crown lands at, 262—marriages, &c., 63.
Sylph, salvage of the, 51.
Swindling, native, 172, 209, 257.
Tamar Bank, suspension of the, 248.
Tax on idolatry in India, 287.
Tea, trade in, at Canton, 31, 53, 260—sales of, in London, 72, 205—further discoveries of the plant in Assam, 88, 209—dispute between the growers of, in China, and the hong-merchants, 209.
Temperance Society at Madras, 22.
Tenasserim Provinces, sickness in, 50—employment of a naturalist in, 256.
Tezeira (Don Antonio), Catholic bishop of Meliapore, 170.
Thannais, invalid, 54.
Theatre, accident at a Chinese, 244.
Thugs, religious belief of the, 160—efforts made for their suppression, *ib.*—proposed act respecting, *ib.*—illustrations of their trade in the caves of Ellora, 237—arrest of, at Kitore, 258—seizure of a celebrated female-leader of, near Bangalore, *ib.*
Tinnevely, persecution of missionaries in, 21, 22, 102—report of the German missionaries in, 169.
Tonk, conquest of, 50.
Topes, opening of, in Cabool, 210.
Torrans (Mr.), affray between, and his native servant, 87.
Torture of a native, 229.
Trade of the Indus, 25, 155—of Singapore for 1835-36, 28—in Siam, 31—tea, at Canton, 31, 53, 260—tea, in London, 72, 205—external, of Bengal, 81—of the Punjab, 93—of Penang, 110, 178—opium, in China, 113, 183, 240, 260—indigo, in London, 144—with Central Asia, 162—opium, of Bengal, 170, 258—of the Maldiva Islands, 180—silk, in London, 205.
Treasure, discovery of, 258.
Turton (Mr.), agency of, 50, 78.
Tyfoon in the China seas, 186, 204.
Typography, native, in India, 85.
Ukals, massacre of a party of, 210.
Umur Chund (Deewan), trial of, 145, 213.
Union Bank, Calcutta, 17, 50.
Vakeels to corps, 119—meeting of, respecting the abolition of Persian, 235.
Valungaporty Thaver, case of 166.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE:—
 Complaints against the colonial government budget for the ensuing year, 187—contraction of the metallic currency, *ib.*—Governor Arthur, 246—quit-rents, 247—want of labourers, *ib.*—aborigines, *ib.*—charges against a judge, 248—the Tamar Bank, *ib.*—regulations for the sale of crown lands, 262—appointments, 272—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 63, 197, 272.
Vencram, minister at Baroda, 259.
Ventura (General), 93, 236.
Villages, claims to, in Goruckpore, 156.
Wade (Capt.), 165.
Waghorn (Mr.), grant to, 258.
Warehouses, bonding, at Calcutta, 198—Calcutta a warehousing port, 210.
Wedge (Mr. J. H.), 250.
Whistler (Capt.), 100—his dispute with Capt. Osborne, 191.
Wife, action for the recovery of a, 173.
Wiggins (Lieut.), court-martial on, 127.
Wilkins (Sir C.), Oriental types cut by, 85.
Wilkinson (Mr. L.), efforts of, to abolish infanticide in Malwa, 173.
Willock (Sir H.), pension of, 49.
Willshire (Brigadier), 93.
Wilson (Bishop of Calcutta), 257.
Wrestling-match at Landour, 87.
Writs against public servants, 59.
Wyborn (Mr. B.), answers to his remarks on the Hindus, 11.
Young (Mr. James), 74.
Young and others v. the Bank of Bengal, appeal case of, 199.
Zemindars, hypothecation of lands by, 1—distressed, in Bengal, 15—sale of estates belonging to, 16, 87—imprisonment of a, in the hill-fortress of Gooty, 166—affray between, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, 198—rebellions, in Goomsur and Soorada, 263.
Zoroaster, murders on the ship, 179.

ERRATUM.

Part I. p. 148, line 19 from bottom, for "more home," read "nearer home."



954,005/ASL/R/2



325

